THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

VOL. XLV.—No. 353. ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1913. 126 PAGES. PRICE TEN CENTS.

VICE LIST WANTED BY CHIEF BEAVERS; PROMISES PROBE

Head of Police Department Invites Carl Hutcheson to Furnish Him With List of Houses.

MORE WITNESSES WILL GIVE TESTIMONY TODAY

Grand Jury Determined to Go to Bottom of Vice Allegations, But Will Not Touch Bribery Charge at Present.

Renewed activities on the part of the police "vice squad" have come with the taking up vice probe by the grand jury, which was started yesterday morning, when a number of principals in the Felder-Beavers controversy were summoned to tell what they know of alleged operation of vicious houses and hotels in Atlanta.

The grand jury will probe deeply into the charges hurled at the police by Attorneys Thomas B. Felder and Carl Hutcheson, following the dictagraphing of Colonel Felder and Mayor James G. Woodward by city detectives, and the charges that Colonel Felder had attempted to bribe G. C. Febuary, clerk to Police Chief James L. Beavers. This was made apparent Tuesday by orders issued for the summoning of additional witnesses for the hearing today.

It was charged by Attorneys Felder and Hutcheson that numbers of vicious houses were in operation, and that the police were either unaware of them and were incompetent, or that the police were in league with the proprietors.

Beavers Asks For List.

"If Mr. Hutcheson will give me a list of houses where he has proof that illegal practices are carried on, I will arrest the persons responsible," declared Chief Beavers. "We have been making every effort to apprehend such places and would be glad to have evidence given by any one."

At present there are twenty-two men on the "vice squad," and they go on duty each evening with instructions to arrest proprietors or inmates of any houses or hotels where they can find proof of immoral practices. Already several arrests have been made in raids.

Gives List of Houses.

When summoned before the grand jury, Attorney Hutcheson produced a list of thirty houses and hotels, of which he has personal knowledge, according to his statement. Attorney Hutcheson remained before the body for nearly an hour and before leaving gave the foreman, L. H. Beck, a list of witnesses to be summoned to back up his allegations.

"I have certainly handed them the dope on this thing and now it's up to the grand jury to act," he smilingly remarked as he left the jury room.

Colonel Felder, Mayor James G. Woodward, Police Chief James L. Beavers and Charlie Jones were others who appeared in secret conference with the grand jury.

As announced by the foreman at the adjournment of the first day's session, the grand jury has resolved itself into a committee of the whole to find out the truth of the charges hurled as a result of the Beavers-Felder feud. It is believed that the number of witnesses called for Wednesday's session will make it necessary for the grand jury to continue for at least another day and probably longer before making a finding.

What Will Jury Do.

Whether it will then return indictments against proprietors of the various resorts or against any member of the "vice squad" or will merely submit its report at the end of its term and allow the city and state authorities to take a hand, has not yet been indicated by its present movements.

Following the efforts of Foreman Beck and Solicitor Hugh Dorsey to keep the forthcoming probe a secret up to the day upon which it was undertaken, the same officials have attempted to keep everything about it under cover. Even the names of several important witnesses who have been summoned to appear today are keep secret and officials in the solicitors office refuse to admit that they have actually summoned witnesses for a continuation of the hearing.

That any of the charges of open vice which were a part of the accusations hurled by Colonel Felder at the police after the dictagraph sensation will be undertaken at present was the statement made Tuesday afternoon by the foreman.

Colonel Felder was the first witness to be called at the morning session, and he came from the room a few minutes later. He refused to talk of his testimony except to declare

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MRS. DAISY GRACE SAYS SHE WILL WED CHARLES H. OLDHAM

She and Oldham Are Asked to Leave Swan Hotel When the Proprietor Found They Were Not Married.

PRYING WOMAN'S WORK, SHE TELLS REPORTERS

"Daisy of Leopard Spots" Asserts She and Mr. Oldham Maintained Separate Apartments at Hotel.

Coatesville, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—On the eve of her forced departure from the Swan hotel today, Mrs. Daisy Opie Grace, who was acquitted in Atlanta of the charge of trying to kill her husband, declared that just as soon as she is given her divorce, she intends to marry Charles H. Oldham, who some time ago declared that he and Mrs. Grace were already husband and wife.

As a result of the disclosure that Mrs. Grace was not Mrs. Oldham, Mr. Oldham and Mrs. Grace have given up their suite of rooms at the Swan hotel, at the direct request of the proprietor, David Martin, and the society end of the borough is holding little caucuses in their different homes, avowing that they will never take another person under their wings until they have been fully attested to by "blue book" credentials, and, as one matron said, "they must also show their marriage license."

"Excitement Over Nothing."

Prior to her departure, Mrs. Grace said: "I am really surprised that all this foolish excitement has arisen over nothing. You see, it is all this way. I came to Downingtown with Mr. Oldham, whom I have known for years.

"I came here for a rest and to avoid the publicity which I was forced to on through incident to my trial in Atlanta, Ga. I also thought it a good place to be away from reporters who were bound to hunt me up when my divorce is granted. For you know, she continued, I am expecting that almost any day now.

"Well, Mr. Oldham very foolishly told several I was his wife, as we expect to be married just as soon as the divorce is granted, and that I hope will be in about ten days, and I suppose that is how the story got around.

Maintained Separate Apartments.

"I kept quiet, thinking it rather funny, to hear them call me Mrs. Oldham. We maintained separate apartments, and it's ridiculous to assume that we live together as man and wife.

"Of course I know that I am being watched and spied on by detectives in the employ of others, and I was very foolish to take on so many friends, and that is the reason this discovery was made.

"It's just annoying woman's work, and the fire flashed from Mrs. Grace's eyes that meant there would more than likely have been a hair-pulling match had the hysterical researcher been present. "We shall leave tonight or this afternoon.

"I will probably go to the mountains, and I suppose Mr. Oldham will go to some other place, as this terrible talk is bad for his business. Really, it is such a huge joke. We had separate apartments and while we were together whenever he was free from work, there was nothing between us but a mutual love for each other, which will take the form of marriage in a short time."

His Morning Paper

MERCER TRUSTEES ASK THAT JAMESON GET OUT

President and Members of Prudential Committee, Except Dr. Dargan, Notified to Resign.

Macon, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—The board of trustees of Mercer university this afternoon adopted a resolution giving it as their opinion that President S. Y. Jameson, of Mercer, and the members of the prudential committee, with the exception of Dr. E. C. Dargan, president of the board of trustees, and E. N. Jelks, secretary of the board, both members of the committee, should resign.

It is believed that when the trustees meet again in the morning the resignations will be forthcoming.

The resolution adopted follows:

"Resolved, That while not presuming to pass on opinion upon personal conduct in any particular, it is the opinion of the board that the best interests of the university would be subserved by the retirement of President Jameson and also of the prudential committee, with the exception of its constitutional members, and that the reconstruction of the prudential committee should be made with reference to representation of diversified interests."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 19 to 3, two of the members not voting.

The constitutional members of the prudential committee are Dr. E. C. Dargan, president of the board of trustees, and E. N. Jelks, secretary.

The other members of the committee who should step down and out in the opinion of the trustees are A. W. Lane, E. Y. Mallary and A. L. Adams, all of Macon.

Dr. E. C. Dargan spoke before the trustees today for an hour, setting forth the reasons why he thought President Jameson should retire, and also agreed that it was the proper thing for the prudential committee to do, if it was for the best interests of the college.

Dr. Jameson was given an opportunity in the afternoon to set forth his position, and discussed the matter with the trustees for over an hour, reviewing his connection with the university for the past six years.

WARDEN JONES SUED BY FORMER CONVICT

John Birt Asks $10,000 Damages Claiming He Was Brutally Beaten.

In a $10,000 damage suit filed against Warden Oscar F. Jones, of the Bellwood camp of the Fulton county convict system, John Birt, whose case is now under investigation by the prison commission, claims that on July 2, the day he was sent to the camp, he was brutally lashed and kicked and beaten by Jones until he had to be sent to the hospital, and that he is yet ill from the treatment.

According to Attorney C. G. Battle, who filed the damage suit and who will represent Birt before the prison commission when the investigation is again

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POWERFUL LOBBY MAINTAINED BY DINING MEMBERS OF SENATE

"Social" Lobbying at Capital Justifies President's Use of Adjective, "Insidious," Declares Senator Kenyon.

FIRST SUPPORT GIVEN TO WILSON'S ATTITUDE

Kenyon Also Denounces Ex-Senators for Capitalizing Their Privilege of Floor by Using It to Lobby.

Washington, June 3.—"Social lobbying" in Washington justifies every word President Wilson uttered in regard to the presence of an "insidious" lobby at the capital, Senator Kenyon of Iowa, declared on the witness stand today before the senate investigating committee. It was the first unequivocal statement in support of the president's attitude since the inquiry began.

The Iowa senator explained that he believed the most "insidious" and powerful lobbying possible was the practice of flattering senators by having them out to dinners, to theaters and on automobile rides, ingratiating the host with the distinguished guests. Pointing to the sworn testimony of Edward Hines, "a lumber king," before the Lorimer election investigation that he entertained senators at a local hotel at dinners at a time when the lumber schedule in the Payne-Aldrich bill was before the senate, Senator Kenyon declared it was his belief that senators were being entertained in this "insidious" way at present.

Ex-Senators Announced.

He also denounced ex-senators for capitalizing their privilege of the floor by using it to lobby. Referring to one ex-senator representing many railroads in Washington and often seen on the floor of the senate, he advocated the enactment of legislation to prohibit an ex-senator from being a lobbyist.

Senator Hughes, of New Jersey and Senator James, of Kentucky, told the investigators for the first time of the trials and tribulations of majority members of the finance committee with the many persons who had flocked to Washington to present their views, neither knew of any attempts to corrupt senators, but both declared they could have done better work if they had been bothered less by senators, as did Senator LaFollette, who followed them on the stand, suggested that legislation for registration of lobbyists would be a good thing.

Several senators let it be known today that they had received by registered mail what purported to be a reproduction of a letter from the American Cane Growers' Association of the United States and sent to members asking for contributions to a fund for the use of "a large committee in Washington."

Using Every Effort.

The copy was dated New Orleans, April 2, 1913, and read as follows:

"Dear Sirs: Your association has a large committee in Washington now using every effort possible to try and save the sugar industry.

"We have hesitated about calling on you, but as we are now overdrawn in the bank, it is absolutely necessary that we have funds at once, and therefore call on you to please send one-half of your subscription, say $ cents per thousand pounds, on the crop of 1912.

"This is very important, and we would like to have remittance at once.

"Yours very truly,

(Sig.) "CHAS. A. FARWELL,
"President."

The copy in an envelope postmarked Washington, on the back of which in

Continued on Page Fourteen.

SERVANT OF FRANK IS LIBERATED AFTER LONG EXAMINATION

Despite Gruelling Third Degree, Woman Maintains Denial of Having Told Conflicting Stories.

FACED BY HUSBAND, SHE CONTRADICTS HIM

Her Release Came After Her Attorney Had Threatened to Take Out Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

Minola McKnight, the servant girl held in the Mary Phagan case, was given her freedom early last night, and left police headquarters for her home on Pulliam street. She was not liberated, however, until the detectives had obtained her signature to an affidavit telling what she knew of Frank's actions the day of the murder.

Her husband, who was also carried to the police station at noon, was freed a short while before his wife left the prison. He was present during the third degree of four hours, under which she was placed in the afternoon. He is said to have declared, even in the presence of his wife, that she had told conflicting stories of Frank's conduct on the tragedy date.

She is reported as having denied the man's statement in whole, clinging to her first story, which corroborated Frank's story before the coroner's jury. The detectives are silent regarding her statement; in fact, more so than during any other stage of the investigation. It is believed that on her story hinges a development fully as important as any of the results previously obtained.

Charge is Suspicion.

The charge on which she was put in prison was "suspicion." Her attorney, George Gordon, informed the authorities Tuesday afternoon that it was illegal to hold a person more than twenty-four hours on a suspicion charge, unless their charge was obviously well founded, and had threatened habeas corpus proceedings. No direct accusation could be made against the woman, and she therefore was entitled to the freedom given her at dusk.

The examination was thorough and exacting. It was conducted by Detectives Starnes and Campbell at the order of Solicitor Dorsey, to whose office the two headquarters men have been attached throughout the Mary Phagan investigation. No one else connected with headquarters was admitted. Two strange men, however,

Continued on Page Two.

THIS EDITION IS DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF THE BUSINESS GENIUS AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY OF 30,000 ORGANIZED WOMEN OF GEORGIA

The Constitution presents today to the people of Georgia its long-heralded "Ella F. White Memorial Edition." It is absolutely unique in the history of American journalism and it is an outstanding contribution to the cause of feminism that is now sweeping the wide world. For never before has an American newspaper of these dimensions been sponsored and collated by women; and never before have the annals of the woman's movement produced so conclusive and spectacular a demonstration of initiative, of creative, of executive and of business ability on part of woman as does this one. For these, and other, reasons, the edition is historic. From cover to cover, saving only the inevitable mechanical and technical details, the work is that of woman. Considering the complexities of the newspaper business this feat is nothing short of phenomenal. It would be an achievement for men long trained in the commercial and editorial ends of the profession to construct a single issue of 126 pages, one that may make further additions to its bulk before the forms close this morning. Credit the accomplishment to women, and it looms as a milestone in the wonderful progress of women in practical constructive capacity.

How the Edition Was Born.

The edition was born some months ago in motives that meritoriously blend the noble and utilitarian instincts of twentieth-century womanhood. For many years the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, which covers the state with a fine-spun network, has felt the need of a permanent endowment fund to meet fixed and indispensable annual charges. Each year the state president and other representatives must attend the annual national convention in distant cities, entailing heavy expense. Each year, there rolls up a heavy expense account for salaries, office rent, postage stamps, stationery, traveling cost, propaganda. For the modern woman achieves through machinery as finely organized and as intelligently conducted and as expensive of maintenance as any of the big industries that make our life today. Other states recognized these facts and created permanent endowments. The development and usefulness of the Georgia federation were handicapped for its lack. Mrs. Harry C. White, then president of the federation, undertook the raising of such an endowment for Georgia. It was while engaged on this important mission that she was stricken suddenly and died at Augusta, visiting upon woman's work in Georgia one of the heaviest blows it has sustained.

From the very melancholy of the tragedy there grew a twin-inspiration for the club women of Georgia. With inherent reverence to sentiment and with the desire to perpetuate the memory of a life so blithely laid down for a noble cause, they wished to create a memorial for a noble woman. They desired also to erect a permanent endowment to carry out the project in whose behalf she had died literally in harness. Their genius for practicability suggested the merging of the two purposes. "The Ella F. White Memorial Edition" given today to the public is the result. It is impossible to give at this hour the exact amount the edition contributes to the endowment. Tentative estimates insure that it will at the least provide a handsome and encouraging nucleus. There is no question that with the impetus now given it the endowment fund will proceed without hindrance to a successful conclusion.

What These Women Have Achieved

The designing and consummation of the task comprise one of the most vivid and significant chapters in the history of woman's club work anywhere. The man who is skeptical of the business capacity of women and their faculty for organization needs only to inspect this edition for conversion. In its long association with and sympathy for the work of organized women in Georgia. The Constitution had cultivated a moving respect for their breadth of vision and courage in initiating enterprises and keenness of business judgment. We candidly admit that the revelations of these qualities offered in this edition bring surprise even to ourselves.

Do you doubt the skill of women in that acid-test of commerce —business-getting? Your answer is here. It is upon page after page teeming with advertisements, as alluringly plotted and written as though the work of life-long professionals. It was women who went after and got these "ads!" And salesmanship in newspaper space is as difficult and complicated as the salesmanship in the highest class of American industries.

Do you doubt the wide scope and fertility of woman's imagination in applied commerce? Here, too, is your answer. It required an intimate knowledge of the ramifications of the commercial field in Georgia, a creative understanding of their possibilities of exploitation, to muster this tremendous showing of paid publicity.

Do you doubt the persistence and the organizing faculty of women as applied to business? Here, again, you are answered. For nearly three months these women have toiled on this edition. For nearly a year's quarter they have occupied offices especially equipped for them in The Constitution building. For nearly three months they have commanded a force consisting of stenographers and clerks, a field force consisting of lieutenants and privates, delving into and successfully administering details that wrinkle the brows of veteran business men. Through effort and discouragement they have developed the indispensable ability to disregard non-essentials and concentrate on essentials. With rare genius for organization they first analyzed the dimensions of the task, carefully allotted the various details and then bent with Trojan energy to the execution. Uninformed men say the work-inmass of women is chaotic, impeded by jealousies, lacking in bigness of grasp and in subordination to authority. This edition is an everlasting refutation of these illusions. Week after week these women gathered and conferred with each other, not with pride of opinion, but with mutual and quick humility. Always were they of the open and tolerant mind. Rarely was there duplication of energy, overlapping of jurisdiction, challenge of authority. Orderliness, method, composed their slogan. Influenced by sentiment.? Not save in the motive of the undertaking. In all their dealings they were as straightforward, as direct as the directors of any of Atlanta's banks, as the officials of any one of her keystone enterprises.

Courage and enthusiasm? Lots of both! And business is nothing without either. They drew into the vortex of their cause even the most indifferent who might come in contact with its farthest outer edges. They were tireless, consecrated, concentrated, earnest, as we all know the doers of big things must be.

Did they learn the inalienable democracy of business and of great endeavor of every sort? The answer to that is there are 30,000 club women in Georgia and the personnel runs the gamut of the population. The richest and poorest mingled freely and without restraint in this task. There was no barrier of caste, save the caste of working and winning.

Were they sacrificing, devoted? Night after night society women of Atlanta and working women of Atlanta have left their homes, given over social engagements, foregone recreation, and mingled in the task of "making up" pages with the aid of deft compositors, to the accompaniment of whirring linotypes and to the twinkle of many incandescents.

These are the kinds of rare and splendid qualities, the energy with contempt for obstacles that have made possible the "Ella F. White Memorial Edition."

S. F. von HERRMAN,
Section Director.

Notice to Subscribers.

THIS PAPER, WHICH IS THE WOMAN'S EDITION OF THE CONSTITUTION, PUBLISHED BY THE GEORGIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, CONTAINS 126 PAGES IN 10 SECTIONS AS FOLLOWS: ONE 8-PAGE COLOR SECTION, TWO 16-PAGE SECTIONS, ONE 14-PAGE SECTION AND SIX 12-PAGE SECTIONS.

BE SURE THAT YOU GET YOUR COMPLETE PAPER.

Weather Prophecy
LOCAL SHOWERS

Georgia—Local thundershowers Wednesday and probably Thursday; light variable winds.

Local Report.

Lowest temperature 65
Highest temperature 86
Mean temperature 76
Normal temperature 74
Rainfall in past 24 hours, inches 04
Deficiency since 1st of mo., inches . .34
Deficiency since Jan. 1, inches 14

Reports from Various Stations.

STATIONS AND State of WEATHER.	Temperature. 7 p.m.	Temperature. High	Rain fall 24 hrs. Inches.
Atlanta, cloudy	69	86	.04
Atlantic City, cldy.	64	70	.00
Baltimore, cloudy.	74	82	.00
Birmingham, p. cly.	72	88	.22
Boston, clear	62	78	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	64	84	.02
Charleston, p. cldy.	76	82	.00
Chicago, clear	58	74	.00
Denver, clear	58	90	.00
Des Moines, cldy	80	86	.04
Galveston, clear	78	82	.00
Hatteras, p. cldy	74	78	.00
Jacksonville, cldy.	74	88	.04
Kansas City, clear	76	82	.00
Knoxville, cloudy	66	86	.22
Louisville, cloudy	74	86	.00
Miami, p. cloudy	78	84	.00
Mobile, clear	84	96	.00
Montgomery, cldy.	78	94	.00
New Orleans, clear	84	90	.00
New York, clear	66	72	.00
Oklahoma, cloudy	84	90	.00
Palestine, p. cloudy	86	90	.00
Pittsburg, cloudy	76	82	.00
Raleigh, cloudy	78	86	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	60	64	.24
San Francisco, clr	54	60	.00
St. Louis, rain	84	86	.90
Salt Lake City, p. c.	44	54	.04
Spokane, clear	50	58	.00
Tampa, clear	80	82	.00
Toledo, clear	64	78	.40
Washington, cloudy	72	88	.00
Winnemucca, cloudy	72	86	.01

WOMAN'S EDITION
OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

JUNE 4th 1913

ISSUED BY THE GEORGIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
FOR THE
ELLA F. WHITE MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

VOL. XLV.—353. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1913. PRICE TEN CENTS.

GEORGIA NOW HAS 28 CANNING CLUBS

Activities Are Planned With Reference to Relating the Work of School and Home in the Training of Girls.

By Mary E. Creswell, Director.

The work of the Girls' Canning club in Georgia was begun in 1911, when two counties were organized with a teacher in charge for two months of the season and four additional counties less closely organized enrolled girls who were instructed during the summer. In Clarke county and Clayton county there were some fifteen girls who submitted complete records of work in gardening and canning on tenth-acre plots under the instruction of the United States department of agriculture and the Georgia state college of agriculture. Similar work had already been done in South Carolina and in Virginia. The records of 1911 in Georgia and exhibits of the girls' canned products from three counties were assembled at the Southern Corn show in Atlanta and attracted considerable attention. The best individual record of this year was that of Miss Louise Barrow Hardeman, a 12-year-old Clarke county girl who had produced 2,152 pounds of tomatoes from her tenth-acre, canning 600 number threes and making a profit of $24.

In 1912 eighteen counties were regularly organized with a county canning club agent in charge, while partial organization gave instruction to girls of five other counties. In all 2,200 girls were enrolled and with many teachers and housekeepers received instruction both by bulletins and letters and by field meetings and demonstrations conducted under a co-operative work of the state college of agriculture and the farm demonstration work of the United States department of agriculture. These girls sent reports and exhibits to eighteen county contests, from which they were assembled in district contests in Augusta, Tifton and Columbus and finally in the state contest held at the corn show in Atlanta. The girls represented in the state contest, 138 in number, produced vegetables from tenth-acre plots to the value of $1,850 and put up 25,000 cans of vegetables. The average profit from these gardens was $24.88 per tenth-acre. The best field recorded in 1913 was that made by Miss Fannie Wicher, of Andersonville, Macon county, who raised 3,000 pounds of tomatoes on her tenth-acre, canned 750 No. 3's and made a profit of $72. More than 100,000 cans of vegetables were put up as a result of the Girls' Canning club movement.

Work of School and Home.

The activities of the clubs are planned with reference to relating the work of school and home in the training of girls in matters of homemaking. Attention is focused upon fundamental activities in the home, in the doing of which the girls find opportunity for genuine service to the home, happy co-operative work in groups or clubs, and the necessity for instructions at school which will enable them to learn the best ways of gardening, cooking and canning. Opportunity is presented, therefore, for teaching which aids the club work and at the same time gives added interest to the school life. Much more value is attached to the working of a problem which helps a girl to measure her tenth-acre garden than one which refers to the dimensions and area of an abstract figure. Study of topics in agriculture becomes of real value when the preparation and planting of the girls' tenth-acre garden or the boys' acre of corn are directly the subjects under consideration. To give place for the teaching of the science underlying the activities undertaken by club members in their home means not only more intelligent procedure, but also added dignity to the work done and happiness is the doing of it.

In the organization of canning clubs the county is the unit, and this is carried on in direct co-operation with the county superintendent of schools and his board of education.

The teachers are instructed in plans of organization during their institutes. They organize the clubs of their respective communities and help members study the instructions sent by the United States department of agriculture and the state college of agriculture. Since the plan of work includes instructions and help for ladies as well, each club should have a local committee of ladies of the community to help the club members and lead in the work. During the canning season and at intervals in spring and fall a special teacher is in charge of the work and holds demonstrations in various parts of the county.

Canning Parties.

Summer brings the "canning parties," where, under the leadership of the teacher in charge, groups of club members meet to be instructed and to work together. The canning party is welcomed in every community because it gives opportunity for sociability and neighborhood intercourse. The work done is genuinely co-operative and the interest a community one.

In 1913 twenty-eight counties have been organized with a county agent in charge during the summer. The county work must be financed and this is done wholly or partly by local support. A limited fund from the general education board supplements appropriations made by counties and the State Fair association has made generous appropriation which helps in county organizations and in the establishment of the state contest for canning clubs to be held at the state fair, October 21-31, 1913. In various counties, women's clubs, chambers of commerce and public-spirited citizens have supplemented funds appropriated by the county. Prizes for county contests, which are held in connections with the corn club contests are also given locally. These are awarded to both clubs and individuals. From the first, effort has been made to make all prizes of educational value. To this end the prizes represent library books, school equipment, canning equipment, etc. The individual prizes of 1912 in twelve counties included scholarships to the short course for girls at the state college of agriculture in Athens, and fifteen canning clubs girls were winners of these scholarships. Three of them were the gift of the Rome Woman's club, one of the Bainbridge Federation of clubs, another from the Associations for the Education of Georgia Mountaineers of Savannah, and in Thomas county a fortunate canning club girl won a scholarship offered jointly by the Thomasville Study class and the Boston Twentieth Century club. In the state contest a scholarship given by the civic department of the state federation was won by Miss Dannie Wicker, of Macon county. The girls who attended the short courses were given instructions in home dairying, horticulture, poultry raising and cooking. Reports from these girls during the months which have intervened since they had this course justify the belief that not only the girls, but their communities, have received benefits of the training, and that such instruction will go far toward awakening in the individual the consciousness of both the opportunity for development of a fine rural life and the personal obligation to share in this development. Many of these scholarships have been renewed, and in newly organized counties others are already offered proving the interest of many people in awarding the service the canning club girl is rendering in her home and recognizing the value of further educational opportunity related definitely to the rural home.

In connection with the canning club work instructions have been given the women and girls in many farmers' institutions and extension schools where one-day meetings have given opportunity for instruction in household subjects including food value, diet for children and adults, the making and use of fireless cookers, conveniences for country homes, dairying and the home fruit and vegetable garden. In 1912 these meetings were held in forty-three counties with a large attendance.

The counties of Georgia now organized in canning clubs for 1913 are Appling, Bartow, Bibb, Clarke, Dodge, Decatur, Emanuel, Fayette, Floyd, Grady, Gordon, Hart, Hancock, Henry, Irwin, Jenkins, Jones, Lowndes, Macon, Muscogee, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Stewart, Thomas, Tift and Twiggs.

Publisher of Woman's Edition and General Managers

Reading from left to right, they are: Mrs. Hugh M. Willett, Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. F. J. Spratling and Mrs. B. Y. Phillips. Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who is publisher, is president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. All have done magnificent work for the edition.

The Influence and Work Of Mrs. John King Ottley

Georgia's Madame LeVert of 1913

By Lucian Lamar Knight.

One of the most charmingly written sketches it has ever been my good fortune to read was one contributed some few years ago to the library of southern literature by Mrs. John K. Ottley, of Atlanta. It was written on a famous Georgia belle of the early antebellum regime, Madame Octavia Walton LeVert, a daughter of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia. Madame LeVert was easily the most brilliant woman of her day on this side of the Atlantic, fascinating by her rare conversational gifts everyone who came within the charmed sphere of her influence, and numbering among her most ardent admirers some of the foremost men of Europe. She was often a welcome guest at the royal courts of the old world. She was a great traveler, a brilliant writer and spoke with ease a number of foreign languages. When presented to the pope of Rome, on one occasion, she observed the hesitation with which his holiness employed the English language as a vehicle for his thoughts, and, anxious to relieve the aged pontiff's embarrassment, she requested him to speak in his own native Italian, which she understood perfectly well.

I have alluded to Madame LeVert somewhat in detail for an obvious reason. Between the subject and the writer of the sketch to which I have referred, there is no far-fetched or fanciful resemblance; and more than once did I have taken account of the varied activities of Mrs. Ottley for the betterment of Georgia's social, economic and moral conditions, I have found myself instinctively comparing her with Madame LeVert, without any apologies to the gracious and gentle woman who has long since relinquished her royal scepter.

Her Article on The Titanic.

It is doubtful if the sinking of the Titanic in mid-ocean, in the spring of 1912, called forth a more strikingly suggestive article than the one which was written by Mrs. Ottley upon this world-famous catastrophe, and I venture the assertion that today in hundreds of scrapbooks this article from the pen of Mrs. Ottley occupies a place of honor. Few are those whose activities are so varied can preserve among the multiplied duties which press upon her a literary touch so exquisite as is mystery which quite baffles me, but I am content to leave the problem unsolved, rejoicing only in the privilege of reading from time to time whatever she writes.

Perhaps few women of her day, either north or south, have equaled Mrs. Ottley as an effective worker in the ranks of philanthropic reform. Nor is this fact any less a marvel when referred to the numerous enterprises with which this Christian woman is identified. She never neglects the interests of her home fireside, nor fails in any of the sacred duties and obligations which the realm of her immediate household imposes upon her, but she finds time nevertheless to maintain a prestige in active club life which no one can question. Mrs. Ottley was the first person in Georgia to attract attention to the fact that the common school curriculum, especially in the rural districts, was not entirely rational and that to introduce manual training and domestic science into the routine of study, without interfering in the least with the academic schedules, was quite within the possibilities.

Her Splendid Work For Schools.

To prove the practical value of this simple proposition, Mrs. Ottley was largely instrumental in the establishment, some ten years ago, of five model schools, in as many different counties. The result was that in each instance the school as planned by Georgia's far-sighted woman, was taken over by the county authorities. Gradually the experiment began to acquire favor and to make converts. Today industrial training enters into the curriculums of many of the common schools of Georgia and eventually there will not be a school in the state to constitute an an exception to this uniform rule. Mrs. Ottley was on the first committee of Georgia women to urge the enactment into law of three important measures by our state legislature. Compulsory education, factory inspection and stringent safeguards for the protection of child labor. She organized the first welfare work among factory operatives in Georgia, under the plan of the National Civic federation. Today she is on the board of this country-wide organization. She is also on the industrial committee of the Federation of Woman's clubs, and was for five years on the visiting board of the board of education.

As a writer, Mrs. Ottley's style is crisp and pungent. She is often epigrammatic, condensing into a few well turned paragraphs the essence of lengthy arguments. She believes in brevity, not only as the soul of wit, but as the part of wisdom in an age when electricity has fixed the rate of speed. She has little patience with ruts in an era of splendid highways. To the brilliant success of the woman's edition she has been one of the chief contributors. In the role of associate editor, she has galvanized every department of the paper, while she has made its editorial columns, its news items and even its advertisements sparkle like dewdrops in an April sunshine. Madame LeVert's star has already commenced to wane before the rising orb of this new enchantress, in whose wand there lies a world of magic.

GEORGIA AT WORK FOR CONSERVATION

Club Women Should Co-operate With Judge Hart in Effort for State Forester.

"Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places smooth."

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"Thus saith the Lord: Behold, I will bless your land, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places smooth."

Such was the text of Rev. Enos Mills first came to us that we realized that we had been sleeping all these years. We are now beginning to understand and realize what his coming meant to us. It was the awakening of the conservation of the forests. He told us so beautifully of the many trees, their habits and how to determine their ages, and of his going days with only a few rdisins to sustain life in order to learn these things. I feel that Georgia has just cause to feel proud of the advancement made along the lines of forestation. For the last two years, and you, my dear club sisters, are doing your part nobly in this work, but each of you have your part to do and you must keep it constantly before your clubs. Quite all the clubs devote on program to conservation, but how beautiful out of doors. We hope to make this nature study one of the departments in the conservation work the next year, so that all may understand and appreciate those things which God has given us to enjoy. I have had quite a bit on conservation at all the district club meetings that could use them and by that means have reached nearly all the clubs in the state. Georgia has added 20,000 acres to our national forest reserve. It is situated in the northern part of the state along the Appalachian range. With our beautiful scenery that nature has given us we hope in a few years to have a veritable Yellowstone Park.

Judge John C. Hart will appear before the next general assembly a measure creating the office of state forester. My club sisters this measure should have your hearty indorsement and co-operation. Mr. Mercer, our game warden, is doing a grand work in protecting our birds and animals. Some of the most famous plume birds in existence at one time were threatened with extinction in Georgia but the plume hunter, representing the millinery interests, has almost succeeded in effecting a complete extermination. Let's band ourselves together to protect our birds. "Thou shalt not kill." Instead of an offending bird on your hat, use an innocent rose or a soft bow of ribbon.

The majority of our clubs observe Arbor day and it should be one of the most important programs. It should be held in connection with the schools and the children allowed to take part and be taught the importance of tree planting. School gardening should be taught and the offering of prizes will help very materially in the work.

"To him who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms she speaks a various language." To him she tells her secrets, she reveals her power and manifests her program.

To him she says, "Thou art my noblest son; all that I have is thine."

Not only may we know nature's secrets, understand her language and comprehend her program, but we are invited to her workshop and asked to take part in her task. "Come with me," she says, "and we will make all things beautiful."

MRS. W. W. BANKS,
Chairman Conservation, Georgia Federation.

"A WOMAN'S EDITION" By FRANK L. STANTON

I.

THE President there,
In the country's high chair—
The senator, proud of his mission,
The millionaire-man
With his earth-fencing plan—
Please God, they're a Woman's Edition!

II.

AND when at the gate
Where the high angels wait
We enter our final petition,
To the keeper we'll say:
"Let us in right away:
Old man, we're a Woman's Edition!"

READING CLUB FOR DRAMA STUDY NOW IN ITS TENTH YEAR

Mrs. Linton C. Hopkins.

It is just ten years since a cultured Atlanta woman had the impulse to invite a group of congenial friends to share with her the pleasure of a new and charming book of Essays on the Drama.

It happened to be Friday morning that this meeting took place, and so pleasant the reading and following discussion proved to be that it was unanimously agreed by the fortunate ones present that it should be a weekly occurrence.

Such was the small and informal beginning of the Friday Morning Reading club, which during the years that have passed since then, has developed into an association of women who come together for the purpose of studying modern drama, thus aligning themselves, however modestly, with the great dramatic movement of the past twenty years.

Anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing seriously; and the leaders in the club have felt justified in giving much time and attention to the selection of representative plays of all countries and to seeing that they are read aloud with intelligence and appreciation.

The dramas of Ibsen, Sudermann and Hauptmann; Maeterlinck, Rostand and Brieux; Oscar Wilde, Shaw, Granville Baker, William Vaughan Moody and Josephine Prescott Peabody; and many others have been read and have elicited animated discussion.

The members of the club feel that their desire to take a small part in the revival of interest in dramatic literature going on in this country and abroad, has been gratified, and that they have created in their gatherings an atmosphere of cultured appreciation for the best modern plays.

When the Atlanta branch of the Dramatic League of America was recently organized by Mrs. Best, of Chicago, among the very first to join and pledge its earnest support and co-operation was the Friday Morning Reading club.

By Franklin Booth in "System."

MOTHER.

Some swear by the flag, at the top of the staff,
Full-fluttering in the breeze;
And some, by the land that gave them birth;
And some, by the sounding seas.

Some swear by the moon, with its silvery light;
And some, by the stars, a-shine;
And some, by the river they love the best;
The Wabash or the Rhine.

Some swear by the king, in his palace of gold;
And some, by the pope at Rome;
But I now swear by the best of all—
The little old woman at home.

—WIGHTMAN F. MELTON.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga.

LOGAN EXPLAINS CHARITIES' WORK

Reporter for Woman's Edition Visits Headquarters and Is Told How Splendid Work for Poor Is Carried On.

By Mrs. L. C. Hopkins.

The Woman's Edition reporter found the charities office not a very attractive place to look at; the walls are dingy; the papering torn, soiled, faded and patched; steam pipes and water pipes are exposed, and the ventilation not what it should be.

But I soon forgot the surroundings in my interest in those at work in the office. With the exception of Mr. Logan, there were only women present.

There was no doubt about Miss Thompson, who is the assistant secretary, being busy. Her desk was piled with papers and a stenographer made her exit as I entered. Neither was there any doubt about the other agents being busy. I saw six or seven of them. Some were cut off by screens and partitions; others were working in the same room; two typewriters were going at full tilt; three telephones were constantly ringing.

I asked for Mr. Logan. "I should like to have a few moments' talk with you when you are at leasure," I said to him. Mr. Logan smiled. "It isn't likely I shall be at leasure," he replied. "Nevertheless, I am glad to see you and I will suspend for a while; come in."

"How would you define the Associated Charities?"

An Invisible Philanthropy.

"The Associated Charities is an invisible philanthropy; that is, it has no buildings like an orphanage or a hospital that one can see. Its beneficiaries, even, cannot be seen, unless one goes, like its workers, from home to home, or stays for hours in its office and sees them one by one come there in response to some fundamental need which their own unfeebled effort has been unable to supply. Its beneficiaries are never grouped in a mass like the pupils of a school or a kindergarten. Their picture could never be taken together because of the humiliation it would cause them.

"Besides being in the first place an invisible philanthropy, the force of its appeal to the generosity of the public is actually decreased by the thoroughness of its work. It is dependent for its founds solely upon the voluntary contributions of the public, but nothing moves the average person to give like the sight of distress; and when the Associated Charities takes the halt and the blind off the streets and provides for them in the homes or in proper institutions, the public fails to realize that these are still amongst us and that money must still be provided to meet their needs.

"The Associated Charities is an organization, a banding together of some seventeen hundred of Atlanta's citizens, to meet the needs of the necessitous. It employs the full time, like any business does, of its employees, of ten people, who by training and experience have fitted themselves to be physicians to the poor.

"One effort is to work out a plan for each applicant for aid after consultation with the family itself and those who know them best—relatives, church, employers, friends. They are far-seeing plans which reach beyond the sick man of today to the time when he shall be restored to health, which see the fatherless boys and girls of the future citizens we must have the best possible care and training. These plans show the general policy of the society in its work of rehabilitation.

Eight Steps In the Work.

"There are usually eight steps in its work with each case, as follows:

The family is visited at once.

Temporary relief is given on this first visit whenever necessary.

A friendly visitor will see the family through.

Co-operation is secured with all natural resources—with small children, friends and other institution.

If relief is needed—

A special appeal is made.

A special ledger account is kept with each applicant and all the money from such a special appeal is spent on the particular family.

Oversight of the family is kept continuous, relief being only a part of the plan.

The result, whether good or bad is reported to those who give the money.

"But while this organization is invisible to all except those who inquire and learn of it, if all the applicants aided in any given month by the associated charities were gathered in one institution, that institution would be larger than any in the state of Georgia. The state asylum at Milledgeville is the largest institution in Georgia and had 3,429 inmates during the year 1912, while the records show that during this same time the Associated Charities handled 5,548 individuals.

"Take a typical month from this year, for instance. There were 806 different cases, aggregating 2,286 individuals living alone). In these families there were 3,286 individuals. Two hundred and twenty-four of these individuals were over sixty years of age; 1,420 were under fourteen years of age; only 44 were without families; 103 were widows with small children; 86 were deserted wives with small children; 389 of the families had sickness of one kind or another; 51 had feebleminded people among them; and 124 were immoral.

"The association finds that $2,000 a month is the least amount upon which it can handle this mass of need with any degree of satisfaction to its applicants or to the public. Its income has not been holding up to this amount, and it appeals to the public to come forward with renewed generosity to its support."

The House Fly.

The house fly carries death on his feet. He tramples over garbage, sewage and offal, in which may lurk the germs of a dozen diseases, and then—obligingly invites himself into your home, trickles over your food and plants the death and disability he gathered up in another locality, perhaps far removed.

It is relatively as easy to eliminate the disease-carrying fly from the country as from the city districts. The main preliminary is knowledge of his deadliness, and organized effort to eliminate it.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

VOL. XLV.—No. 350. ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1913. PRICE TEN CENTS.

BILLS WE'VE WON AND THOSE LOST

Federation Has Fought Many Good Fights, But Our Victories Before The Legislature Have Been Too Few.

By Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson.

As the columns of this edition cover so many activities of the Georgia Federation, where complete success has been attained, it is permitted to mention one field in which even the most optimistic must admit that love's labor has apparently been lost.

One of the first acts of the body was to assist in the passage of a bill allowing women to act as assistant state librarians. At the same time, the Federation was instrumental in forming the State Library association, which has since proved itself a great educational force in the state. One year later the club women had to protect that which they had won.

Late one afternoon word came to the state president that a bill would be introduced the next day in the general assembly to prohibit women holding the office of assistant state librarian. Then the club husbands in the legislature came to the rescue and work went on nearly all night. By morning a message came to the president if she would see the gentleman who had intended introducing the bill and request if he had promised to withdraw the bill. This the president gladly did and thus ended for the Federation all further controversy of the eligibility of women for assistant state librarians.

An interesting sidelight upon the much-discussed question of woman's influence as well as some interesting statistics may be found in the following summary of legislative bills won and lost by the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs:

BILLS WON THROUGH FEDERATION.

After years of work the child labor bill was passed, but before that happy day, it had been presented to the general assembly by several different bodies. The motto in the Federation was "Pass the bill."

If there is any organization in the state that can free the Georgia child let them do it. And in each case the Federation stood either behind the work or in the thick of the fight.

That the club women were ever faithful to the effort is proven by the fact that the pen with which the governor signed the bill is now in the possession of the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs, having been so presented after consideration of what association had done the most work for the longest time.

In addition to the above the Georgia State federation adds to its laurels the work done by what Atlanta City Federation in obtaining a reformatory for Fulton county and a probation officer of the juvenile courts.

And here ends the list of bills presented by the Georgia Federation and passed by the general assembly of Georgia.

BILLS PRESENTED, BUT LOST.

All bills ever presented by the Georgia Federation will be passed by a general assembly of Georgia, at some time, because they are too important to ever die. Therefore, they are not dead, but sleeping.

An act to make the mother eligible to be joint guardian with the father in the person and property of the child.

An act to make women eligible as county school commissioners.

An act to permit the admission of women to the State university and the little department of the School of Technology.

An act to raise the "Age of Consent" of the little girls of Georgia to 12 years.

An act to add $1,800 for two years to the appropriation of the demonstration department of the State Agricultural school for courses in domestic science.

In 1912 a bill providing for an appropriation in the state sufficient to build infirmaries at the state institutions had one reading—we hope for an early passage.

Since 1895 the federation has been urging compulsory school attendance, having presented several bills, each one of which has been lost with the decreasing majority.

A bill of the same nature will be presented to the incoming general assembly with the hope that the next list compiled of the legislative activities of the Georgia Federation may have the pleasure of reporting it in the list with "Bills Won."

ATLANTA IS PROUD OF HER DISTINCTIVE CLUB OF PLAYERS

Atlanta is justly boastful of her social clubs, her literary clubs, and those for educational and artistic purpose, but none is more distinctive than the Players' club.

The club was organized several years ago with Mrs. Barbour Thompson the president. Their first play, we think, was that of "Lady Windermere's Fan," with Mrs. Ulric Atkinson in the leading role, and from that first performance the club has had a series of successes. Of these, no one stands out more markedly than the production of "The Rivals," with Mrs. Peel wonderfully interpreting the role of Mrs. Malaprop. She was a joy from the moment she appeared scolding Lydia Languish, one moment, coquetting with Sir Anthony Absolute the next, and every moment indicating her appreciation of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's greatest play. Colonel Jones, of the army, was Sir Anthony; Captain Barnes, Sir Lucious O'Trigger; Mrs. Thornton Marye, Lydia Languish; Mr. Milt Saul, Jack Absolute.

Mrs. Slaton had the star part in "The Ideal Husband," a play by Oscar Wilde, and Mrs. Jarnagin in several roles has demonstrated her histrionic ability of rare merit.

Mrs. W. P. Nicolson and Captain Henry Bankhead shared honors in the production of the "Wife," their work of finished and professional character. Miss Elizabeth Rawson, now Mrs. Clarence Haverty, was the bright star in "Trelawney of the Wells," and in other plays, Mr. Mikell, Mr. Marye, Mrs. E. H. Barnes, Mr. Walter Stearnes and other talented members of the club have done excellent work.

Mrs. Frank Ellis succeeded Mrs. Thompson as president of the club, and Mrs. Albert Thornton succeeded Mrs. Ellis.

Mrs. John Marshall Slaton was president of the club last year, and she was succeeded by Mrs. Thomas B. Felder, now president.

Mrs. Thaddeus E. Horton was the organizing spirit of the club, and has directed the work of every performance. A professional coach is always engaged to complete the work on the plays, and all the members assist in the various departments of a stage performance. Bric-a-brac and furniture have been generously loaned by professional dealers, as well as from the homes of the members, and the audiences greeting the players have always been record-breakers, in the matters of box receipts.

While contributing to the pleasure of Atlanta people, and encouraging and developing local talent, the Players' club has contributed generously to Atlanta's charitable institutions, always giving a large portion of the proceeds of their entertainment to charity.

Socially the club has been a continued occasion of bright informal gatherings, when programs have been presented bringing out the members in their specialties and after which in hospitable homes there have been jolly supper parties, music and dancing.

An entertainment of marked brilliancy was last year when the club gave in compliment to Mr and Mrs. John Marshall Slaton a reception in the palm room of the Georgia Terrace hotel, when a hundred guests were entertained. Among the honor guests was the late Mrs. Livingston Mims, in whose home on the site now occupied by the hotel the first dramatic club Atlanta ever had was organized. Mrs. Mims sent to the reception the famous silver punch bowl of Major Mims, and from it the health of the players was drunk and bright address was marked the close of the entertainment.

The most recent achievement of the Players' club was their production last night of "The Importance of Being Earnest."

A Remedy.

(From Judge.)

Secretary—A subscriber writes to ask us the best way to prevent the annoying attentions of strange men who follow her.

Corresponding Editor—Tell her to turn and ask the man for a donation for the militant suffragettes.

COVERING CITY HALL ISN'T SUCH AN UNPLEASANT TASK; MAYOR IS COURTEOUS ALTHOUGH HE'S NON-COMMITTAL

Some Interesting People and Some Interesting Work

Photo by Francis E. Price.

Mrs. Ida Howell Cramer interviewing Mayor Woodward. On her left is Mrs. Dudley Cowles. On right is Mrs. Ransom Wright. Mrs. Cramer, Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. Wright are the city hall reporters for the Woman's Edition.

MAYOR WOODWARD A SUFFRAGIST AT HEART, BUT DOES'NT SAY SO; DOES'NT LIKE COUNCIL ONE BIT

By Ida Howell Cramer.

WHEN we three ladies, forming the committee appointed to "do" City Hall, started upon our assignment the figure looming largest upon the city hall horizon was naturally attacked first.

This was the mayor, and judging from his expression when we burst in upon him, the word "attacked" is a good one. He admitted afterwards that he was wondering what he had "run into." But was good enough to say he was agreeably surprised.

We found him most affable and non-committal—very. The first topic broached for our interview, which was to cover some of the live issues of the day, was the livest one we could think of—Woman's Suffrage.

At first he positively refused to be interviewed on that subject. Being such a good politician, he may have thought that if he expressed adverse views it might prove inconvenient, should the women happen to have the ballot, when he wanted to be mayor again or governor or senator.

The following expressions were extracted from him, however, with more or less force and proved conclusively to our minds that although he doesn't know it, the mayor is a staunch advocate.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"I don't want any woman's suffrage like they have in Europe. I don't think there is any cause that justifies that kind of vote. But the subject has been the source of a great deal of study to me, and to be candid, I think it's coming. I know that the good of the state and country would not suffer with the ballot in the hands of the women, but I am afraid that they themselves would. Undoubtedly the women who own property and are not represented by a male vote should have the ballot, but how to make it lawful for only those to vote is beyond me.

"I think their greatest sphere of usefulness is in influencing the men and in beautifying the city. I should hate to see them in politics, and believe they have more power as they are. But maybe after all they could run the mayor's office better than I have. I do think, though, they would need a little practice.

"In a few years after it has come and we have gotten used to the women going to the polls with us—it will not seem so strange as it does now. I expect I am just a little bit old-fashioned.

"I most heartily approve of equal pay for equal service, irrespective of sex."

Abating Smoke Nuisance.

When asked to outline some plan by which the smoke nuisance could be abated the mayor replied that the only measure he could think of would undoubtedly be most effective—for a short time. "Do as they are doing in England, just bust them up with dynamite."

His views as to a suitable location for the governor's mansion were prefaced by the remark: "I know you won't agree with me. In my opinion, the proper place for the executive mansion is on and occupying the whole block adjoining the capitol. I think that a person holding a public position should be looked at from a business standpoint and not a social." A clipping, which was shown the mayor from The Fitzgerald Enterprise, complimenting him very much upon refusing to accept free tickets to grand opera and also an offer of an automobile which the city council had authoried, brought forth these remarks:

"Oh, that's nothing. I don't care anything about hearing those dagos stamp out that stuff, anyhow.

A Boomerang Joke.

"The automobile proposition was just sprung by some of my enemies to catch me, but you know that. I don't approve of the city buying things on credit. I just threw their joke back on them though by telling them if they had that much money to spend they had better give it to the flood sufferers.

Picking up an ordinance of council from his desk, which he had just voted for the second time, Mayor Woodward, smiling very broadly, said: "If you women could not make better laws than this, you are not entitled to suffrage." It was a dog ordinance which required officers to arrest and carry to the station house all dogs found upon the st streets without their owners.

"I would give $10," he said, "to see the big auto patrol with two officers tearing out on a hurry call to Buckhead or Howell's Station, wearing out tires and using up gallons of gasoline, to arrest a little bench-legged flea. It is absolutely not susceptible of enforcement, and I know you women would do better than that."

Discussing the dog ordinance suggested a question which showed more than anything we had previously asked him how thoroughly non-committal he could be. **We asked what he thought of women who rode around in automobiles with dogs instead of children beside them.**

"Well, you know," he said, "those are very valuable dogs."

Bacteriologist Is Doing Great Work For City's Health

Dr. Claude Smith Tells of the Persistent Work Being Done to Exterminate the House Fly and Prevent Typhoid Spread.

By Virginia Cowles.

WHILE we were making ourselves at home in the city hall, and finding it a wonderfully interesting place, abounding in courteous treatment towards would-be editors, we had the rare privilege of an interview with Mr. Claude Smith, city bacteriologist. We found him to be a quiet, earnest man, deeply absorbed in his chosen work, that of bringing about the sanitary conditions necessary to the health and security of the citizens of Atlanta.

Among the interesting revelations made by Dr. Smith was the fact that Atlanta leads all cities in the United States in the reduction of infantile mortality, statistics showing a decrease of 56 per cent in ten years; Indianapolis following with 39 per cent in the same length of time.

Possibly the most interesting thing done by Dr. Smith at the present time is his fight against the house fly, commonly referred to by scientists as the "typhoid fly," because of the dangerous nature of this insect as a bearer of typhoid fever germs.

Until recently comparatively little thought has been given to the fly, except as a disturber of the family peace. Some have even regarded this insect with favor, fallaciously believing it to be a friend in the capacity of a scavenger. Moses probably had some slight realization of its true nature, for it was his painful privilege to witness its devastating ravages among the Egyptians during the captivity of the Israelites. Unfortunately, since that time, the fly has been man's constant companion. Indeed it is doubtful wether it could exist without the shelter, food, and protection furnished by man.

Dr. Smith pointed out the fact that for years any attempt made to discredit this dangerous insect, or to bring it into its true light before municipal authorities, met with laughter and ridicule. Scientists have now proven, however, that flies carry on their feet and in their bodies, germs of typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, and infantile paralysis. While these germs are carried by other means, flies are believed to be the most important agents of transmitting these diseases.

Dr. Smith showed us a most interesting chart which he has on exhibition at the city hall, showing actual photographs of the fly in several stages of development. This chart begins with the adults that have hibernated in some sheltered crevasse during the winter, and have come forth in the first warm days of spring to start another brood. The female lays her eggs to the number of about 120 at a time, in manure, garbage, and filth of various kinds. In twenty-four hours, and sometimes a shorter time, those eggs hatch and the tiny maggot crawls out of its shell. This stage may be compared to the caterpiller stage of the butterfly, or the "swiggler" stage of the mosquito. The maggot breeds on filth and grows rapidly for six days, and then draws up inside its skin, which hardens into a shell, gradually changing in color through brown to dark red. This stage corresponds to the chrysalis stage of the butterfly, and lasts about four days, during which time the maggot has changed into a fly. The fly then breaks through the shell, crawls around for a few minutes until its wings are spread, and then flies away. Thus we see that within two weeks after the eggs are laid a new generation of flies is ready to perpetuate the race.

In his fight against the fly, Dr. Smith lays emphasis on the destruction of its breeding places, and its source of food supply, both of which are usually furnished by stables. When these breeding places are left uncleaned for several days, it has been found that the litter beneath the horse's feet swarms with thousands of larvae. One next was recently found to contain 65,000 eggs, and another had 5,000 maggots. The whole scheme of fly extermination depends upon the proper disposal of the waste material in which the fly breeds, and this can only be accomplished through scientific sanitation.

Dr. Smith points out the fact that there are only about 8,000 places in the city of Atlanta in which the fly can breed; that at a comparatively small sum these 8,000 places could be removed, or so cleaned, or disinfected that the fly can be practically exterminated; whereas to allow these places to remain, and the fly to continue to multiply, it would cost approximately $1,000,000 to get protection through properly screening all the houses in Atlanta.

Dr. Smith is making his fight not only through state and city ordinances, but through the co-operation of families and individuals. He has made a special plea to the children of Atlanta, for, as he maintains, their interest proves not only for this generation,

FOR STUDENT OF HUMAN NATURE, THERE IS NO BETTER SCHOOL THAN CITY HALL OF ATLANTA

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GIRLS ARE TRAINED TO BECOME LEADERS

Activities of Young Women's Christian Association Are Varied and Results Achieved Are Not Able and Far-Reaching

Once upon a time—about forty years ago, to be exact—there was started the first student Young Women's Christian association. In Georgia alone today there are associations in seventeen schools, varying in size and importance from one of the Lest colleges in this land to a little mountain mission school.

In one of the district agricultural schools the young president of the association told the student secretary not long ago that she wanted to learn all she could about the work because her village needed it.

Training for leadership! That is one of the watchwords, and if the association can gain the co-operation of faculty and friends everywhere it can have a large share in solving the problem of the city as well as the rural problem which is justly demanding so much time and thought from the best minds of the present day.

In one of our oldest colleges the president said not long ago that he would not try to do without the Young Women's Christian association; in another the dean remarked that but for the work of the association's social committee in meeting and caring for new girls during the first weeks of the school, when lady principal and president were called away, they could not have gotten along. In one of the little mountain schools, which is doing such fine work, the principal says she considers the work of the girls in the association activities as important as any branch of the curriculum and feels that it is only a helpful, broadening influence for them to be a part of the national work, and so have touch with the world-wide work.

Yesterday one may have been talking with a girl on her way to China for mission work who acknowledged that the Young Woman's Christian association was the influence of her college days. Today it is a group of girls off for a cabinet house party, having a good time in a wholesome way, which proves that it has not quite gone out of fashion for girls to be gentlewomen. Tomorrow, among others, may come a girl who through the years has been seeking things in a different light because of Association Bible and Mission Study classes and has come to realize that strong faith in Christ is just as necessary for the little every-day cares of school days as for the big world outside.

One afternoon in far away Japan forgot during student conference days half the disappointment over having given up a cherished dream, and went home with a new ideal of service. The result: A happy summer filled with work which brought joy to the hearts of many, and which learned to love Sunday school even twice a week, and work and prayers which brought both father and mother to Christ before another year came to its close.

Many good things have come and more are coming to the country because our girls are being trained for leadership in the Young Women's Christian association.

MARY DENNY POWELL,
Student Secretary, S. A. Field Com.

Dr. Bahnsan Tells Of Milk Inspection

Says Milk Is Dangerous Carrier of Tuberculosis and Typhoid Germs.

Dr. Bahnsan, of Americus, Ga., the state veterinarian, if we would not pay a tribute to the excellent work that is being done in his department. His exhibit of the tubercular lungs of a cow may be seen in the office of the city bacteriologist and most interesting it is. The statement is made by the department that within a year he will have a tubercular test of every cow that supplies milk to the city of Atlanta.

How inspiring it is to realize that so many able men and women, who combine efficiency with great hearts are working for the improvement of the public health. May each and every one uphold an aid them in the splendid fight that is being made.

Dr. Claude Smith Tells of the Persistent Work Being Done to Exterminate the House Fly and Prevent Typhoid Spread.

By Virginia Cowles.

WHILE we were making ourselves at home in the city hall, and finding it a wonderfully interesting place, abounding in courteous treatment towards would-be editors, we had the rare privilege of an interview with Mr. Claude Smith, city bacteriologist. We found him to be a quiet, earnest man, deeply absorbed in his chosen work, that of bringing about the sanitary conditions necessary to the health and security of the citizens of Atlanta.

Among the interesting revelations made by Dr. Smith was the fact that Atlanta leads all cities in the United States in the reduction of infantile mortality, statistics showing a decrease of 56 per cent in ten years; Indianapolis following with 39 per cent in the same length of time.

Possibly the most interesting thing done by Dr. Smith at the present time is his fight against the house fly, commonly referred to by scientists as the "typhoid fly," because of the dangerous nature of this insect as a bearer of typhoid fever germs.

Until recently comparatively little thought has been given to the fly, except as a disturber of the family peace. Some have even regarded this insect with favor, fallaciously believing it to be a friend in the capacity of a scavenger. Moses probably had some slight realization of its true nature, for it was his painful privilege to witness its devastating ravages among the Egyptians during the captivity of the Israelites. Unfortunately, since that time, the fly has been man's constant companion. Indeed it is doubtful wether it could exist without the shelter, food, and protection furnished by man.

Dr. Smith pointed out the fact that for years any attempt made to discredit this dangerous insect, or to bring it into its true light before municipal authorities, met with laughter and ridicule. Scientists have now proven, however, that flies carry on their feet and in their bodies, germs of typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, and infantile paralysis. While these germs are carried by other means, flies are believed to be the most important agents of transmitting these diseases.

Dr. Smith showed us a most interesting chart which he has on exhibition at the city hall, showing actual photographs of the fly in several stages of development. This chart begins with the adults that have hibernated in some sheltered crevasse during the winter, and have come forth in the first warm days of spring to start another brood. The female lays her eggs to the number of about 120 at a time, in manure, garbage, and filth of various kinds. In twenty-four hours, and sometimes a shorter time, those eggs hatch and the tiny maggot crawls out of its shell. This stage may be compared to the caterpiller stage of the butterfly, or the "swiggler" stage of the mosquito. The maggot breeds on filth and grows rapidly for six days, and then draws up inside its skin, which hardens into a shell, gradually changing in color through brown to dark red. This stage corresponds to the chrysalis stage of the butterfly, and lasts about four days, during which time the maggot has changed into a fly. The fly then breaks through the shell, crawls around for a few minutes until its wings are spread, and then flies away. Thus we see that within two weeks after the eggs are laid a new generation of flies is ready to perpetuate the race.

In his fight against the fly, Dr. Smith lays emphasis on the destruction of its breeding places, and its source of food supply, both of which are usually furnished by stables. When these breeding places are left uncleaned for several days, it has been found that the litter beneath the horse's feet swarms with thousands of larvae. One next was recently found to contain 65,000 eggs, and another had 5,000 maggots. The whole scheme of fly extermination depends upon the proper disposal of the waste material in which the fly breeds, and this can only be accomplished through scientific sanitation.

Dr. Smith points out the fact that there are only about 8,000 places in the city of Atlanta in which the fly can breed; that at a comparatively small sum these 8,000 places could be removed, or so cleaned, or disinfected that the fly can be practically exterminated; whereas to allow these places to remain, and the fly to continue to multiply, it would cost approximately $1,000,000 to get protection through properly screening all the houses in Atlanta.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

VOL. XLV.—353. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1913. PRICE TEN CENTS.

CONFRONTED BY WOMAN'S EDITION REPORTERS, POLICE CHIEF BEAVERS BREAKS LONG SILENCE

At the top, left, the woman's edition police reporters, Misses Passie May Ottley and Marjorie Brown, are seen interviewing Newport Lanford, Chief of Detectives; at right they are showing their notes to Britt Craig, their guide; at the bottom, Judge Broyles is giving them an exclusive story; next, they are talking to a prisoner; last, Mrs. Bohnefeld is telling them what a "bad boy" Mr. Craig is.

An Interview With Judge Broyles, and Another With Matron Bohnefeld; A Morning at Police Court; A Visit to the Tower.

By Passie May Ottley and Marjorie Brown.

"Lives of the hunted!"

Well, I should say! The police reporters for the Woman's Edition feel that they know something to that effect!

Even back in the familiar haunts of Whitehall street things still look strange; we cannot shake off our nervousness and pity and begin fully to realize what another world has been opened to us by a morning spent at police headquarters and in the Tower! *Strenuous, too, keeping* pace with our very alert and active conductor—it was Mr. Craig.

Imagine the stage-fright of two very amateur reporters when, arrived at police headquarters, we were ushered into the formidable presence of the tall, good-looking chief of police and told in true newspaper style to "get an interview!" Chief Beavers was sorry for us, and, realizing also his complete and absolute safety in the hands of two such mild and inexperienced reporters, volunteered, contrary to his wont, to answer any and all questions, provided that the ubiquitous Mr. Craig—who insists on getting news!—would go into the back yard!

BEAVERS BREAKS HIS SILENCE.

"Chief, what do you think of women coming into politics?"

The chief looked a little whimsical and said, "Well, you know, I don't know a great deal about politics, but it seems to me that the best thing women can do to help politics is to keep their husbands and their sweethearts up to the point of doing what they know to be right. If every man will do as well as he knows how things won't be bad, and women can help with that"—

"Or perhaps you think, Chief, that the introduction of the dictagraph will bar women from politics?"

The chief laughed and said: "I don't know about that, but I suspect the dictagraph is going to make open-air meetings mighty popular!"

"How would you like some women on the police force, as in New York?"

"Well, I don't think I would care for women actually on the force, but they could help as extra probation officers and be very valuable in the detective department."

MRS. BOHNEFELD, POLICE MATRON.

As an example of the good done by a woman in connection with the headquarters, the chief cited Mrs. Bohnefeld, the police matron, whose presence there was so long asked for by Atlanta women.

"Chief, did you know that you and Chief Connally are said to be the handsomest police chiefs Atlanta has ever had?"

This was a regular dictagraph surprise! The chief blushed at the unexpected question, and said: "Well, I consider it a compliment to be placed with Connally in any way. He was not only a good-looking man, but he was a straight man and a first-class officer. I first served under Connally twenty-four years ago. I remember well"—and then the chief stopped short.

The real reporter stood in the door and the amateur interview was at an end. We grieved not to get his picture, but when our photographer came the chief was busy talking graft and dictagraph to some other audience than "cub reporters!"

Through the crowded recorder's courtroom we were led to high seats behind the much-dreaded "Judge Briles," who was in the thick of a perfect medley of Saturday night and Sunday "drunks," with a sprinkling of blind tigers and a dash of larceny and neighborhood contention!

The room is crowded with friends of the accused, and the accused themselves look so pitiful and down on their luck that one feels more like telling them to "buck up" than sentencing them.

A police judge has to be a seer to tell the rights of the case where the prosecution describes a huge and deadly rock as thrown, and the defense makes a diagram of a harmless "little bit of dirt more like a handful of sand."

JUDGE POINTS OUT THE MORAL.

"More sick than drunk, your honor," says a negro. "I hadn't taken nothing but some beer and tea"—

"Leave the tea out next time," says the judge, as he fixes a light sentence.

"When my friend came in," said one doughty defendant, "I got brave and threw—a cigarette paper at him!" Of course when it struck it had changed into a heavy pen or pencil!

Surely nowhere do humor and pathos sit so close together as on the police judge's bench! One moment the whole room is in a gale of laughter at the negro who never saw the whisky found in his pocket—the next our throats fill up when the good old mammy says, "Yessir, Boss, I sho is claimin' dis here boy. He's all I'se got ter claim," and pays his fine out of her hard-earned savings.

Downstairs *Chief Lanford showed* us, as you see him, just "how it is all done," and Judge Broyles, explained to us, photographically, that a recorder's life, like a policeman's, is not always a happy one.

Then the genial turnkey, "Uncle Jeff," who has for so many years opened and shut these doors of hope and despair, escorted us through the corridors where the cells open. Here prisoners on detention group in gloomy and grotesque bunches on the outer bars! Do all the worst-looking human beings get behind the bars? Or does being behind the bars make them look so dreadful? We put Mr. Craig in a cell and took a picture of him as evidence upon that question.

Captain Poole, who is in charge of the station, led us up the stair to call upon Mrs. Bohnefeld. She talked to us so interestingly about the care of the women, and we will always be so glad that she is there. After much coaxing, we prevailed upon her to have her picture taken with us, and you see her explaining to us—much to the real reporter's distress—that Britt Craig is a bad boy who sometimes "gets news and pictures which he has no business to have!"

Where Tragedy Stalks.

We hated to leave police headquarters, where there is at least some comedy, for the Tower, where tragedy is spread on thick and not one spark of humor struggles through to relieve the somberness.

The jail is splendidly clean and airy, and Dickens even would have sniffed in vain for any odor but carbolic acid. It is a comfort to know that this dreadful place is one of the lightest, cleanest, airiest and best in the whole country.

We visited a good many of those "doing time" in their cells; saw others in the big, open, light corridors; talked to the poor insane woman preaching, preaching all day long, while she waits to be committed to the asylum.

Mercy! Lee appeared as all ever again that "he didn't know nothing but that he found the body."

If you don't believe Atlanta is a metropolis just go to the Tower! You will find there all the fifty-seven varieties of metropolitan criminal, which will make you feel you are in the atmosphere of Sherlock Holmes or Arsene Lupin! To see so many principals of the cause celebres that we read about every day in the daily papers was interesting, and a little choky, too. Somehow, when you just read about it in the paper it doesn't seem quite real, but for reality—well, see them in the Tower!

The empty gallows was bad enough, but when we saw the two darkeys condemned to death for murder and they sang for us in wonderful, soft, clear voices, "Whiter Than Snow," we all broke down and the real reporter and the amateurs and the chaperon and the photographer and the condemned all had a little weepfest! As even we had to wait for the great door to be unlocked for us, we realized a little of what a terrible thing it is for any human creature to be deprived of liberty! As the last iron door clanged behind us and we came out into the wonderful air and sunshine we drew a long breath of thankfulness that our visit to the Tower was such a brief one! But always and always life will look a little different because we went there!

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VOL. XLV.—No. 342. ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1913. Daily and Sunday, carrier delivery, 15 cents weekly. Single copies, street and newsstands, 5 cents.

GEORGIA REALIZES HER DUTY TO HER WORKING PEOPLE, IS PROVIDING FOR THEIR COMFORT AND RECREATION

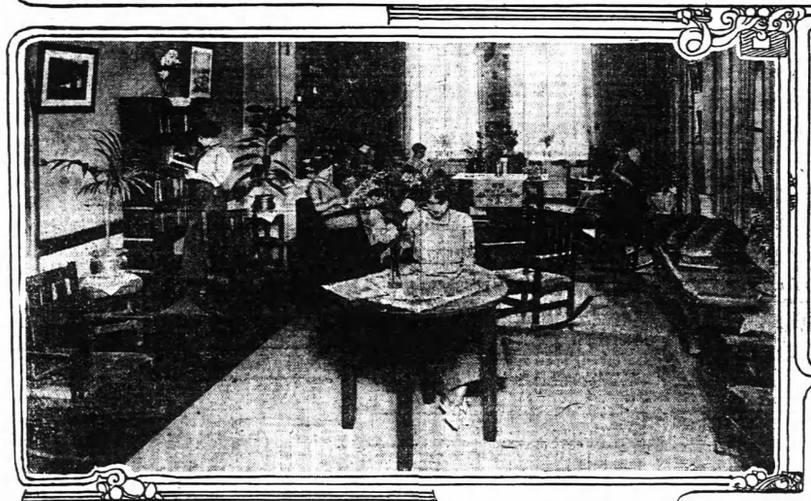

Photo by Francis E. Price, Staff Photographer.

At the top Recreation hour at Schlesinger's factory in Atlanta; at the right, Miss Lillian Duke, head of the welfare work at Lindale mills; in the middle, reading and lunch rooms at the Southern Bell Telephone company's Ivy exchange; at the bottom, a playground for operatives at the Eagle and Phenix mills, and for their children.

By MRS. FRANK HENRY NEELY, Member Georgia Section, Women's Department, National Civic Federation.

SO very like the flower—the weed—
So very like the flower—indeed
I'm wondering what God would say
If I should throw the weed away.

THIS hard, defiant, pallid girl
Offensiveness in every curl
Of her rough hair. O my dull eyes
Can you be reason hers are wise?

AND when I bend beside the bed
Where my girl lies so sheltered,
How may I touch that tender face
Forgetting these—who need such grace?

—DOROTHEA MOORE.

*****

In the recent discussions of wages v. morality that have taken such sudden hold all over the United States, there is found by the careful and consistent reader a continual cry of prostitution being the sole means by which a girl on low wages may be able to exist. That wages and morality are kin is just about on the same plane as the relationship of dog and cat—we are told biologically that they belong to the same family, but the analogy is hidden in their habits of life as we see them.

If we might only in our separate and collective industries hold up to our girls from the beginning that increased increment is due to increased efficiency, that the value they make themselves to their employer is usually paid for, and that they are assisted in upholding their honor if they show such disposition, then will come the most complete adjustment possible.

On the other hand it is as ridiculous to presume that a human being can be coerced into the performance of task efficiently as it is to presume that wages do affect morality. A task-master never gets the best out of his people, either physically or morally, and when the former breaks down it is too easy for the latter to follow.

Child labor and woman labor have been the victims of the popular fallacy that it is such labor which is harmful, when the real point is that it is in the abuses of commercial labor for women and children that the real harm lies. The fact of the matter is, that manual labor composes the greatest per cent of all labor; that in former times a child quite young would perform chores and do farming tasks of definite and big dimensions; and so the cry is not in the phrase as it stands, but in the marked abuse, insanitary conditions, unfit associations, over-fatigue, long hours. Since these things exist, they must be attacked and must be equalized by some form of diversion.

The greatest remedy or antidote for the whole situation is proper recreation. Jane Addams appropriately says "We have no sense of responsibility in regard to the pleasures of young people, and continually forget that amusement is stronger than vice, and that it alone can stifle the lust for it."

* * * * *

And so we come to what the state of Georgia is doing for the recreation of her working people, what sense of responsibility our state is taking. It makes us very happy to say that the utter lack of responsibility which resulted so disastrously this spring in one of our factories is not true of the greater number of our manufactories.

GREATEST CARE IS GIVEN THEM.

In most places where women and children are employed the greatest care is given them, occasionally such help is spurned, but rarely. In our department stores where the women employed are hundreds, we find rest rooms and matrons in charge, restaurants as in Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose company, maintained by the employees, but beautifully managed by the firm, or else, if there is no restaurant, a gas stove where a girl may draw a cup of tea and eat her sandwich in a quiet place, as in Davison-Paxon-Stokes and other retail stores.

Probably next in order in employment of women in numbers is the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company.

* * * * *

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company bids fair to do the greatest recreative welfare work of any corporation in Georgia. Their girls, whose nerve strain is probably greater than that of the employees of any other industry, are given every opportunity to alleviate this condition. Every two and a half hours they take fifteen minutes recuperation in their rest rooms. Often during hours does the supervisor order stools away and a standing position maintained for some twenty minutes if the girls wish it, or less, according to their individual needs.

Their hours are arranged so that there is no danger of interference of men in the operating or rest rooms or no men allowed with the exception of a few necessary line men, so that at all times are the girls carefully guarded during working hours. Here in Atlanta at present there are recreation rooms, comfortable sitting rooms they are, with magazines and a deposit library from the local Carnegie establishment, a hospital ward well fitted up in case of emergency (which I am told is rarely needed) and a kitchen and dining room of somewhat different means of management, according to the exchange. Suffice it to say, at the main exchange there is already an incipient plan along ideal lines. Over all there presides a matron—a splendid motherly soul—who, if not a trained nurse, has had at least fair practical training.

IDEAL PLAN COMPLETED.

The ideal plan referred to has just been completed by Mr. Thompson in the Birmingham (Ala.) plant, and since January he has had it passed up for our two exchanges here, and, in the present remodeling of the buildings his scheme is being taken into consideration. It consists in the first place of a club among the girls who conduct the lunch room themselves, the company furnishing only tea, coffee, sugar, milk and ice. A good dinner may be had for five cents, which includes a meal, two vegetables, bread and beverage; or it may run higher for those who can afford more or desire more than the lunch provides; also a girl may bring her own food and have it cooked or her own lunch from home and eat it along with something else from the lunch room. The rooms are so dainty and clean and the girls so happy over their club and its achievements that if you once see it you keep the picture as a beautiful message forever.

To come to the very practical side. Twice a month, after pay day, the treasurer and an assistant take their stand near the door with lunch bills, which does away with the necessity of a reckoning every day, and facilitates matters greatly. The restaurant in Birmingham has made money without more than forty cents loss for bad debts. The rest room is to be enlarged and, besides the couches, cenaries, ferns and other home-like appointments that exist now, there will be a grand piano and a table graphonola, and every month there is a big dance to which a girl by means of an admittance card may bring her escort. Punch is provided from the proceeds of the lunch room. If every corporation could help work out the destinies of its employees in this way, think what a help towards fine, happy, efficient womanhood!

* * * * *

A chance incident is often the means of carrying out a long cherished, embryonic plan, and so it was in the Schlesinger factory when the factory manager overheard some girls in the dressing room at lunch hour strumming a guitar to the accompaniment of which was the unmistakable shuffling of feet. They came out when called, guiltily hanging their heads, when, to their surprise, the manager said:

"Why set dance out here, girls; there is much more room!"

There resulted in two days a space cleared for dancing which has been increased three times in almost as few months, a piano was donated, a man engaged to play it, a bulletin board with pictorial current events was placed on the wall, an extension library from the local Carnegie institute sent over, and benches and buntings completed a happy, healthy recreation hall. Besides the noon-day dance, the company begged to be allowed to come Friday evenings for a round. Then on several holidays has there been a gala fete evening when the mothers, many of whom had scarcely left home for months, were persuaded to come see the gayeties, taking them completely out of themselves and their monotonous domestic duties.

THE WHOLE PLAN IS CO-OPERATIVE.

This work was only begun in the late fall and the demands have been so eager that a lunch room has been added. It is, of course, quite simple, furnishing coffee, bread and a stew of some kind every day at noon time. The cost is very low, and the whole plan is co-operative. The spirit it fosters between the employers and employees is one of mutual respect, and among the employees, men and women, one of healthy good fellowship.

The greatest industry in the south employing women and children is of course the cotton mill. Many of these companies have suffered justly and many unjustly at the hands of the uninformed masses; or, one dissatisfied employee has caused untold misery to his firm by relating his injuries to a susceptible person. However, it is our pleasant duty to outline some of the good work done by our mills in Georgia, actuated in different ways, but all with the same ultimate result.

FULTON BAG AND COTTON MILLS—

The Fulton Bag and Cotton mills, located in the heart of Atlanta, formerly on its outskirts, endeavored to work with their people directly. A city mill has so many more difficulties to encounter than a mill situated in a smaller town, that welfare work and dealing with their people is infinitely harder. The employers soon discovered that their work availed little and turned their fund over to the Methodist board of city missions which, at the Wesley House, their settlement home, maintains schools, clinics and carries on similar work.

The Unity Mills at LaGrange, Ga. under the alliation of the Episcopal diocese and the direct charge and inauguration of Rev. Henry D. Phillips with Dr. Mary J. Brewster, as a most able and understanding assistant, has done some uncommon work. Mr. Fuller Callaway, the mill owner, is delighted with their accomplishments and cooperates with them extensively. They make no stipulations, but contribute with the agreement that a kindergarten, night school and hospital are maintained. In the original building which provided place for settlement work, church services and living rooms for four workers, there now is an addition of some gymnasium facilities a chapel, library and domestic science room and is used for the kindergarten, night schools, clubs, library, cooking classes and Sunday school as well. The work has been of wonderful benefit as the corporation is so in sympathy with the operatives and the workers.

CROWN COTTON MILLS AT DALTON.

In Dalton is situated the Crown mills, in which is instituted a system of savings for the operatives which has resulted in an account of $12,000 exclusively operatives' money; a 6 per cent interest is paid on all accounts. The county furnishes schooling for five months, after which the corporation takes hold and pays expenses for the succeeding four months, making a complete nine months school course.

In Cartersville is found a beautiful mill village in connection with the Alco mills. The mill is sanitary, the homes are good, flowers abound and a welfare worker has many achievements to her credit.

FINE CONDITIONS AT WHITTIER MILLS.

Seven miles out of Atlanta, near the Chattahoochee river, is one of the healthiest and best mill villages in our state—the Whittier Mills. Through the Woman's Club and Settlement House, the improvement of the people's attitude toward things sanitary and hygienic has been remarkable. Houses are screened, garabge barreis covered, Chinese privet is planted around the very neat cottages (nearly all different are planted along the macadam streets, ferns flourish and plants bloom on the piazzas. The village has a splendid sewage system put in by the company, who, of course, plants the hedges, trees, models), where they are scarce, trees etc., and sells the plants at a cost of a few cents to the operatives; in the winter they keep the plants in their greenhouses.

There is a weekly meeting of the Girls' and Boys' club at the settlement house, where the kindergarten and night school also are held. Ever so often an entertainer, lecturer, musician comes out from the city. An annual picnic is held in mid-summer. There is a lovely play ground for the children with many appliances. A Ferris wheel was tried and while there were no accidents, still, the company decided it was too nerve-racking a performance and took it out. Three diamonds prevail, and baseball is quite the order of the day. Garden space is provided for those who care to garden, the county school, right in the village, provides excellent educational advantages as well as domestic science courses and "Oh," sighed Mr. Whittier, "if we might only teach them to cook properly!" The village is very healthy and although there is always forthcoming needed drugs and doctoring and invalid food by the visiting nurse, fortunately there is little demand for it.

Mr. Whittier also has a system for savings for his employees and seems to feel that though there is the increased cost of living to deal with and increased ambition in every direction, increased wages due to greater efficiency year by year and better judgment in buying materials and food has more than taken care of the high cost of living as shown by the books at the company store and the larger savings account. One of the things, undoubtedly, that works towards the happy condition of these mills is a system of ventilation which reduces the temperature and dumidifies the air recirculating it automatically, according to the prevailing weather.

MASSACHUSETTS MILLS IN A GEORGIA CITY.

Three years ago there came to Lindale in the capacity of visiting nurse, a young woman who has done some very remarkable welfare work —Miss Lillian Duke. A few months after her arrival she established a Mothers' club, then followed a Girls' club, the Iama Dooly Girls' club by name, which interests itself in sewing and other domestic science features and in planting flowers and shrubbery over the village, which is composed almost of operatives. The Iama Dooly Boys' club came next and took up gardening as an avocation. They formed then a baseball club, continuing to show their belief in sticking to a fine thing by naming it for Miss Dooly, honoring both themselves and her. Out of all this grew a Civic league which went to the town authorities for a sidewalk, which materialized without any trouble. They have a park, in which a band composed of operatives performs, seated on a bona fied bandstand.

With Miss Duke as organizer and intermediary and Mr. Mickleham standing back of her and his people in all their interests, there has grown an almost ideal schema. The plan is co-operative, though the operatives do not know but that they are responsible for the whole. The mill

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

VOL. XLV.—353. ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1913.

WOMAN'S EDITION; HOW IT WAS MADE

EDITOR OF WOMAN'S EDITION AND HER ASSOCIATES

Its Purpose, How It Was Started, by Whom, and Who Have Been in Charge of Work in Various Departments.

The Woman's Edition of The Constitution, published today by the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs, represents the effort of twenty-eight thousand Georgia women belonging to two hundred federated organizations of the state, having representation in one hundred and seventeen cities and towns.

The direct purpose of the edition is to raise a fund to be known as the Ella F. White Endowment fund, which will be accumulated and used to defray the carrying expenses of the State Federation and to aid in the practical work now being done by the Georgia clubs in the direction of education, philanthropy, legislation and social reform. A similar fund of $100,000 is being raised in the General Federation to be known as the Sara Platt-Decker endowment.

SUGGESTION MADE BY MRS. WILLET.

The suggestion that the fund take the form of a memorial endowment was made by Mrs. Hugh Willet, in an article she wrote on the memorial page which the club women published on their official page in The Constitution immediately after the death of their beloved president.

The executive board of the State Federation, subsequently meeting in Atlanta, acted upon the suggestion of Mrs. Willet, as to the raising of a memorial endowment, and the newly elected president, Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, of Thomasville, Ga., appointed as members of this endowment committee Mrs. H. H. Tift, Tifton, Ga.; Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Athens, Ga.; Mrs. A. O. Granger, Cartersville, Ga., Mrs. Hugh Willet, Mrs. Charles J. Haden, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Atlanta, and Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, Rome, Ga.

To this committee The Atlanta Constitution offered the Woman's Edition as a means of raising funds for the first money on the Ella F. White endowment. The Constitution for fifteen years having presented officially the news of the Federated clubs of the state, and having at all times stood for every department of work coming under the head of the Federated clubs of the state.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZING.

The offer was considered by joint committees representing the federated club women, the endowment committee of the state federation, and a majority membership of the executive board of the state federation, many of these ladies coming from their homes in different parts of the state to meet in the matter. After due consideration a contract was signed between the representatives of The Constitution and the Federated club women, and work at once began to organize forces for what has proven the broad and complex enterprise of the Woman's Edition.

As The Constitution plant was located in Atlanta and a majority of the Federated club women reside in Atlanta (eighty-two federated clubs), it was but logical that the central committee be organized here and work out through the state. Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick was made publisher, and Miss Lucy Lester, secretary.

The general managers were next appointed, Mrs. Hugh M. Willett, an ex-president of the state federation; Mrs. J. Spratling, president of the Atlanta City federation, and Mrs. Benjamin Philips, a member of many of the leading women's organizations in the city.

A local advisory committee was subsequently formed consisting of Mrs. P. J. McGovern, Mrs. Mell Price-Smith, Mrs. Frank H. Neely, Mrs. Samuel Rothman, Mrs. P. J. McGovern subsequently became chairman of the central committee which worked out the details of the Woman's Edition of The Constitution, doing continuous and splendid work, which was discussed and reported through the "Tuesday meetings" which from the beginning of the four months' campaign were a marked feature. Miss Lucile Daniel acted as secretary for this committee, never being absent from a meeting.

Mrs. St. Elmo Massengale accepted the important position of manager of the department of advertising, and Mrs. Arthur Powell was appointed manager of the department of circulation, with Mrs. John O. Parmale as assistant. Later, Mrs. Parmale assumed the head of this work, which ill health compelled Mrs. Powell to turn down, and Mrs. Lott Warren and Mrs. Lyman Amsden were continuously members of it. Miss Lucile Daniel and the Inman Park Girls' club joined this committee. All federated women aided in advertising, and in circulation, members of the sister organizations gave strong assistance. Miss Isma Dooly consented to take charge of exhibition for the edition.

The appointment of a board of control, the members drawn from active workers in every part of the state, was the next step taken, and the business organization for the Woman's Edition was perfected as follows:

Board of Control—Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Mrs. A. O. Granger, Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. H. H. Tift, Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Mrs. Walter Lamar, Mrs. S. B. Morgan, Mrs. A. H. Colley, Mrs. Hoxan B. Pitts, Mrs. John S. Donelson, Mrs. David Brown, Mrs. J. E. Hays, Mrs. Fitzgerald Grove, Mrs. Robert Daniel, Miss Sara E. White, Mrs. Clarence Groover, Mrs. Max Nussbaum, Mrs. W. H. S. Hamilton, Mrs. R. L. Berner, Mrs. Lon Dickey, Mrs. E. B. Freeman, Mrs. J. R. Davis, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. R. M. Milliken, Mrs. John K. Ottley.

EDITORIAL STAFF OF PAPER.

The editorial staff of the edition was shaped as follows:

Editor-in-Chief—Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson.

Associate Editors—Mrs. John K. Ottley, Mrs. Edward Brown, Mrs. Charles Haden, Mrs. Nichols Peterson, Mrs. Gilbert Elder—Miss Eugenia Johnstone, Mrs. H. H. Merry, Mrs. Jere Moore, Mrs. Trox Bankston, Mrs. W. M. Everett, Mrs. Robert F. Daniel Mrs. Claude Irby, Mrs. W. E. Shepperd, Mrs. F. E. Shippen, Mrs. C. C. Brantley, Mrs. Louis L. Brown.

City Federation—Mrs. Charles Ha-

Continued on Page Eleven.

Left to right, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, editor; associates, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Mrs. Charles J. Haden, Mrs. Edward T. Brown. Photo of Mrs. Haden by Stevenson; other photos by McCrary.

ELLA F. WHITE---HER LIFE---HER WORK

Her Life Was Full of Splendid Work In Many Directions

She Had a Superb Manner as Hostess and as Homemaker

A TRIBUTE.

By Cleland Kinloch Nelson, Bishop of Atlanta.

It is difficult to furnish for public perusal an appreciation of one whose life is enshrined in the sacred memory of loving friendship, without seeming to be extravagant or fulsome.

To pay deserved tribute to her whose name heads this sketch makes no exaction of loyalty to write only what is true, since all expressions of admiration will to the minds of her familiar friends, and they were many, fall short of sufficient description of her virtues and capacities.

The core of her being and the explanation of her habitual kindness and helpfulness is found not in charity, wide as that word is in its general acceptance, but in love, of which her great heart was a fountain—emptying itself in innumerable streams and rivulets along the dry and thirsty pathways of associated lives.

I would I could present in picture or phase her wonderful influence to mould and control for their best uses the thoughts and activities of those who were brought within the sphere of her charm, and would I could produce as an example for those who follow the soothing and pacifying effect of her presence. In her were combined in rare proportions the cheerfulness and self-reliance of a deep-seated faith, the quick perception of the best found in people, with the power to suppress all that is unwholesome and to inculcate the desire for all that is sweet, pure and honest in human nature.

Her Convictions.

As an embodiment of truth, she spoke from convictions, carefully formed and faithfully maintained, but with such discretion as never to produce antagonism; and if she did not always persuade to her view, all who heard her were at least wiser and better for knowing her convictions.

Her happiest hours and her greatest success were manifest in dealing with youth, whom, by gentleness, not without firmness, and well-placed interest, never flagging, she led insensibly and voluntarily to choose the right.

In her activities, party and church lines were obliterated, and the warmth of her nature melted the chill which the city of Athens her most valuable citizen.

To her own parish, diocese and friends the call to her rest and peace has proved an irreparable loss, except in the glorious testimony of her noble womanhood and the inspiration which she gave to be true to self, faithful to every responsibility and determined to preserve ever clear and free from the tarnish of earthly motive the highest ideals of a devout and noble life.

called into ever-broadening fields of service. The growth of Athens in civic, literary, social service and churchly lines is marked by these great efforts of Mrs. White as a leader. She was one of the organizers and the president of the Industrial Home, president for many, many years of the Emmanuel Church Guild, patron of the New York Woman's club, member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Georgia Society of Colonial Dames, president of the Y. W. C. A., president of the Athens Woman's club and president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Georgia.

LINEAGE.

Ella Frances (Roberts) White, seventh and youngest child and fourth daughter of Leonard Frescoln and Rachael (DeWees) Roberts, was born March 27, 1854, in the Roberts Manor House, the residence for four generations, in East Nantmeal Township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Her Roberts ancestry were of Welsh-English extraction and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1683, holding, under crown patents, the estate upon which Manor house was built in 1765. An country gentry for successive generations they contributed largely to the wonderful agricultural development of the beautiful Great valley, which was the principal granary of the Atlantic Seaboard in the early history of the country. On the maternal side Mrs. White was of Dutch-English descent, being lineally descended from William DeWees, who emigrated from Holland and settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia, in 1689, founding a line of successful manufacturers and iron masters. He was high sheriff of Philadelphia in 1704, and died in 1745. His son, William II., was also sheriff of Philadelphia in 1773; he married Rachael Farmer, daughter of James Farmer, provincial governor of Pennsylvania. His son, William III., (married, first, Sarah Potts and, second, Sarah Waters) served on Washington's staff during the war of the revolution, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was the owner of the Valley Forge and Mount Joy forges used as Washington's headquarters during the historic winter of 1783; the residence is now preserved as a national museum.

Rachael DeWees (son of William III.) married Ann Bull, daughter of Colonel William Bull, and sister of Gen. Lewis Bull. She was a pioneer churchman of eastern Pennsylvania. Rachael DeWees, daughter of Waters DeWees, was Mrs. White's mother.

The genealogical dates given above are taken from the publications "American Families," "Merlin in the Welsh Tract," "The DeWees Family," "History of Chester County.")

temporal and material concerns.

It may be truly said that the students of the University of Georgia lost in her passing their best friend, and the city of Athens her most valua-

mother-heart gave a loving care and guidance to the children of her sisters, Mrs. C. E. Coates, of Baltimore, and Mrs. General John R. Brooke, of Pottstown, Pa. The orphaned Benedict children, lovely nieces and namesake, are granddaughters of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Coates and have been residents of their home since their birth. They have ever been the object of her affectionate solicitude. No house parties or trips or entertainments ever made too great a demand to be met, if she could give the young people pleasure. She was ever ready as their chaperon and to aid in any college functions for merry-making. Her impress upon the students of Georgia is far-reaching, in the home influences and wise counsels and helpfulness of this, their constant, loyal friend.

But, beyond the social gathering and the club's forum and college halls there stands a gray stone church in Athens, with its massive cross pointing upwards, and its altar glowing with the lights of spiritual joy, expressing the Great Central motive of her life-worship of her Lord and service in His kingdom. Here through years she worked with ceaseless energy to build this churchly edifice, her voice was used in leading in its worship, here the stranger was welcomed by her cordial greeting and friend knit fellowship with friend, and here at its altar she knelt for the spiritual communion and strength and guidance that was felt in all the diversified activities of her life. And here before its altar her friends came at last tenderly bearing the fair, beloved casket of a spirit called home. Amid the beautiful flowers of countless friends and under the fragrant, snowy pall of her sisters' placing as the sun was slowly sinking in the west, a vast congregation of friends bowed their heads as the triumphant burial office was read by her beloved rector and bishop, and caught some thing of the hope and triumph of a Christian's death as the Easter hymns were sung and thanksgiving was made for the "testimony of a good conscience, in the communion of the Catholic church, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope; in favor with thee, our God, and in perfect charity with the world."

"O blest communion, fellowship divine,
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ROSA WOODBERRY.

Her beautiful unselfishness appealed to me more than any other trait, as a hostess. She overlooked nothing that could add to any guests' comfort or to their satisfaction—in her guest chambers above or in her luxurious drawing rooms below stairs.

I have during my long and varied life been a chance visitor in the homes of some of the most noted people in the United States, in Washington city and Chicago especially. I have never seen anywhere a hostess who had superior qualifications for hospitality or greater capacity for giving pleasure to her guests. Of course, she had made a study of this wonderful art. No such perfection could have been arrived at merely by chance or preparation; and nowhere will Mrs. White be so greatly missed as in her own home circle. Many will be delighted to visit Athens because they might greet the gracious host and lovely hostess of that beautiful White home.

My heart goes out in tender sympathy to the bereaved ones whose daily life is a continual remembrance of this wonderful home-maker. The grief-stricken husband and those orphaned nieces are surrounded with constant evidences of her devoted interest in their comfort and happiness; that had made the joy of their lives in their intercourse with each other.

Among the graces of womanly character, can there be anything superior to this superb quality for home-making? Can anything be finer on this mundane sphere than the interior of an ideal home where courtesy, refinement, superb appointments for table service and the daintiest of attentions are conferred on its inmates by a devoted wife and the solicitous guardian of youth and innocence?

Mrs. White was ever deeply interested in the principles of woman's clubs, and in the early days of the Federation, when the proposition was made to establish the Athens Woman's club she became an earnest supporter of the movement, a charter member, and during early years was its president, succeeding Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, her life-long friend and co-worker and neighbor. Many will recall the brilliant program meetings at her home, and the distinguished speakers she brought before the club, and its widening civic service. Soon she was called to serve as vice president of the State Federation of clubs. When later she was called, in November, 1911, unanimously to the presidency of the Georgia Federation of Woman's clubs, a great wave of enthusiasm swept over the state, voiced by club women, delegians and workers in all departments of social welfare, for they realized that her heart was in it, and that her hands were firm and strong to help. The press placed its columns at her disposal. The Constitution offered the Federation a page each week to voice its interests. Great civic and state devoted worker for the upbuilding of the south.

When for a season sorrow or sickness would shut her from the work Mrs. White's absence was felt as a great loneliness in Athens throughout the many spheres of her influence, yet through the veil would come her expressions of thought for others.

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Having no children of her own, her mother-heart gave a loving care and guidance to the children of her sisters, Mrs. C. E. Coates, of Baltimore, and Mrs. General John R. Brooke, of Pottstown, Pa. The orphaned Benedict children, lovely nieces and namesake, are granddaughters of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Coates and have been residents of their home since their birth. They have ever been the object of her affectionate solicitude. No house parties or trips or entertainments ever made too great a demand to be met, if she could give the young people pleasure. She was ever ready as their chaperon and to aid in any college functions for merry-making. Her impress upon the students of Georgia is far-reaching, in the home influences and wise counsels and helpfulness of this, their constant, loyal friend.

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Keeping pace with each new generation is cheered and another generation is cradled is a most serious business. How to cheer and how to cradle deserve the largest measure of training. The best training schools yet founded has been the organization of the women wherein each teaches the other something which each by experience has learned. The accomplishments of women's clubs within the very few years of their existence argues more for them than logic. To live at every angle, to live in every negative, is more abundantly—giving to the world like a spendthrift, and taking from the world that which it gives like a thrifty spendthrift—such is the meaning of women's clubs to those who know them as they are.

Function of Federation.

It is not one of the functions of the federation as an organization to raise money, but rather to organize forces; to co-operate in all movements for state betterment; to create public sentiment in these directions, and to act as a suggestive, propelling influence, but so great has proven the interest of those who see the needs for the upbuilding of the rural schools; for the aid of poor girls to obtain an education; committees under energetic leaders have voluntarily raised funds, and the disbursements through the educational committee of the state federation this year and last year will mean that many a Georgia boy and girl will rise up for generations to come and call "blessed" the Georgia club women.

THANKS EXTENDED THOSE WHO AIDED

Edowment Committee of Georgi'a Federation of Clubs Expresses Gratitude to Those Who Assisted in Making Woman's Edition.

Acknowledgements from the endowment committee of the federation to those who have made possible the Ella F. White Memorial Edition:

Thanks are due: First to The Atlanta Constitution for the opportunity to publish this edition and thereby make for our endowment fund a tangible beginning of such size as will encourage the further efforts which will, for some years, be necessary to its completion. It is easier to add to a fund than to begin one, and though we have often, in the past four months, been told that we could have secured more money by a straightout begging campaign, it is doubtful if we would have ever found the time and occasion to have carried on such a campaign of such proportions without some such concrete occasion.

Besides the money made for the endowment fund, we should acknowledge a vast stimulation to the vitality of our organization (for work is life to organization as well as individual) and for a very wide exploitation of our activities.

Thanks to The Constitution.

The greatest courtesy and consideration has been shown to the women of the federation by The Constitution, and every promise made to us has been more than made good by them. Individual thanks should be expressed to Mr. Clark Howell, editor-in-chief; Mr. W. L. Halstead, business manager; Mr. J. D. Gortatowsky, managing editor; Mr. Thompson French, advertising manager; and, last but by no means least, to Miss Isma Dooly, head of the woman's department.

Second—Our committee finds difficulty in fully expressing the warmth of its appreciation of the tremendous volume of splendid and unselfish effort which has been poured into this enterprise by organized women all over the state. The edition has produced a veritable renaissance of old-time club enthusiasm.

To all we would say: Be assured that what you have done for this cause will come back to each one of you "pressed down and running over." Such is the law of service.

In behalf of the state, especial recognition should be expressed for the services of the organized women of Atlanta, upon whom the brunt of the work necessarily has fallen.

Besides their tremendous and unceasing labor, they have most generously consented that the Atlanta advertising secured by them be allowed to "carry" all the departments and subject of special interest in the edition instead of being devoted merely to Atlanta.

Gratitude for Advertisers.

Third—Our advertisers are, and will ever be, the objects of our most sincere gratitude. We hope to continue to give them value received for the help they have thus given us so that they shall each one be able to agree with those who say that long before the paper was slated to go to press they had already found the space taken in the Woman's Edition the best-paying ever taken by them.

Fourth—We desire to thank all of those in any part of the state who, while not helping us in this edition, have expressed interest in our work and a desire to help it in some other way.

We remind all such that our endowment fund needs many thousands more than our present venture can possibly realize, and invite them to seek some friend among organized women at once and make her very happy by a gift for this fund.

Fifth—To federated women we commit the follow-up work of this campaign. Seek out at once such friends as we have just mentioned. Meet, at least half way, the man who is coming to make you a gift for the endowment fund, and, while the interest of this crusade is fresh make it easy for every man, woman and child in Georgia to give a substantial gift to this endowment fund which is going to so very greatly help every citizen of Georgia.

MRS. H. H. TIFT,
MRS. M. A. LIPSCOMB,
MRS. A. O. GRANGER,
MRS. HUGH WILLET,
MRS. CHARLES HADEN,
MRS. JOHN K. OTTLEY,
MRS. J. LINDSAY JOHNSON,
Endowment Committee Georgia Federation of Clubs.

Rural, Home and School Clubs.

Miss Celeste Parrish urges all club women to help organize these clubs. She says:

"Home and school clubs seems an all inclusive name for these rural organizations. Every school district could soon have one of these home and school clubs, the work of which should be to stimulate and vitalize the rural schools of Georgia, to enrich their curriculum by the addition of domestic science, agriculture, and other broadly cultural branches, and to bring sufficient pressure upon the public and the authorities to secure the provision of enough money to make needed progress in school plans.

"These clubs could be united in county federations and these be made a part of the state federation."

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

VOL. XLV.—353. ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1913. PRICE TEN CENTS.

MOUNTAINS I HAVE LOVED

By Josephine Inman Richardson.

Write about mountains?

Well, I shall begin with some of our own.

Al-loh-wes-tee the indian word for happiness is the name we have given our camp on Lake Toxaway. There is magic in the word, and nowhere in all this southland can be found a spot so deserving of the name. Indeed not east of the Rocky mountains is there so beautiful a section as the mountainous region of western North Carolina, and Lake Toxaway stands a gem in its midst.

My great love for mountains has been deepened with each intimate acquaintance, and I count among my friends some of the world's giants.

A winter and two sumers spent at St. Moritz, Switzerland, a village 6,000 feet high and surrounded by lofty mountains, gave me opportunity to enjoy more than the hasty tourist has time for. In summer the lake is gay with small craft, and the shore and mountain sides are threaded with miles of wooded patches, each leading to an important view or nearby glider. In winter one can revel in the pleasure of all kinds of winter sports, and the celebraied Cresta Run is the scene of exciting toboggan races. Indeed life is gay in this favored village.

On the island of Hawaii is Kilauea, the largest volcano in the world. The first view of this crater was that of utter desolation. The surface had sunk 800 feet, making a crater nine miles in circumference.

Standing on the brink of the smaller active crater, which to the larger one may be compared to a bowl within a bowl, we looked down still farther and beheld that most wonderful and awful sight, a bed of molten lava.

Darjeeling is one of the most delightful resorts in India, situated 7,000 feet high in the Himalaya mountains, almost on the border between Hindostan and Thibet. A short distance from the village is a point from which Mt. Everest can be seen, and to catch the sunrise on this lofty head we arrived at Tiger hill just as the eastern sky began to glow. I can't begin to describe the effect that cloudless sunrise made on those mighty snow mountains, the highest in the world; suffice it to say I am sure no grander view was ever presepted to mortal eye.

The value of intimate acquaintance with mountains is that memory brings always back these scenes of grandeur, and refreshes the weary soul with the very breath of God.

A Few Minutes With Corra Harris

What She Says of What Others Say

If Corra Harris Is Impious, What Does Piety Mean?

By Fannie Fenton Ottley.

Of course it is bootless to question the whys of anybody's opinion about anything as we are frequently reminded when we see each other's husbands and wives. And so, by the same token, I am not surprised when I hear some people say that they do not like to read Corra Harris.

Tastes differ. I myself, for instance, have never cared for Paradise Lost.

What does surprise and interest me, however, is that some people in reading or knowing Corra Harris are impressed with her impiety.

Impiety means "want of piety, disregard of the Supreme Being, ungodliness, an act of irreverence or wickedness," and piety means, "dutiful to God or to parents, religious, devout, proceeding from or actuated by religious feeling."

Perhaps no woman has ever been more "dutiful to God and to parents," in fulfilling to the extremest letter of the spirit as well as of the law, her every duty of human relations and to do so has probably kept her pretty close to her Heavenly Father.

If we get properly through this present world even by the skin of our teeth, the Lord knows we deserve paradise," and some of us have a harder rub than others.

"Religious, devout." Do those mean to dwell in very close touch with God as one's entirely real Father none the less because He is a Heavenly and no earthly Father? It seems to me that I never have known any one to whom God seemed such a constant present.

MY INDWELLING PRESENCE.

When she opens those great, deep eyes and smiles that wonderful flashlight smile, the effect of an indwelling presence which is over and above the mere physical woman is almost startling.

Sometimes I think it is the very unusualness of this constant cognizance of God on her part (combined with that phimsical presentation of everything which her slightly pathological sense of humor produces), that gives the jolt to those who think her impious.

To most of us God is a "very present help in time of trouble," but it takes the trouble to get us much in touch with Him.

We sing about "needing Him every hour," but very few of the most devout seem to dwell much with God unless we do need Him. He is not in our daily, homely thoughts just like our own father or mother.

More than anybody that I know Corra Harris seems to me to carry the thought of God always with her like that.

Why then, the impression of being regardless of God, irreverent, blasphemous? I asked her what she thought about it and this is what she said:

"I think one reason why some people think me blasphemous is that I really do believe in God. I believe in Him not because of any particular formula or creed but because in my own experience I have discovered for myself that God blesses me within or punishes me within, according to the way I live in my heart, not according to the way people think I live or do not live.

"I believe literally and simply that God is the Father of my spirit and my faith in Him is so near that it is not wrapped up in any kind of far-off formality or stereotyped cant.

HE UNDERSTANDS ME.

"I do not understand the Almighty as well as some people profess to do and I am glad I do not. But I know that He understands me.

"That's the chief thing and all is the basis of my faith in Him.

"You see the fact that I do not believe, according to some special person's belief is no sign that I lack belief.

"Some of us are made different and some of us achieve difference even without any blasphemous.

"My notion of the whole thing is that if the good God can put up with me, the lamest ought to try to do it with a better grace.

"And the Lord does put up with me. Whatever duty I have ever been able to perform, whatever success I have had, I attribute directly to the fact that I am in His keeping. That no evil can or does befall me, even from cruelty and misunderstanding is exactly for this reason.

"I know whom I have believed."

Everybody's conception of God differs just as the God-thought of differing sexes has run all the way from thunder-hurling Jove to the God-in-a-spirit concept of today. For this very reason each individual can be assured of the reality of that which he has of the divine in heart and spirit.

"But I shall soon be up in my happy valley, writing hard again," and here came the flash and radiance of the face, a swift smile, *like a little window opened on a bit of Heaven within*, "and there I am closer than ever to my Father because there all the people really believe in Him and then they believe that I believe in Him, too."

CORRA HARRIS

Blessedness of Human Impotence

By Cora Harris.

No man is the captain of his soul, nor the master of his fate, and especially no woman is. When we think so, we are only throwing ourselves passionately into the transient role assigned us. We may plan the future, we may even accomplish the plan, win the fame or fortune we desired, but we cannot live according to our intentions.

The Great Dramatist sees to that. He knows that we could never bear the monotony of a life predestined by our own minds. We lack the vision, we do not know the zodiac signs of eternity, we should fall short of immortality, hounded by the mortal sense of time. Therefore, when we least expect it, with the opening sentence of the next act upon our lips, the stage upon which we acted the part, however successfully, with whatever stammering of our lines, is swept bare. We may not have moved an inch from where we were born, from where we still live, but the scenes, the real scenes of life are changed.

We have no time to practice, we must go on in the new part, depend upon inspiration for our cue, and do our worst or our best. The world beyond the footlights is as much mystified as we are at the change.

Providence does not advertise its business upon a bill-board. This saves expense and holds the audience spell-bound with curiosity accordingly—which is best for many reasons. If an electric light sign appeared in the sky of every neighborhood once a week, announcing the name of the firm ready to fail, or showing the defaulting column of figures of the bank cashier who is preparing to abscond, or the face of a great man in the political world who is about to die, or the miniature of the wife who is planning to elope with her husband's friend, or any one of a thousand things which do happen without warning—not only would business be ruined, our confidence in it be destroyed, and our faith in the government shattered, but it would disrupt the very basis of society. We live according to our illusions concerning all things, not according to the facts about anything.

HOW PLAY GROUNDS GREW IN ATLANTA

City Is Providing Places Where Children Can Do the Things They Are Just Born to Do.

By Mary E. Barnwell, Director.

"Come, little man! Who started all these places for children to play in Atlanta?" "Why, Mister, don't you know? Tim, Johnnie, Jakie, Bob, all those boys and me."

"Why, little man, do you mean to tell me that you found all those nice balls that I see used on the playgrounds? Why, there are large ones, small ones, leather ones and rubber ones, hard ones and soft ones!"

"No, sir ree, when we started our playgrounds we used rocks, big ones and little ones, smooth ones and sharp ones most of the time. You see, Mister, a boy is just born to throw something. He ain't particular as to what he throws or what he throws at, but he's just got to throw!

"Well, some of these people in Atlanta are particular about what a boy throws and what he throws at and when they seen us throwing at street light, school windows, passing cars, wagons, cats, dogs, chickens and other children, they come along and said, 'Now, we see you boys like to throw so much, why don't you come over here where there is more room and throw all these different kinds of balls? Here is some one, too, who will show you many kinds of ways to throw.' Well, we went and we've been going ever since, but I just tell you those boys on the other side of town that ain't got no place to play nor no balls to play with or just keeps on a throwing rocks as a boy will and they do more smashing in one day that we do all summer.

"Mister, I seen our boys win the prettiest game over them other boys the other day just throwing a ball. My, but everybody hollered for 'em!

"Come, little man! Tell me some of the other things you did when you played together in the streets, back alleys, vacant lots and back yards with no one to show you the best way?"

"Well, Mister, seems like a boy's just born to play dodge and catch and we used to have more fun hooking apples and not letting the fruit man catch us! We didn't want the apples. Why, we could almost take one while he was catching us! You know, Mister, it's all right to take thinks when you're just playing!

"Well, you know, Mister, some of those same folks, I think they call them the Associated Charity Folks, saw us a having a good time playing dodge and catch, but they was afraid we'd get caught some day and locked up, so they just called us all and said, 'We just see you children are born to play dodge and catch, why don't you come over here where you will have more room and some one to show you the best dodge and catch games in the world?' Mister, we went and we've been going ever since, but I tell you those boys over on the other side of town who ain't got no place to play, nor anybody to show them all the fine games, they just keep on playing dodge and catch as a boy will and they even goes into stores just to have the cop chase them.

"Mister, I saw the best game of dodge and catch the other day! That football man ran 150 yards and dodged every man that tried to catch him! My, how the people hallooed for him!"

The city is now calling the children to playgrounds, to do there the things that children are just born to do.

The general manager is doing all in his power to put people over these grounds who realize that children are born to do something, but if shown in the right way are just as willing, or more so, to do the right thing as the wrong.

Are there any "other sides of town" in Atlanta?

REORGANIZATION OF ROME WOMAN'S CLUB

Will Be a Strong Factor for Growth in Hill City—Mrs. Van Hoose Is President.

At request of the president and secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association of Rome, the Rome Woman's club has been reorganized with Mrs. A. W. Van Hoose as president.

This club will be remembered by the pioneer club women as one of the most active in the federation, but which, through many untoward circumstances, gave up and went to pieces, and now keeps its membership and would give assistance whenever occasion required. Therefore, the fact it has been reorganized and at the request of the gentlemen of Rome, will give pleasure to all of the older club women of the federation.

It is the intention of the president, Mrs. A. W. Van Hoose, to give much attention to the club and make it a strong factor for good in the Hill City. Respectfully submitted,

MRS. J. LINDSAY JOHNSON,
Press Chairman.

"I Am Going to Do My Best."

Mrs. Nichols Peterson, vice president of the Georgia Federation, has just purchased a medal to present a little boy pupil in one of the many schools in which she is interested.

Early in September Mrs. Peterson arranged that all the pupils of a certain school should send her the above sentence "I am going to do my best." Last month the same children send the sentence "I have done my best," and the one the most carefully written and showing the most improvement in the penmanship of the writer won the medal for penmanship which was awarded a little boy of eight years of age.

the direction of Mr. Charles C. Guilford, supported the club in its performances in a most effective and brilliant manner.

Although I believe there is no question that the club's concerts, and especially its operatic presentations, were the most brilliant of any local musical affairs that Atlanta has had. They supplied pleasure and inspiration then—today their recollection is inspiration!

Literary Laurels Come in Her Loved Peaceful Valley

By Iama Dooly.

"I ARRIVED here last night and was met in the sweet moonlight by the glad cries of the little household, and the startled stare of the many flowers blooming in the yard. I do not know if it is monotony at night in the world at large—I failed to notice —but here in the valley last night I declare the moon was shining like the sad white face of a nun. Fifteen minutes after my arrival we had our prayers and went to bed. I slept until 8 this morning, and I feel as if I were born again.

BENEATH FOLDED WINGS.

"I shall soon have my home like this one, here in the beautiful, peaceful valley, and you and the other friends there shall come and say your prayers and sleep with your dear worldly heads beneath the folded wings of angels, who brood over places like this."

So writes Corra Harris, the distinguished southern author, now in Pine Log, Ga., where she is planning for her permanent home. It will be near the one where, enjoying the hospitality of a family of simple rural folk, she has won the laurels which will forever crown *her as one of the country's most* noted contributors to literature.

It was at Pine Log, Ga., where from a little log house, she steps from her room into the very garden of old-fashioned flowers she loves, that she finished her second story, "Eve's Second Husband," which followed her first achievement, "The Circuit Rider's Wife."

The late firm of Doubleday, Steiger, of Doubleday, Page & Co., read first there the manuscript of the "Recording Angel," and subsequently at Pine Log talked over with her her fourth book, which will be published by the firm in the early fall. This story, it appears serially in The Saturday Evening Post, is entitled "In Search of a Husband," and is conceded to be by her editors and publishers her greatest achievement.

OTHER STORIES.

According to her quaint expression of things, she has "licked into shape" other stories which her editors believe will do honor with her best—a serial for Harper's Bazaar and two short stories for Housekeeping, these to be published this summer.

Mrs. Harris will visit relatives in Elbert county, Georgia, in June; friends in Atlanta and Lake Toxaway, N. C. Then her plan is that she will don a muslin gown and sun-bonnet and personally supervise the building of the little home in the valley section of Bartow county, Georgia.

THERE'S A PROFIT IN TURKEY RAISING IF YOU'RE PATIENT

By MRS. CLAUDE IRBY
President of Seventh District.

I have raised guinies, chickens, ducks and turkeys, and of the four, I prefer the latter for many reasons.

During my experience I learned many things of their ways. First, I learned that the turkey hen knew far more about raising little turkeys than did a chicken hen or a woman.

I bought a fine, large gobbler and six ordinary country hens to begin with. When nesting time came I watched where they went to lay, and when there were found from ten to twelve eggs in each nest the hens started setting. This fact was noted in the poultry book. The hens were fed while they came off the nest, which was about 10 o'clock in the morning. They always came to the same place to be fed, and did not linger long, so a close watch had to be kept. In four weeks the eggs would hatch. Daily visits were paid to each nest to see how things were getting along.

A snake took a fancy to turkey eggs and disposed of one every day, but was too sly to be detected, though the poor hen would come running to the house after each visit, and act in a terrified manner.

When the other mothers gathered their little turks in a drove, when they were a few weeks old, they were not selfish, but let her satisfy her motherly instinct by helping them care for the babies.

A turkey hen never allows her young to leave the nest until they are about 24 hours old. And when, at last she does decide to vacate, unlike a chicken, she does not don "seven league boots" and hike for a good scratching ground, but counts ten between each step saying soft little words to her birdies that they understand. If a saucy jay flutters on a limb she gives a peculiar purr and only a trained eye would be able to find a little turk and give stay hidden until the mother gives them permission to appear again.

After a rain that was equal to a cloud burst, I fared forth to find the remains and the remainder of my flock. A lengthy search discovered each hen. They let me understand that they knew their business and for me to mind mine. Several days after eight they came to the feeding place with not a little turk missing, and all were as dry as could be, while the yard was strewn with dead chickens.

I fed them regular after they were 24 hours old, 5 times a day, far away from the chickens.

The same place always and had a special call for them, which they soon learned.

Until September their menu consisted of corn bread, made up with soda, buttermilk and chopped onion tops, clabber and water. I did not lose more than two in the entire flock.

After all the years of barn yard training, the wild blood has never been eliminated and they will fly. They are fine foragers but a twelve-acre field with a five foot wire fence was not sufficient for them.

And in spite of a trimmed wing, every morning after breakfast they would take a fly to the top of the barn where little would be about eight weeks old and would sometimes fly away off alighting half way up the mountain, where we stored wood, and the dog often helped themselves to a nice young turkey.

In the autumn they were so troublesome in the turnip patch and in the field that I sold them, reserving eight for my own use during the winter.

The price received was $1 for a young hen and $1.50 for a gobbler. And for the lot I received over $20. The profits would have been greater, of course, had not the "Colored Brother" had his share while they flocked on the mountain.

WORK OF THE THIRD WARD CIVIC CLUB

Organized in April, 1911, the Third Ward Civic club numbers over 400 members, and is federated with both state and city organizations. The slogan "Work for a clean, healthful and more beautiful ward," has proved an inspiration, provoking all to good work. With pride we point to past accomplishments; a silver loving cup won April, 1911, for best report on civic work, another won in November, 1912 for greatest number of written promises to "clean up."

Practical Work: A larger appropriation for new cyclorama at Grant Park; street paving in two neighborhoods; cover for old war engine, Texas; re-erection of Erskine fountain, and organization of junior civic league in the schools of the ward.

At present much interest is manifested in the prize for clean yards, and the Truax prize for beautiful flowers.

Officers are:

President—Mrs. John Justis, 618 Woodward avenue.

Vice President—Mrs. E. C. Bolling, 686 Woodward avenue.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. A. S. Wilson, 79 Augusta avenue.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Florence T. Truax, 309 Atlanta avenue.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. B. Crossland, 57 Park avenue.

Club emblem—The sun flower.

Club Colors—gold and brown.

FLORENCE TRUAX.

JUNIOR CIVIC CLUB OF PEEPLES ST. SCHOOL

The Junior Civic Club of Peeples Street school was organized October 5, 1912. Its purpose is the improvement. The club is composed of the eighth grade and two representatives from each room. The officers are: President, Thomas Stokes; secretary, Catherine Hackett, and treasurer, William Disbro. The club is composed of three committees, the school improvement committee, with Newton McEachern as chairman; the club room committee, with Helen Gowdy as chairman, and the government and athletic committee, with Archer Hollis as chairman. During the year, the school improvement committee has done much in the way of beautifying the school grounds, such as planting trees and flowers in the front and side yards.

The club room committee has furnished a comfortable club room, which serves as a meeting place for the various committees. The government and athletics committee has improved the sanitary discipline of the school, and has formed various athletic organizations.

During the year $56.62 has been taken in the treasury, while $46 has been expended in school improvement.

The meetings are held twice every month, and a debate and several recitations and songs are enjoyed. Some of the subjects on which the members of the eighth grade have debated are: "Resolved, That Women Should Be Allowed to Vote," "Resolved, That Commission Government Would be a Benefit to Atlanta," "Resolved, That the United States Should Intervene in the Mexican Trouble."

The club will be carried on by the pupils of the eighth grade next year.

CATHERINE HACKETT,
Secretary.

Irish Tact.

"Where are you driving the pig?"

"To Limerick, your honour."

"Limerick. This is the Cork Road."

"Faith, speak low. I'm only pretending. If it knew I was wanting it to Cork, it would take the Limerick road."—Mathew.

A JUNIOR CIVIC CLUB

Photo by McCrary

This is the club of the Peeples Street school. Second row, left to right, Miss Helen Gowdy and Miss Catherine Hackett; top row, Newton McEachern, Thomas Stokes, Archer Hollis and William Disbro.

SIXTH WARD CIVIC CLUB OF ATLANTA

By Mrs. T. T. Stevens.

Greetings from the Woman's Edition from Sixth Ward Civic club—no less loyal because small!

Among our members who have, from the beginning of ward clubs in Atlanta, given invaluable service are: Mesdames Allen Johnson, K. G. Matheson, Myrta Wiggs Hutcheson, Tom Winn, Miss Mary Holderby and, last but not least, Mrs. E. W. Lazarus, whose work among the ward's large colored element has been especially fine. Under her inspiration the negroes have wonderfully cleaned and improved their surroundings.

May our city soon be without spot or blemish! Let us work with

Shoulder pressing close to shoulder,
Let the odds make each heart bolder;
Declare upon your city's altar
Never to submit or falter,
Halt not till our Federation
Secures among earth's powers, its salvation!
Then at peace and crowned with glory
Hear your children tell the story.

REMINISCENCES.

By Mrs. Mary Madden.

In 1871 the Beethoven club was organized. Mrs. Josephine Jackson, a devotee of music, conceived the idea of bringing together the musicians of Atlanta for co-operation in promoting the study and advancement of music.

Mr. Perkins, an architect, and also a fine bass singer, was the first president. Mr. Edward Hutcheson, an English organist, was musical director, and Mrs. Mary Madden was the pianist.

The club met in a hall in the third story of the Georgia railroad depot, at the corner of Alabama street. This meeting place was secured through the courtesy of Mr. C. A. Werner, a musician, and a most enthusiastic member of the society, a gentleman to whom the society was in debt for devotion to its interests during the eight years of its existence. But harmony did not reign undisturbed. Dissatisfaction among some of the members in regard to the policy of the club in the matter of the course of study caused a break and from this sprang the Mozart society in 1875. The history of this society was short-lived, its meetings being merely social affairs, but of a very delightful nature. The more earnest musicians of the society desired work of a more serious character and which would be progressive.

In 1874 the Rossini club was organized. This was the strongest society in point of artistic material ever formed in Atlanta. From a scrap-book, courteously loaned by Mrs. Peel, we copy a published list of officers, directors and members of the club believing it will bring back many pleasing recollections of the friends of days long gone by.

The Rossini Club.

Organized June 25, 1876.
President, J. F. Burke.
Vice President, Dr. R. D. Spalding.
Treasurer, W. C. Morrill.
Secretary, W. H. Tuller.
Musical director, C. C. Guilford.
Pianist, Mrs. Mary Madden.
Librarian, Joe Haas.
Directors: Robt. J. Lowry, Darwin G. Wells, L. D. Carpenter, G. B. Guilford, C. C. Guilford, Geo. W. Haltiwanger, Joe Haas, J. R. Haskins, Hermann Heter, J. B. Hollingshead, Isaac Haas, L. P. Hills, E. Lanzesanti, J. Warren, Wm. D. Luckie, J. W. Lively, Jos. H. Morgan, Chas. Nell, Matt O'Brien, R. W. Pause, Fred Scott, H. L. Smith, J. G. Scrutchin, Harry Scott, E. Van Goidtsenoven, W. Woods White, John Kinzie, K. Rich.

Bass: F. K. Billey, Willis R. Biggers, J. C. Courtney, J. T. Carroll, Wm. Crenshaw, Judson Crenshaw, Geo. K. Camp, W. A. Bonnell, Joseph Spiro, Robert Cotter, Hugh Gordon, M. L. Munger, W. W. Packer, S. Richards, J. W. Thompson.

Orchestra.

1st Violins: W. P. Clark, Chas. Lilly, Albert Wurm.
2d Violins: M. L. Munger, Isaac Haas, Adolphus Wurm.
Viola, Dr. Wurm.
Jones, John A. Fitten, J. L. Robertson.
Music Committee: J. C. Courtney, C. W. Hubner, E. Van Goldtsnover, J. G. Scrutchin, W. F. Clark, conductor of orchestra.

Active Members.

Soprani: Miss Ada Jackson, Miss Jennie Kennedy, Miss Helen Kendrick, Miss Jennie Levy, Miss Lizzie Overby, Miss Mary Peeples, Miss Katie Shorter, Miss Carrie Williams, Miss Maria Whitehead, Miss Eva Bradfield, Miss Dora Dewald, Miss Callie Goode, Miss Lillian Mills, Miss Susie A. Platt, Miss Dora Richards, Miss Hattie Rigden, Miss Lois Winter, Mrs. H. M. Clark, Mrs. G. P. Guilford, Mrs. Frank Hancock, Mrs. Thos. Jackson, Mrs. J. H. Ketner, Mrs. W. F. Peck, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. J. L. Robertson, Mrs. H. L. Smith, Mrs. Jos. Thompson, Mrs. Miles Turpin, Mrs. Kate E. Wagnon, Mrs. Annie Simon Werner, Mrs. W. H. Weems, Mrs. W. P. Ward, Mrs. W. A. Bonnell, Mrs. Mary C. Green, Mrs. Bettie Lyon.

Alti: Miss. H. M. Gulliford, Miss Cora Guthman, Miss Hattie Fuller, Miss Lelia Hurt, Miss Ida Kendrick, Miss Teresa Thom, Miss Sue M. Clark, Miss Mary Jackson, Mrs. Samuel Bradley, Mrs. J. C. Courtney, Mrs. R. J. Godfrey, Mrs. C. C. Grosse, Mrs. J. G. Scrutchin, Mrs. Willis R. Biggers, Mrs. Mittie Morris, Mrs. John A. Speer.

Tenori: Samuel Bradley, John H. Burke, V. T. Barnwell, Chas. F. Barn-

Basso: J. C. Ford, Theodore Wurm.

Clarionetti: Fred Wedemeyer, Joseph Stuchlik.

Violincello, J. H. Haas.

Flauti: Jake Schane, Fred Long.

Fagotti: C. C. Guilford.

Corni: Alonzo B. Wood, Theo. Pyron.

Tromboni: Geo. Johnson, J. McGovern, Chas. Pyron.

Trombe: Albert Wedemeyer, J. H. Frank.

Piano, Mrs. Mary Madden.

The Rossini club gave many notable concerts and several operas, presenting them with fine effect and elaborate stage setting in DeGive's Opera House on Marietta street, which was the only house at that time in the city for such performances. Among the members of the club were many most excellent singers and many fine voices, viz. Madame Annie S. Werner, Mrs. Walter Weems, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Peel, Mrs. T. Clarke, Messrs. J. Scrutchins, George Camp, Hugh Gordon, W. Woods White, Lieutenant Kinsley, Dr. E. Van Goidtsnoven and many others, making a fine and well balanced chorus.

The Military band, stationed for so many years at the old McPherson Barracks, under Band Master Wedemeyer (father of our own splendid clarionetist, Mr. Fred Wedemeyer) formed from among their number an orchestra which generously lent its aid to the Rossini club whenever asked, and with the local orchestral musicians, under

ATLANTA WOMAN'S SUCCESS IN THE INSURANCE FIELD

Five minutes' conversation with Mrs. J. W. McKenzie, manager of the woman's department, Penn Mutual Life, was sufficient to make plain the reasons for her success in her field of work—insurance.

But it only whetted the appetite for more of her quiet, direct, concise statting of her own career and the insurance business in the abstract, as a business opening for the woman of ability.

"My family is one of insurance people," she said when asked her reasons for going into this particular line of activity. "My father, uncle and brothers are all insurance men, and it was natural that I should follow in the same line. I have received my promotions by putting my whole ability into every successive stage of my work. And by my whole ability I mean all that I can command of energy, tact, grit, brains, of course, and what I call human interest; that is, the study of the prospective client and what will especially appeal to that individual woman as the strongest reason for taking up my inducement to investment.

"I consider that I have the best proposition for women and it is largely for that reason that my large business is done with business women. They recognise in my proposition a safe, steady direction for investment. They know the value of insurance, and I know how to put to them the advantage of investing now with me.

"Finally, I believe that I am suited to my work, and that my work is suited to me. And whatever one's business, is there any straighter road to success than belief in oneself and the proposition one has to offer?"

Atlanta's Military, Past, Present and Future, As Seen by a Reporter For Woman's Edition

TRAINING PEOPLE TO MAKE A LIVING

Industrial Schools Should Get Students to Follow Some Vocation and Do All the Work of Homemaking.

By Celeste S. Parrish.

Industrial education can have but three rational purposes, namely: Technical training for expert work, training for self-support and community upbuilding, and training for homemaking.

Education of the first sort is undertaken for a compartively few persons, capable of a high degree of skill. It proposes to make the world more habituable for man and to add to his comfort, happiness and efficiency by putting within his reach easier methods of gaining increasingly better food, shelter, clothing, transportation, recreation and immunity from disease. This must be done through the development of natural resources and the adaptation of their results to human uses; through the subjection of natural forces to the service of man; through feats of construction and manufacture, and through labor-saving machinery whose operation will leave a larger surplus of energy for spiritual uses. These purposes are served by the technological schools, which have of late been multiplying so rapidly and gaining such a fine degree of efficiency. To this class belong also the larger and more specialized agricultural schools.

Industrial education, shaped with the second purpose in view, aims to give every human being within its reach the ability to make a living for himself and for those dependent upon him in old age or infancy, without the drudging slavery, the physical hardships, the brutalizing labor and the spiritual deprivations which lack of skill always entails. The results of such education furnish a fine illustration of the law that all training of large value to the individual involves, also, a high degree of preparation for social service. Pending the reshaping of our whole educational system, vocational schools are needed for this work, and are beginning to be established for all grades of workers, from the plain seamstress to the artistic dressmaker and milliner, from the carpenter to the architect, from the blacksmith to the worker in precious stones, from the quarryman to the sculptor, from the house painter to the decorative designer, from the cook to the dietician, and for many others with a similar range.

A Profitable Investment.

These schools are adding so much to the comfort, happiness and wealth of the communities served by their students that the maintenance of such a school is manifestly a very profitable investment for a community. They are also making it evident that appropriations for industrial education is a good investment for any state and are furnishing a practical demonstration of the truth of the modern theory that all systems of schools supported by the state should include adequate training for the most fundamental duties of citizenship, namely, those of family maintenance and community upbuilding. In all large cities, training in every sort of industry practiced in the city should be given. This is not only the service due from one generation to that which is to succeed it, but it is an indispensable means to present moral and social and economic salvation. In country schools, agricultural and mechanical training, in forms adapted to the needs of the special locality is, likewise, necessary to any high degree of community welfare.

Home-making has been mentioned as the third purpose of industrial training, and since all normal human beings who live to maturity will need at some time to share in this work, training for it should be given to all, the form varying according to the ability, environment and social needs of the individual. This training is so many sided that in its adaptation to the usual work of making a home it should be given in all schools for women and girls so that it may be enriched by and react upon the teaching of science, mathematics, art, literature, history, psychology, ethics and music. In its more technical forms, it must presuppose a liberal training in the subjects mentioned and then belongs to the technological school. In its most elementary form, that which can be given in every elementary school, it is a very prolific source for *simple lessons* in science, language, mathematics, art, reading, writing, spelling, wood and metal work, and for this reason is a unifying and time-saving factor.

We Must Be Patient.

In a transitional stage, when traditional education is offering the stubborn resistance of its own inertia to progress, when its advocates are fighting for it with the desperation engendered by the instinct of self-preservation, when medieval theories and habits of action are struggling with modern tendencies, and when the ascetic egoism to these which obstructed Horace Mann's work in New England are operating against all change in Georgia, we may expect mistakes, surveys and partial movements even from people who believe themselves to be progressive. We must be patient, but there are some things which ought to be more clearly understood even now.

A school which undertakes to prepare girls for home-making by teaching them merely cooking and sewing is doing a very small part of the work it claims to undertake. Home-making, even in its most elementary form, should include the selection of a site with regard to health, convenience, social environment and beauty; the planning of furnishings, decorations, out-buildings and gardens, the selection, preparation and serving of food; the keeping of the house and grounds in a neat and sanitary condition; the prevention of disease, and the maintenance of a wholesome and happy home atmosphere. In country communities it should also include the culture of fruit and vegetables, the preservation of these for winter use and the management of milk and milk products.

The school which merely provides boys and girls with enough unskilled labor to enable them to pay for a traditional education without giving systematic training in any means of work is not an industrial school in any true sense of the word. The institution which uses all its students to do the work the school needs may be teaching a valuable form of co-operation, but it is not meeting the purposes of industrial training. It is reversing its own avowed policy in establishing a school for students, and is using the students for its own interests. Industrial education, if non-technical, should fit the student to make a living in some particular way or to do all phases of the work involved in home-making.

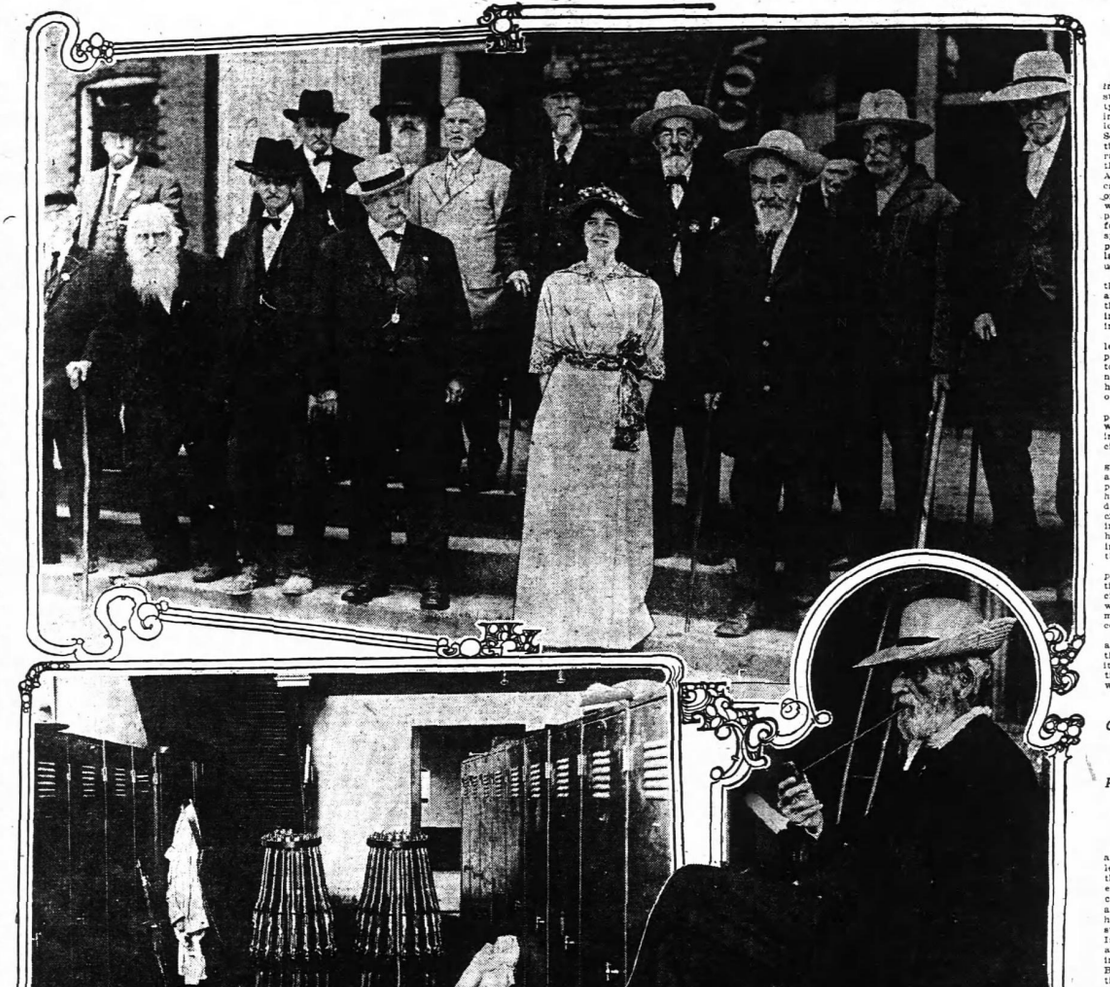

Photo by Francis E. Price, Staff Photographer.

At the top, Miss Lucy Stockard, who is commander of the Invincibles and reporter for the Woman's Edition, is seen in front of the Old Soldiers' Home with the group of veterans; at the left below is shown a section of the locker room in the armory; at the right, "just an old soldier."

"The sex was ever to a soldier kind."

This is a matter not only of historic fact but of sentimental verity. The love of brass buttons *or whatever took the place of brass buttons*, is as characteristic of womankind today as it was in the time of Ulysses and Penelope, of which the poet was singing.

"She loved me for the dangers I had passed,
And I loved her that she did pity them."

sang a brave fellow when called upon to explain certain little matters. Maybe some of our modern instances could be explained on similar grounds. No doubt there are many fair members of Atlanta's social set who are better versed in matters military than one would think from a mere casual observation, and there are doubtless reams of good stories that would make a jolly good reading for the Woman's Edition, but—

Anyway, here's a good account of local military conditions as seen by the editor assigned to that service:

By Lucy Stockard.

The Old Soldiers' home and Atlanta camp No. 159, U. C. V., are conspicuous among the institutions representing the heroes of years gone by. At the time of Jefferson Davis' visit to Atlanta about 1883, all Atlanta survivors of the confederate army united and formed the Atlanta camp, and from this many of the other camps have since emerged. Every year this camp meets on June 3, Jefferson Davis' birthday, and celebrates in appropriate manner, and all the other camps are invited to join with them in this celebration.

The Old Soldiers' home was opened on June 3, 1901, and since then more than six hundred worthy dependent Confederate Veterans have been cared for. These old men are seen in memorial day parades representing eloquently the military of the past.

Atlanta's Military Today.

Atlanta is headquarters for the second brigade of the first division, United States army. Atlanta, being a strategic point, is also an ideal distributing point. Owing to the small number of regiments in the United States army at present, there are only two, instead of three, regiments in this brigade. The Ninth, stationed now at Fort Thomas, Ky., and the Seventeenth, stationed at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta.

If congress could be prevailed upon to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to build quarters adequate for another regiment at Fort McPherson, the Ninth regiment could be brought here. This, of course, would be a great advantage to the city, as well as being almost invaluable to the brigade itself. As it is, only once in two or three years is it possible to unite the two regiments for brigade drill and training, and the expense of bringing the Ninth regiment to Atlanta could, in this way be eliminated. The principal object of these drills is discipline, and not, as many people imagine, that the soldiers may make a good appearance on occasions of public drilling.

The magnificent seventeenth regiment of infantry at Fort McPherson is of material importance to Atlanta. Among the families of the officers there are many charming people who enter into the social life of our city and their entertainments add greatly to the pleasures of the gay season.

The government owns about two hundred and twelve acres of land at Fort McPherson and on this are one hundred and seventy-eight buildings.

There is a clubhouse, where all the bachelor officers live. The officers' quarters are attractive and comfortable brick houses, all facing the parade ground. The barracks are opposite the officers' quarters, and in each company's barracks is a library, amusement room, squad rooms, dining room and kitchen. There is a guard house, where all prisoners are kept, closely guarded. A fire department, which is small and has only the absolutely necessary fire fighting facilities, is in charge of one of the companies. There is a hospital, with a chemical laboratory, and all other necessities. In the Post Exchange, is a large hall, which is used for a gymnasium, for the dances which occur every week during the winter, and for drills in bad weather; here also free moving pictures are shown.

An Ideal Park.

The grounds serve as an ideal city park. Besides being used by the army for drills and parades, they are thrown open to the public for baseball and picnics. There are ten or more baseball teams in the regiment, and they are glad to play match games with Atlanta teams as often as they can. These games usually take place on Sunday afternoons. There is also a golf course. In the bandstand concerts are given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings each week. The parades take place on Monday and Friday afternoons at 4:30, and all who desire are invited to attend.

About $150,000 monthly passes through the pay department of the coast artillery here to about 5,000 men. From the Atlanta office pay goes out to Fort Caswell, N. C., to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, and to all points between the two.

A kind of banking business is also carried on, interest at 4 per cent being allowed the depositors. The time of many men is devoted to this work for the convenience of the army.

Notable among the state troops is the Fifth regiment of infantry, which includes many of the old companies, and of which Atlanta is justly proud. According to statistics the Fifth is second to no other southern regiment in military standard. There is quite a lot of text-book work and the men have to stand rigid examinations, given by United States army officers. The practical service comes, of course, from encampments, and very occasional riot duty. The work at encampments is strenuous, and a soldier goes through the hardships of real battle, save the pain and bloodshed. A few years ago one of the boys returning from the army maneuvers at Manassas, said with feeling, "If the preachers would start preaching Manassas instead of h—, I believe they would have more converts." Yet the pleasure, the physical good and the armory atmosphere overshadow the disagreeable features. The hospital corps, the regiment band, the rifle range, the light artillery, the machine guns, and the well-equipped armory are all important assets.

An Ideal Park.

The army has about seventy rooms used by the regiment. Each company has its own meeting room, above this its locker-room, and store room. There is a large drill hall, gymnasium, shower baths, billiard hall and offices for the commanding officers and the quartermaster's department.

Many prominent business men give valuable time to the regimental work.

Also the fire insurance rate is much lower where the military organizations are strong enough to prevent lines of buildings being destroyed by rioters.

Atlanta is the only southern city with an extra regiment. It has in addition, two battalions of infantry, a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery.

Military of the Future.

There are two military colleges located in Atlanta, the Georgia Military academy and Marist college. At these schools the boys are taught to fight the battles of life as a true soldier should. The very best military training and discipline are afforded and in every possible manner the school work is on the lines of that at West Point. No phase of military training is omitted that can be taught at such institutions. Well may we expect graduates of these school to take care of the future military glory of Georgia.

The Old Guard of the Gate City Guard of Georgia is the oldest independent military organization of the city or state.

The inscription upon the Peace monument at Piedmont park sums up the most important facts of the Old Guard.

"The Gate City guard, captain, G. Harvey Thompson. In the conscientious conviction of their duty to uphold the cause of the southern confederacy, offered their services to the governor of Georgia and were enrolled in the confederate army, April 3, 1861.

"Inspired with the same sincerity of purpose, and accepting in good faith the result of that heroic struggle, the Gate City guard, under the command of Captain Joseph F. Burke, desiring to restore fraternal sentiment among the people of all sections of our country, and ignoring sectional animosity, on October 6, 1879, went forth to greet their former adversaries in the northern and eastern states, inviting them to unite with the people of the south to heal the nation's wounds in a peaceful and prosperous reunion of the states. This mission of peace was enthusiastically indorsed by the military and citizens in every part of the union, and this monument is erected as an enduring testimonial to their patriotic contribution to the cause of national fraternity."

Perhaps the baby of military organizations is the battalion of invincibles, of the Old Guard. This battalion was organized last fall and is unique in its formation, being composed of *young girls from—well never mind—* of an uncertain age.

The Old Guard left Atlanta on the 19th day of May to go on a trip similar to their other mission of peace, except that peace is already existing, and their trip is really one of pleasure, pure and simple.

ATLANTA, SOUTH'S INSURANCE CENTER

Recognized by Leading Life, Fire and Casualty Companies as Central Point From Which to Work.

Few people in Atlanta recognize the *importance of their city as an* insurance center. Fire, life and casualty insurance rank with our banking business. The fact that there are located here the headquarters of the Southeastern Underwriters' association, which has charge of making the rates and inspection of practically all the insurable property in the south Atlantic states, has caused to be located here the southern departments of about twenty leading fire companies, which with our three Atlanta companies, as well as being headquarters for a great number of general and special agents overlooking their companies' business in the south from Atlanta, has been quite a factor in filling up our many handsome office buildings.

The agents of these companies throughout the south report direct here and the premiums collected pass through our banks, giving them such increase in clearings, as to place them in the lead in the south.

Atlanta has been recognized by the leading life, fire and casualty companies as a central point from which to work the southern field and a large number of them maintain departments here with much success and credit to our city.

Employment is given by these companies to hundreds of Atlanta men and women, and the large amount paid out in salaries has helped to build our city and fill the many new homes.

An additional advantage has been gained by our city in that with this acknowledgment by the leading companies of the advantageous location has come a growing confidence in the desirability of the place as a home city and through the influence of those in charge a great deal of their money has been invested here in loans, which in itself has been a great factor in the growth of Atlanta.

This city is now the largest premium paying town in the south and will continue to grow with the growth of the city and surrounding country, a fact which promises our continuing to maintain our position as an insurance center.

The insurance fraternity of Atlanta are ever watchful for the good of their city and join in every cause for its upbuilding and occupy a high position in the civic, social and business world.

MRS. EDGAR DUNLAP.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS SHOULD HAVE COURSE IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Practical Education Necessary to Every Girl, Regardless of Station in Life.

By Mrs. B. Z. Phillips.

Atlanta is justly proud of her many achievements in the fields of music, lecturés and art, and her progress in the cause of education. She has, however, failed to keep pace with other cities, while she has failed to add a course of domestic science, and household arts, in the curriculum, pursued in the two high schools for girls. In my opinion practical education is absolutely necessary for every girl, in whatever station in life she may be. By practical education I mean domestic science which embraces essentially cooking, household sanitation, and plain sewing. These things are necessary for every girl, whether she is to become mistress of a house in which she is to educate her servants as to the proper way of living; or if she herself is to take care of her home. For in that case, through the knowledge which she has received in school, she will be to simplify housekeeping problems and to live in a sanitary way.

There is no such branch of learning taught in the public schools or high schools of Atlanta, and even in the south's greatest woman's college a student is prohibited from entering the domestic science class until she has been in the college one year. I think this is most unfair, as some girls are only able to remain in the school one year, and it seems to me that this study should be taken first. Domestic science ought to be begun in the upper classes of the grammar school. At that time the young girl's instincts tend towards cooking, but the outcome is usually a clever skillfulness in the making of fudge or taffy.

Another department of domestic science extremely important to the growing young woman is sewing, and teaching her to be neat and careful of her attire. The average knowledge of sewing is extremely limited. As a general rule a girl is not able to darn a stocking, much less make any of her simplest garments.

In the schools of the progressive cities of the east, domestic science is included in the course. Why should not Atlanta, the city that is progressive in all other things, teach domestic science in her schools?

We sincerely trust that the council this summer will appropriate money for the purpose of giving the young girls of Atlanta an opportunity to learn that which will enable to give a full rounded equipment for life.

LUNCHES ARE SERVED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On the 14th day of last October, the woman's board of visitors of the Atlanta schools, while making their public sights they saw in their round of visits to the schools, began serving hot lunches to the children at the Inman Park schools, where many children came daily without lunches. They began the work as an experiment, but in this brief time, it has become a necessity. The principal, teachers, and even many of the parents have commented upon the improved condition of the children since they get hot lunches. They are more attentive, their department is better and their scholarship has improved.

The menus are changed each day of the week. When the weather is cool, they try to supply each child with a glass of pure warm milk in sanitary drinking cups. Everything they serve is of the best, and is well prepared by a capable cook. The gas range has been loaned them by the gas company, and merchants have made concessions in prices, to enable them to carry on the work, and charge only a penny. But is evident that pennies do not pay for all of the expenses incurred.

Open Air Schools to Fight Tuberculosis.

The first open air school in the United States was established in Providence, R. I., on January 1, 1907. There should be one school for every 25,000 of population. Reports show that the result of open air classes in a majority of cases has been to restore the pupils to normal health and efficiency.

A Great Work.

Surely it is great work for a good woman to do, this educating the growing generation in a knowledge of the value of birds to the prosperity of the country.

No little girl so educated can grow up with a desire to decorate her hat with dead birds; and no boy can ask for a gun in order to amuse himself with killing birds, if he is taught the industrial side of this question as well as the humane side.

MACHINE PLUNGES OVER EMBANKMENT

Mrs. N. A. Morris and Mrs. R. G. Brumby Have Narrow Escape From Death on Tuesday Afternoon.

Hurled from their machine as it toppled over a 30-foot embankment on the Marietta road yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Newt A. Morris and Mrs. R. G. Brumby, who were returning to their homes in Marietta, narrowly escaped death in the smashed-up car. Mrs. Morris ture of her left arm and shoulder and a number of bruises, and Mrs. Brumby was only bruised and cut from the fall.

The two ladies, who had been shopping in Atlanta and were returning home, were following the automobile of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McNeel, with whom they came down Tuesday morning. Mrs. Morris was driving the car, and as she approached the railroad bridge opposite the Swift Fertilizer plant, the front wheels of the machine were seen to wobble from side to side.

The bridge was crossed and then the car turned almost around and ran directly toward the embankment, which is protected by a heavy railing. Through the barrier the car crashed and after rolling down the sloping embankment it turned over, throwing the two ladies out.

Both of them fell clear of the car and struck the soft earth at the foot of the embankment, thus saving themselves from further injury.

Mrs. Morris, who is the wife of ex-Judge Morris, of the Blue Ridge circuit, was apparently unconscious, and it was believed at first that she had suffered internal injuries.

In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. McNeel had missed the automobile and returned, fearing a puncture. Mr. McNeel carried Mrs. Morris in his machine to the Elkin sanitarium, where it was stated at a late hour Tuesday night that she had recovered consciousness and that her fractured shoulder and arm was her only serious injury.

Mrs. Brumby, who is the wife of Boland G. Brumby, vice president and general manager of the Marietta Chair company, was taken on a street car to her home in Marietta, where her injuries were said to amount to a number of bad bruises and to the effect on her nervous system.

"I cannot see how either of the ladies escaped immediate death," said Mr. McNeel in discussing the accident. "I returned and reached the place within about ten minutes after the accident had occurred and from the distance their car fell and the way in which it is torn up, their escape from death seems a marvel to me."

The party had come to Atlanta on a shopping tour. Mrs. Morris, in her machine, brought Mrs. Brumby, while Mr. McNeel drove his wife down in her car and the four spent the day here.

Mrs. Morris frequently drives the machine, and as far as is known has never had an accident before, and the fault was apparently not due to her management of the automobile.

LONG PLACED ON TRIAL FOR MURDER OF GUNTER

Aiken, S. C., June 3.—The trial of Hugh Long, representative from Aiken county in the South Carolina legislature, on a charge of murdering Pickens N. Gunter, a banker of Wagner, last fall, was begun in general sessions court here today. Long formerly was mayor of Wagner and also was editor of a newspaper in that town.

The killing of Gunter occurred on the streets of Wagner, following a heated political campaign, in which Long was elected to the legislature. Gunter, it is said, was a political opponent of Long.

During Long's absence from Wagner his newspaper office had been broken open and partly burned. After he and Gunter, Long barricaded himself in his office with a rifle, and stood off a crowd of angry citizens until he was rescued by the sheriff.

About 200 witnesses were on hand today to testify at the trial. It is stated Long will plead self defense.

VERDICT OF GUILTY FOR EDITOR SCOTT

Paterson, N. J., June 3.—Alexander Scott, editor of The Weekly Issue, an organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, published in Passaic, was convicted today of publishing matter hostile to government, in that he attacked the police authorities for their method of handling the silk workers' strike.

GOV. CANDLER HONORED BY ARTISTIC MONUMENT

Beautiful Memorial, Unveiled at Gainesville, Accepted for the State by Lucien Knight.

Gainesville, Ga., June 3.—(Special.) A monument to the memory of the late Governor Allan D. Candler was unveiled here today at Alta Vista cemetery, the monument being accepted on behalf of the family by Judge John S. Candler of Atlanta, Hon. Lucien L. Knight on behalf of the state and Mayor Robinson on behalf of the city of Gainesville. The monument was erected by funds donated by Governor Candler's appointees to office during his term as governor of Georgia. The speech of presentation was by Judge John W. Lindsay.

In accepting the monument for the state, Mr. Knight acted as the special representative of Governor Brown.

After paying a most eloquent tribute to the former governor, Mr. Knight closed with the following words:

"Within the sound of my voice, in this beautiful citadel of the dead, there lies moldering in the dust more than one favorite son of this proud old state. Over them, with a tear and love the beloved 'Old War Horse of Lee.' Not far away lies Milton Smith, an honored governor, above whose couch no marble minstrel stands to one of the ealiest graves to be made in this sacred area sleeps a pioneer doctor of the old school, whose name is memorialized in the great county of Banks. Here, too, are Estes and Saunders. But the soil of Alta Vista cemetery holds no keep-sake dearer than the dust which lies waiting for the eternal dawn to wake it; and underneath the violets of his native land he will slumber. Over him the morning breaks upon yonder mountains. Georgia accepts this monument which loyal and loving hands have reared. She will ever guard it with her tenderest care, and hither, in an age of commerce, she will send her pilgrims to do honor to an old patriot for whom an age never glistened. In many an anxious hour of the future there will beam upon this tomb a star, and there will come from out this sepulchre a message which will fire the hearts and nerve the sinews of men.

"But the most enduring monument to Allen D. Candler is built in the archives of Georgia. There his epitaph is written, and there it will remain. No foe to Georgia's honor will ever scale her walls so long as the spirit of Allen D. Candler shall walk her ramparts nor will the sinuous lava ever stain her statute books so long as the memory of this just man shall sweeten the pillars of her capitol."

MRS. CHARLES KUGLER CLEARED BY D. E. RICE

Mrs. Charles Kugler, of 15 West Alexander street, who caused the board of health to summarily discharge Henry M. Maddox, a city sanitary inspector, has made a further statement in her behalf, clearing up the matter.

Maddox, who was charged with coming into Mrs. Kugler's house and making insulting remarks about her being downstairs to meet another man not her husband, admitted before the board of health that he had said something of the kind, but said he intended no reflection upon Mrs. Kugler. He said that D. E. Rice, a sewer flusher in the sanitary department, had told him of seeing Mrs. Kugler downstairs.

Whereupon the board called in Rice, who, after taking a careful look at Mrs. Kugler, affirmed that she was not the woman he saw downstairs. The following day, in the recorder's court, when Maddox was tried, Rice once more swore that he had made a mistake.

TRIAL OF MRS. WHITE POSTPONED BY ILLNESS

That Mrs. Ella Harrison White, charged with swindling and swindling, was too ill to come into the court room except on a stretcher, was the statement made to Judge Andrew K. Sloan in criminal court yesterday morning by Dr. George H. Noble.

The case was postponed again, following the physician's affidavit. Mrs. White, it is charged, swindled Dr. J. E. Turner out of a large sum of money by claiming that she was the owner of a valuable house and lot in Inman Park. In an original charge made against her it was claimed that she had stated that she was the heiress to a $1,000,000 estate in Kentucky, but this was withdrawn, the prosecutor claiming that he could not prove this as easily as he could the local charges.

Mrs. White is suffering from neurasthenia, according to the affidavit, and is in a serious condition. It is not known when she will be haled into court to answer the charges.

PLAN BOND ISSUE FOR CITY'S NEEDS

Finance Committee Authorizes Chairman Humphrey and City Attorney Mayson to Prepare Resolution.

The finance committee, after a thorough canvass of the city's financial status, yesterday morning, authorized W. H. Humphrey, its chairman, to confer with City Attorney James L. Mayson, and draw a bond issue resolution.

The committee "split" on the question as to what extent the city should tax its bond capacity—a majority being of the opinion that $1,500,000 will carry the city through the present crisis. Chairman Humphrey believes that $2,000,000 is the proper figure.

City Attorney Mayson will draw the resolution Wednesday afternoon, and the following day it will be introduced in council at the special meeting called for the purpose of passing on the June apportionment sheet.

The committee took $25,000 from the apportionment of Grady hospital intended to be used for building an annex to the nurses' dormitory. The Forsyth street underpass project was cut down $2,000 and $3,500 was taken from the bridge repair fund. The Cherokee avenue paving and widening project was cut down $5,000; White Way extension, $2,500 and Chairman Humphrey put up $10,000 which he wanted for a fire station in the eighth ward.

The Glenn street underpass project was cut $6,798, and $3,000 was taken from the West Peachtree regrading.

Work Will Continue Here.

The cut will not stop work on the following projects: Cherokee avenue, which has $10,000 to continue the work; Glenn street, which still has $13,000, and West Peachtree which has $6,000.

The total reductions amount to $60,470.

The committee decided Tuesday to put $7,300 in the sheet for the purchase of Dargan park in West End; $1,400 for an auto police patrol, and $250 to start penny lunches in the schools.

The financial condition which the city finds itself in following the decision of council to purchase the cemetery, is as follows: increased water receipts, $2,353.55, and tax receipts $3,000. These two items make a total of $7,553.88, and added to the total reductions amounting to $60,470, gives the finance committee $68,023.88 over the $71,099 surplus carried over from January.

Thus, the committee has a grand total of $139,023.88 over and above the $135,000 necessary for the crematory, to supply departmental deficiencies and current expenses, and carry out some of the improvements.

ALABAMA RATE CASE FOUGHT IN ATLANTA

Judge Pardee, of the United States circuit court of appeals, sitting with Judge William Grubb, of Birmingham, of the federal district court for the northern district of Alabama, and Judge D. D. Shelby, of the federal court of appeals, yesterday gave audience to attorneys representing the Louisville and Nashville railway in its appeal against the Alabama railroad commission in the circuit court room of the Atlanta federal building.

The Louisville and Nashville, not satisfied with the passenger rate of 2½ cents a mile, fixed by the Alabama railroad commission, entered an appeal, and it is that appeal the federal court is now hearing. Argument may be concluded today, but it may be several days before the decree of the court is handed down.

HEAVY STORM SWEEPS THROUGH TROUP COUNTY

LaGrange, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—A terrific stor mswept through LaGrange and the surrounding territory last night, accompanied by a high wind and a heavy downpour of rain. Two mules belonging to Louis Render, cashier of the Bank of LaGrange, were killed by lightning at his farm near town. They were struck while in their stalls in the barn, and the building was damaged. Other animals in the barn were unhurt. While the roads are badly damaged, no other material damage is reported in the county. This afternoon a high windstorm again swept the county, and the weather is in a very unsettled condition. Farmers are somewhat uneasy about conditions, as too much rain about this time will cause serious damage.

MORTUARY.

W. B. Edwards, Senoia, Ga.

Senoia, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—W. B. Edwards, a highly esteemed citizen of Senoia, and father of Dr. J. T. Edwards, of Atlanta, died at his home here this morning at 4 o'clock, after an illness of several months. He was 75 years of age, and an old confederate who was proud of the fighting done for his country in the sixties. The remains will be laid to rest in the city cemetery Wednesday.

W. C. Allen, Talbotton.

Talbotton, Ga., June 3—(Special.)—W. C. Allen, aged 45 years, died at his residence here Sunday afternoon of heart failure. He was practically in good health up until three weeks ago. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. W. C. Allen, of this place; three daughters, Miss Josie Allen, Talbotton, Ga.; Mrs. J. T. Craige, Brantley, Ala., and Mrs. W. H. Hall, of Reynolds, Ga.; two sons, Ira Allen, of this place, and Herman Allen, of Baker, Fla.

Mrs. T. F. Strickland.

Waycross, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Mrs. T. L. Strickland, of Atlanta, died here early today, after a short illness. She was taken ill at Gardner City last week, and, with her daughter, Miss Daisy Strickland, came here for treatment.

The funeral was held this afternoon, interment being at Lott cemetery. The deceased was for a number of years a resident of Waycross, and was a sister-in-law of J. W. Strickland, of this city.

C. A. McKibben, Norcross.

Norcross, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—C. A. McKibben, aged 68 years, died here this afternoon after a protracted illness at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. M. Lively. The deceased was a confederate veteran and a Mason. He will be buried at his old home, McDonough, Ga., tomorrow at 12 o'clock. In addition to his daughter, two sons survive—Emett and David McKibben, both of Atlanta.

Miss Anita Peeples.

Miss Anita Estelle Peeples, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Peeples, died at the home of her parents, 719 Piedmont avenue, at 10 o'clock last night. Announcement of funeral will be made later.

Miss Kate Faver.

Miss Kate Faver died at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at Newnan, Ga. The funeral will be from the First Methodist church, at Newnan, today.

G. G. Hall.

The funeral of G. G. Hall, aged 94, who died yesterday, will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at his residence, 42 Oak Grove avenue. Interment will be at Rose Hill cemetery. Mr. Hall, who leaves a widow and two children, was a charter member of Georgia lodge, No. 45, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and was long known as one of the most active members of the organization. Members of the lodge will attend the services in a body and have been requested to meet at the house half an hour before the time of the funeral.

VICE LIST WANTED BY CHIEF BEAVERS

Continued From Page One.

that he had carried out what he had declared publicity he would do, and that he had given the jury enough facts to return indictments.

Woodward is Questioned.

Mayor Woodward was questioned closely about what he knew of vice conditions here. He stated that he had told the grand jury that his knowledge was only hearsay, but that it was his opinion that the city was full with vicious houses and hotels.

Charlie Jones, a saloon keeper, who has been open in his views against the closing up of the tenderloin district, was also summoned before the body. He is said to have told the grand jury that he knew nothing of any vice conditions and got his release without further questioning.

Newport Lanford, chief of detectives, and John Black, a city detective, had also been served with summons, but were not called before the body. Mrs. Mima Formby, a woman who gave the detectives an affidavit that Leo M. Frank indicted for the murder of Mary Phagan, had telephoned and asked to bring a girl to her house on the night of the murder, was one of those for whom the grand jury asked a subpoena. The woman was not reached by the bailiff, and it is said that she is out of the city.

Only Vice Charges Probed.

Anticipating that the grand jury would take up the bribery and graft charges, which resulted from the dictagraph being used upon Mayor Woodward and Colonel Felder, Chief Lanford submitted the names of several detectives who he wished summoned. They were G. C. Febuary, A. L. Colyar, Jr.; George M. Century, J. M. Hewitt and Detective R. E. Coburn.

It was made apparent that these men were not summoned, and that the intention was not to take up this phase of the case, but to stick to the vice probe.

Keith Vaudeville.

(At the Forsyth.)

Some people say the bill of Keith vaudeville on at the Forsyth this week is the best attraction of the season. Others say it is somebody else's show, and others declare it to be the best combination of modern vaudeville the house has ever ouered. And whoever is right can lay foundation to their claim with the fact that the comfortable playhouse has been crowded to its real capacity at every performance Lillian Shaw is eclipsing the hits that she has registered here before. The stories of Jack Hazard and his style of delivering them has won the monologuist a big hit Horace Wright and Rene Dietrich, who are very popular locally, are winning favor with every audience.

R-A Wearing Red Seal Shoes Made in Atlanta
?
93 Peachtree

WARDEN JONES SUED BY FORMER CONVICT

Continued From Page One.

taken up, July 1, Birt states that he was told that he was beaten because of his cursing on the way to the camp.

"The man may have been cursing," said his attorney, "and he may have deserved a whipping, but certainly no man ought to be treated in the brutal way that he was beaten."

Birt was convicted of burglary and the case was treated as a misdemeanor, and he was given twelve months. He stated that he had been sent to the Bellwood camp to be transferred to another camp the next day.

He also declares that his condition was such that he could not work, and that he was dragged in chains by another warden and indicates that he intends to file a separate damage suit to cover these allegations.

In his petition filed in superior court Birt states that he was given seventy-two lashes with a heavy strop at the hands of Warden Jones, and that the lashes were delivered with force and violence on and about his face, hands and body, and particularly upon his right hip and leg.

He asserts that the warden beat him with his fists and kicked him until he was sick and lame, and that he is now in a physical wreck as a result of the treatment, and that he is unable to work.

Birt further declares that at the time he was sent to the camp he weighed 180 pounds, and was capable of earning $50 per month, but that as a result of the treatment he now weighs only 140 pounds and that his earning capacity has been decreased at least three-fourths.

SERVANT OF FRANK IS LIBERATED

Continued From Page One.

whose identity was kept secret, were present.

After she had been quizzed to a point of exhaustion, Secretary G. C. Febuary, attached to Chief Lanford's office, was summoned to note her statement in full.

Statement Long One.

It was the longest statement made by the negress since her connection with the mystery. It will be used, probably, in the trial. The negress was calm and composed when emerging from the examination.

It was learned Tuesday afternoon that both James Conley and the servant girl had obtained counsel. Attorney William M Smith, a conspicuous figure in many of the city's famous criminal trials, announced that he had been retained by the negro sweeper, and would represent him throughout the case.

George Gordon, a well-known local attorney, has been selected to represent the negress. He was at police headquarters all afternoon, and stood sat outside the doorway leading to the room in which his client was being cross-examined. The detectives would not admit him to the interrogation.

Just who is defraying the woman's expenses in the matter is not known. Attorney Smith admits, however, that Conley is employing him personally. He spent two hours Tuesday morning interviewing the client, and declared to reporters his belief that the negro was telling the truth. He was confident that he would maintain the story during trial.

There were little, if any, developments in the case Tuesday. Headquarters detectives who have been investigating the crime were all summoned before the grand jury and were forced to spend most of the time at the courthouse. The solicitor, too, was engaged with the jury. Only Starnes and Campbell were at work on the case. They, it is understood, are devoted to the McKnight woman's examination.

Evidence Is Important.

That some important testimony has been developed by the cross-examination of the negress is evinced by the secrecy cloaking the nature of her statement and affidavit.

Chief Lanford has declared that he is "hands off" in her connection with the mystery. Solicitor Dorsey, he says, has personally requested to be allowed full away in investigating the woman, and the chief has granted the wish. Mr. Dorsey said to a reporter Tuesday night:

"I will not talk regarding the McKnight girl's woman. Too much publicity at this stage will do inestimable injury."

He emphatically refused to answer any and all questions, as did the two headquarters detectives assisting him in the case.

More mystery is added to the negress' connection by the presence of Ernest H. Pickett, of 256 Rawson street, and Roy D. Crawford, of Campbell street, both of whom assisted the detectives in subjecting her to the third degree. Pickett and Craven, immediately the examination was concluded reporters at police headquarters, and when afterwards seen, refused to explain their connection with the case.

Employees of Beck & Gregg.

Both men are employees of the Beck & Gregg hardware company, the head of which, L. H. Beck, is foreman of the grand jury which indicted Leo Frank. Significance is attached to this connection of the grand jury's foreman, but the veil of mystery is lifted slightly by the fact that Albert McKnight, husband of the imprisoned servant, is also a porter at the Beck & Gregg establishment.

Solicitor Dorsey will not explain the nature of a big picture now locked in his office, over which he and his detectives pored last night for an hour or more. When a large, framed sheet, pic at nightfall. Starns and Campbil, perspiring freely, their shirts open at the throat and their coats and collars removed, were examining the mysterious picture.

The reporter's view was obstructed by a sheet of paper, thrown hurriedly over the picture. Whether it is a diagram of some sort, or whether it is a clue found in the woman's home, is a matter of conjecture.

The affidavit sworn by the servant girl is rumored to contain the statement that Frank arrived at his East Georgia avenue home between 1 and 2 o'clock on the murder afternoon, and that he departed after remaining only five or ten minutes. Also, it is said to state that he came home about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The rest is not known.

STRUCK BY STREET CAR, CHARLES BARKER DIES

Charles D. Barker, well-known Atlanta publisher, founder of The Southern Star, one of the south's most successful temperance papers, died yesterday morning at the family home, 112 Oglethorpe avenue, West End. Six months ago Mr. Barker was hurt in a street car accident on Whitehall street at Trinity avenue. He was removed to his home and has since been unable to leave his room. No arrangements have yet been announced for the funeral. Few Atlantans had more friends than Mr. Barker.

B. L. BOUD NOW HEADS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS

Silver Waiter and Glasses Presented to Retiring President McKee.

Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 3.—With the election this afternoon of officers for 1913-14, the ninth annual convention of the Cotton Seed Crushers' association, of Georgia, will end. The opening address at the morning session was delivered by Hon E. E. Pomeroy, of Atlanta. He was followed by Mr. Joel Hunter, the well known business economist on Fallacies in Seed and Crushing Costs."

The closing address of the convention was that delivered by Dr. Peter P. Bahnsen, whose splendid fight to rid the state of Georgia of the cattle tick, which is said to be costing the livestock owners $5,000,000 annually on "What the Cattle Tick Eridication Means to Georgia."

B. L. Boud, president, Royston, Ga.; P. D. McCarley, vice president, of Atlanta, Ga., and A. A. Frierson, secretary-treasurer, of Atlanta, were today elected officers for the ensuing year by the Cotton Seed Crushers' association of Georgia.

A silver waiter and glasses were presented retiring President McKee, of Atlanta, by the association, the speech of presentation was made by Mr. Boud.

The following executive committee was named: R. S Patillo, chairman; Macon; J. M. Diffee, Atlanta; E. C. Ponder, Rutledge; W. J. Murphy, Newnan, and J. J. Reynolds, Waynesboro.

FOR A "SUMMER CROP" WILSON IS CLEMENT

Washington, June 3.—To permit George Pollock and Bud Ewers, federal prisoners, "to make a summer crop," President Wilson commuted their 60-day sentences to expire at once, provided they paid their fines of $100. They were convicted at Paducah, Ky., April 21, of retailing liquor without the payment of the special tax. The president was told if they served until June 21, they could not make a crop on their farms.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL ELECTS OFFICERS

Athens, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of policy holders of the Southern Mutual Insurance company here this morning the sixty-fifth annual report was heard and the officers for the year elected as follows:

Billups Phinizy, president and treasurer; Arthur E. Griffith, secretary; T. L. Mitchell and Hemphill Carithers, bookkeepers. Diercors are: Dr. E. S. Lyndon, A. E. Griffith, Billups Phinizy, James White, E. E. Hodgson, Captain John R. White, William J. Bryan, James Y. Carithers, Hamilton McWorter, C. H. Phinizy, all of Athens; John W. Grant, of Atlanta; H. B. King, of Augusta; A. Illgen, of Columbus, R. J. Taylor, of Macon, and M. A. O'Byrne, of Savannah.

BRYAN'S MAN NAMED FOR A PANAMA PLACE

Washington, June 3.—Richard L. Metcalfe, of Lincoln, Neb., editor of The Commoner, was today selected by President Wilson to be civil governor of the Panama canal zone. This was announced by Secretary Garrison after he and Secretaries Bryan and Daniels had conferred with the president.

Although Mr. Metcalfe was first recommended by Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels and Secretary Garrison joined in urging the appointment. Mr. Metcalfe has been in newspaper work all his life, and came into national political prominence during the campaign of 1896, as spokesman for Mr. Bryan. Last year he ran in the primaries on the democratic ticket for governor of Nebraska, but lost.

Invigorating to the Pale and Sickly

The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, builds up the system. A true Tonic. For adults and children, 50c.

Cash Grocery Co. 118 & 120 Whitehall Guaranteed Fresh Country
EGGS
17½c DOZ.—Wholesale or Retail, No Limit
Best PURE Hog Lard
No. 3 . . . . 39c
No. 5 . . . . 59c
No. 10 . . . . $1.18

FORSYTH Matinee Today 2:30 Tonight at 8:30
LILLIAN SHAW SINGING STAR
JACK HAZARD—SELDOM'S POEMS IN MARBLE—WARD & CURRAN—WRIGHT & DIETRICH and Others
HERE'S THE PLACE TO KEEP COOL
KEITH VAUDEVILLE

WHITE TRUCKS ARE THE BEST INVESTMENT
They cost more to buy, cost less to operate and maintain, and last longer than any other truck. White Trucks are built to give the greatest service for the least cost for the longest run—not to fit a cheap sale price. That there are more White Trucks in daily use than any other one make would go to prove they are the best investment.
3500 White Trucks in Service Today
THE WHITE COMPANY
Manufacturers of Gasoline Motor Cars, Trucks and Taxicabs
118 MARIETTA ST.

Protect Yourself — Ask for ORIGINAL GENUINE

The Food Drink for all Ages—Others are Imitations

We're Glad to Close One Afternoon of Each Week. Are You?
Men—Keep Young
Hart Schaffner & Marx and Rogers Peet Co. Clothes are essentially the wearing apparel for young men and men who won't be old. In these is to be found the result of the most original designing of fashionable clothes for the man who wants the best.
$18 to $40
You'll be welcome at any time and you'll never see a finer line of attractive silk shirts than we can show you now.
$3.50 to $8
Daniel Bros. Co.
"Clever Clothes for Men."

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Let Me End Your Tooth Troubles Absolutely Painlessly
Give yourself the gift of complete relief from aching, decayed teeth by coming to me now. I can end your discomfort quickly and painlessly. My charges will be found reasonable.
No Pain
Does This Look Good To You?

You May Have the Same
$5 a Set

Crown and Bridge
$4
Gold Dust Rubber Plates
They Never Slip Or Drop
Lady Attendant and Ladies' Rest Room. Phone Main 1298
All Work Guaranteed for Twenty Years. Open 8 to 8; Sundays 10 to 3
Dr. Whitlaw, Painless Dentist
73½ WHITEHALL STREET
Largest and most thoroughly equipped offices south of New York. (Entrance 73 1-2 Whitehall street, over the Atlantic and Pacific Tea store.)
References: My work and Central Bank and Trust Corporation.

OH, THE CAPITOL IS FULL OF NEWS!

A Warm Interview With Governor Joe Brown; What the State House Officials Are Doing

The capitol has flung into the fires of spring the dingy winter garment it has worn for many years, and in the bravery of new paint looks particularly clean and attractive.

The three reporters assigned by the Woman's Edition to do the capitol found many things interesting and instructive, and were impressed with the fact that much of the excellent work for the state which is being accomplished day by day in the various departments is unknown to a multitude of Georgians, and least of all, perhaps, to citizens of Atlanta. It seems to be a curious fact that the capitol and its departments are visited to a much greater extent by tourists and strangers than by the people whose government is being transacted there.

INTERVIEWING THE SPHINX.

In visiting the various departments —*all directed toward the moral, intellectual or physical betterment of our people and the conditions under which they must live*—the governor was the first official interviewed. Always affable and courteous, he met the committee very graciously, expressed his interest in this enterprising effort of Georgia women, and promised all the help in his power. The interview ran something like this:

Reporters—Governor, we want to depart somewhat from newspaper routine and ask you a few questions in which the whole state is really interested. First, will you tell us as an exclusive scoop story for this issue what was in that famous Hoke Smith letter, which was returned to you unopened?

Governor (gasping for breath)—Well—er—er—er. I would willingly tell you all—especially for such a worthy object—but that incident was closed long ago and is now ancient history. I have forgotten all about it.

All efforts to refresh his memory were without avail.

Reporters—Your excellency, we find a burning desire all over the state to know your intentions as to the next senatorial race. Honest, now, governor, do you intend to run or not?

Governor (leaning heavily against his desk)—Well, you see, ladies, that has reference to the future. It is a thing way off, and I am very busy now with the problems of the present. Progress is our watchword, and we can do no more than take care of today.

Reporters—Well governor, as the past is a closed book and you decline to peer into the future, would you mind giving us your ideas on the question of woman suffrage? What would you do, as governor, if the women of Georgia should take things in their own hands and spread wreck and ruin throughout the state as the militant maids are now doing in England?

Governor—My dear ladies, that cannot be. Georgia is filled with southern women and they under no circumstances could be guilty of such conduct.

The reporters thanked the chief magistrate for the bright light thrown upon the questions involved, and he bowed them out with a sigh of relief that they had begged for neither money nor pardons.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

This work concerns the services to the people of every public utility in the state; no complaint is so slight or so humble that when presented to the commission it does not receive prompt attention and investigation.

It may relate to a steam railroad or a street railroad service or lack of service; to a telegraphic message or a buzzing telephone; to a transfer service or an express shipment; to the quality and charge for gas in the kitchen or in the parlor; to electric current for lighting the back porch, or for illuminating a whole city—every one that reaches this office has a right to the attention of the state, through the railroad commission.

And they come—four thousand of them a year. Frequently they are presented by women, and, of course, these have what is called in railroad circles "preferred attention." The following we quote literally from Hon. Murphy Candler, the railroad commissioner:

"Personally, I have but one objection to considering complaints filed by women. Even women are sometimes wrong in their notions, and it is so difficult to decide against them. I hate to have to do it, because one can convince so few of them that an *adverse* decision is over a righteous decision. Only last week a lady wanted to know of me if the express charges on a 'dress form' which had been shipped to her by a New York manufacturer were not too high. After investigation, we told her no; that they were based on the correct published rate. But she doesn't believe it, and it is hard to tell who she blames most—the manufacturer who sold her the 'form,' the express company which hauled it, or the railroad chairman who passed on the legality of the express service charge.

"One distinguished Georgia lady, in addressing the commission one day last year on a proposition in which she was intensely interested, naively remarked 'that she knew two of the commissioners were honest, but that she didn't know the other three.'

"The amazing thing to me is that any corporation can ever be so perverse as to give a woman ground for complaint. I venture the prediction that when all the public service corporations are officered and operated by women, the men will never have cause for complaints. But the millennium has not yet arrived.

Capitol reporters of Woman's Edition interviewing Governor Brown.

ad you would and could not come ou and from this place you and not ani

TAXES PAID BY WOMEN.

From the comptroller general an effort was made to ascertain the proportion of taxes in Georgia paid by women, but this was too hard a question for even the veteran who, for thirty years, has gathered the taxes of Georgia. He could do no more than state that a large proportion of the total was undoubtedly paid by women, which was quite enough to satisfy those who would argue that women are now being subjected to taxation without representation.

In the military department, presided over by Adjutant General Joseph Van Holt Nash, was found a vast treasure of interesting and valuable documents—original letters signed by Andrew Jackson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, General Anthony Wayne and many other worthies dealing largely with Indian affairs and military questions of those early days. There is an original treaty negotiated by General McIntosh, the famous half-breed Indian, who was killed by the Creeks near Indian Springs, Ga., because they suspected him of selling their lands to the pale faces. A letter from his children describing his murder is among these manuscripts. Another Indian document warning those whites who were settling on Creek lands to move or be murdered was signed by "Shoe-Boots," "Standing-Turkey" and "Dreadful-Water." One treaty had a string of beads attached as an emblem of peace.

Few people know of the really excellent state museum on the third floor of the capitol, with its splendid array of specimens of beautiful marbles, ores, hardwoods and all manner of animal and agricultural products. The most unique feature is a gallant array of confederate battle flags.

Every one is familiar with the state library in which are stored thousands of volumes of vast intrinsic, but even greater historic, value. The library is always the center of interest and there may be found at all times a number of lawyers and students of history, genealogy, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Perhaps no department is more interesting to those who would delve into Georgia's history than the office of Hon. Phil Cook, secretary of state, with its vast store of records covering all the momentous transactions of this government since the colonial days. There may be found side by side evidences of Georgia's earliest and latest developments. Documents connected with the landing of Oglethorpe are not far removed from the automobile record, which shows that 1910, or an average of 40 per diem. As the cost of automobiles will probably average $1,000, these figures are somewhat startling.

Some of the officials had evidently been "tipped off" and had fled before the reporters arrived and for that reason some of the most interesting and important branches of the state's service could not be covered in this story.

All Georgians are familiar with the pictures which line the capitol corridors and rotunda—pictures of famous Georgia governors, senators, lawmakers and soldiers. Of the 66 governors who have ruled our state only 18 are represented in this Georgia Hall of Fame. The reporters were informed that a valuable portrait of Governor George Gilmer, painted in 1829, is now in the possession of Miss Jennie Smith, of Athens, having been rescued in excellent condition from a house in Oxford, Ga., and now preserved in the original frame, which has been restored and regilded. As Governor Gilmer left no direct heirs this portrait, it is said, could be bought by the state for a few hundred dollars. It is an excellent piece of work and offers an opportunity for Georgia to do honor to one of her eminent chief executives.

MADONNA OF THE ROTUNDA.

As the reporters passed through the rotunda they beheld a sight amazing, refreshing and perhaps some would say, shocking. Stretched upon the marble floor, in full view and in a not ungraceful attitude, lay a rosy-cheeked, happy-faced young woman of the Buxom type regaling her infant after nature's own fashion. She had come to see the sights and was all unconscious that she was furnishing one. "Hurrah," shouted the reporters, "all infants are not raised and reared to artificial life on artificial food, after all."

A visit to the department of education impresses one with the progress that is being made in Georgia schools. Remembering the backset caused by the poverty following the war the showing in this department is one of which to be proud. Two new movements in the department mark long strides in the right direction. First is the rule requiring yearly examinations of high school teachers as well as for the teachers of the lower grades. Then there is the effort now on foot to standardize all the county schools, requiring uniform excellence of the teacher and buildings. Professor M. L. Brittain is throwing his whole heart and trained efficient mind into this work.

The health department, with the largest laboratory south of Washington, D. C., is revolutionizing sanitary and health conditions throughout the state. A building (the old Natatorium) is devoted to the care of animals which are used in the making of serum for hydrophobia, smallpox, meningitis and other scourges. Science has found an important use for cats, dogs and guinea pigs, which heretofore have only been useful as pets and frequently as pests. Many children are yearly snatched from the jaws of death by the intelligent manufacture and administration of these serums.

THE GUINEA PIG INDUSTRY.

By the way, attention should be called to quite an industry now almost wholly neglected, namely, the rearing of guinea pigs for this department. The board of health will gladly pay 35c to 50c for adult guinea pigs, and yet the boys and girls of the state are losing this opportunity to make pocket money and at the same time serving their fellow-men. The board of health now buys its guinea pigs from the north. Why not utilize this opportunity to "keep money at home?"

Of all the infectious diseases in Georgia, typhoid fever is one of the most common and fatal. Although we possess no statistics, it is highly probable that there are in our state more than 1,000 deaths a year from this disease. In view of the excellent results which have been obtained by typhoid vaccination in the army, Dr. Harris, the progressive secretary of the state board of health, feels that it would be wise for the citizens of our state to be vaccinated against this terrible disease.

We learned from this department that over 400,000 doses of the army vaccine have been given and no serious results have been reported as a result of its use. Elderly people and those who are suffering from some disease should not be vaccinated, however.

By the use of this vaccine and by keeping your premises clean and sanitary, the Georgia state board of health feels that typhoid fever, with its fearful consequences, can be made a thing of the past. Typhoid vaccine and other serums will be furnished by the state board of health free of charge to any one in the state applying for it. Full directions will be sent with it, but the vaccine should only be given by a physician.

One should not leave the capitol without a view from the dome (pronounced "doom" by many sight-seers). Although the ascent is dark and gloomy, you will be richly repaid by the view of Atlanta and its environs, including a view of Stone Mountain, the largest single mass of granite in the world, and the lovely forests which stretch away to the sky-line on every side. On clear days Mt. Yona, some seventy-five miles to the northeast, can be clearly seen above the surrounding mountains.

MRS. ROBERT L. FOREMAN, Chairman.
MRS. MAUD BARKER COBB.
MRS. LOUISE BIGBY MARSH.

Louise—"Has Pauline's husband a horror of debt?"

Julia—"No; she is most happily married."—Judge.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES OF COLUMBUS SCHOOLS

It has been said that education cannot come to a child from the north or south, the east or west, nor can it be handed him done up in a paper napkin. Education has to be evolved out of the life of the child.

No system of schools, to my mind, has realized the above statement more truly than the public schools of Columbus, Ga. The public schools of this city were organized in 1867.

The situation of Columbus geographically makes it a splendid industrial center, with a large part of its population truly industrial people. This, of course, makes the problem of education different, to some extent, from that in commercial cities.

In the year 1898 compulsory elementary courses in manual training and domestic science were introduced into the grammer schools, white and colored. Needless to say, the introduction of this work has wrought much, both for the schools and the pupils, and has a secure place in the curriculum.

Next Important Step.

The next important step was the establishment of a school for the children of mill operatives, known then as the Primary Industrial school, but since changed to the North Highlands school. This school, which is situated in the midst of a great number of the homes of its patrons, is housed in a beautiful colonial home, with ample grounds. The plant includes not only classrooms for ordinary academic work, but an ideal kindergarten, a work shop for wood, domestic science quarters for girls, attractive playgrounds, gymnasium, swimming pool, gardens, poultry yard. The hours are so arranged that the children who attend the school may carry dinner to their parents and relatives who work in the mills, the noon intermission being sufficiently long to permit this. Many of the children carry dinners to other operatives in the mills, charging 25 cents a week to each operative for this service, and in this way are able to continue their school work, and at the same time add something to the family income.

Took Initiative in Kindergartens.

Columbus was the first city in the south to make kindergartens a part of the public school system. Nine years ago a kindergarten was added to each elementary school, both white and colored. The children are admitted at four years of age and have two years in this department.

Lastly, in 1909, came the establishment of the Industrial high school, an academic-trade school, giving to its pupils the regular high school academic course (except the languages), and in addition trades courses in textile, arts and mechanic arts for boys, dressmaking and millinery for girls and a course in business training open to both boys and girls; while every girl in the school is required to take the course in domestic science.

This school has proven its efficiency not only in the number of graduates, but in the quality of boys and girls graduated.

Credit is given for work done in the schools of technology for the pupils desiring to do further study ;and for others, positions have been readily given upon graduation.

EDWINA WOOD,
President City Federation.

BOYD PERRY
"THE BOND MAN"
GENERAL AGENT NATIONAL SURETY CO., OF NEW YORK.
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The variety of our Silver is one point of its exclusiveness. We are circumscribed by the output of no one set of designers.

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We carry a line of the very luxurious features of Silver Service, like Place Plates, Centerpieces, Punch Bowls, the like of which, in completeness of selection and elegance, is not elsewhere shown outside the metropolitan centers, and yet we are enabled to offer equal and better advantages of price.

A Consideration to be Noted Especially in Communities Where Shopping is by Mail Order Then Why Not Atlanta?

We give an equal thought and variety of opportunity to the purchaser of the smaller and more frequent gifts.

Single Pieces and Sets Handsomely Cased

They are delightfully easy to choose from, because they are the best style, material and construction.

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It is the finest made, and we have the exclusive handling of it in Atlanta.

Once learn the incomparable beauty of the material, the independence, the unafraid originality of the cut, the wealth of inspiration in the Libbey designs and you are its loyal disciple forevermore.

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Imported Olive Oil and Macaroni.
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The Oldest Fire Insurance Company Chartered in Georgia in Fifty Years
Insure Your Property in the "ATLANTA HOME"
Over Two Millions of Dollars Paid in Losses
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The General Favorite

If everybody knew the purity, sweetness and wholesome food value of

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The Perfect Soda Cracker, they would become the universal food in all homes where the best for the money is a consideration.

Kennesaw Biscuit are properly baked and packed in air-tight, dust-proof packages. They are made in Atlanta, and you can always procure them from leading grocers, fresh, crisp and delicious, for five cents a package.

FRANK E. BLOCK COMPANY
ATLANTA
Oldest and Largest Makers of Candies and Biscuits in the South

CALHOUN LOCATED IN FERTILE VALLEYS OF NORTH GEORGIA IS A MODEL IN ALL THOSE THINGS FOUND IN AN UP-TO-DATE TOWN

Seventy-eight miles north of Atlanta on the Western and Atlantic railroad is situated the thriving little city of Calhoun. Built in the midst of a fertile valley, it is surrounded by rich farming lands while in the distance Taylor ridge to the west and the Blue ridge and Cohutta mountains to the east lend beauty and grandeur to the landscape.

The Oostanaula river begins its course just a few miles above the town at the point where the Conasauga and Coosawattee rivers unite. This stream is navigable for large river steamboats. The elevation of the town at its lowest levels is about 600 feet, but the handsome residences which are yearly springing up on the surrounding hills have all the advantages of a much higher elevation.

The present town was chartered on January 12, 1850, and was named in honor of John C. Calhoun, the great *Democrat of South Carolina. The first* commissioners were William H. Dabney, W. W. Wall, Martin Dyke, David S. Law and Robert Jones. Previous to this time the little crossroad village which had sprung up was named Dawsonville.

Soon after Gordon county, which embraces the northern half of the old county of Cass, was organized, and Calhoun was selected for the county seat. Much of the land now occupied by the town was owned by United States Senator John P. King, of Augusta. This land was divided into business and residence lots and sold quickly, and it was not long until the newly organized community became one of increasing commercial importance.

Population Exceeds 2,000.

Including the mill section, Calhoun has now a population of over 2,000, and is steadily growing by healthy progress. The climatic conditions are such that people come from far and near for the summer months. The waterworks and sewerage were installed about fifteen years ago and have been a great advantage to the public. The water is taken from two large, cool limestone springs at the foot of Chandler hill on the north side. The reservoir is on the top of Kirkpatrick hill, which overlooks the town. This gives splendid water pressure for fire emergencies.

The electricity which furnishes light for street and home is manufactured by a local plant owned by the town. From this source also comes the power to operate the large pump used in conveying the water from the springs *to the reservoir. The streets are* well lighted, and one of the prettiest sights to interest the visitor is the view of the city by night when the brilliant lights shine out along the business and residence streets and twinkle far up on the surrounding hills.

Fertile Farming Lands.

No town in Georgia has more thrift and energy than Calhoun, and she has become the Mecca for a farming population which occupies the fertile lands for a circumference of from 15 to 20 miles. In cotton buying she outstrips other towns three times her size, and it is nothing unusual in the fall months for over three hundred bales to be marketed in one day. With three splendid gins and an oil mill the raw material is quickly transformed into other valuable market products. The Echota cotton mill manufactures a sheeting second to none and which commands a ready sale. The mill is a work of the large and older eastern factories.

Perhaps the most noteworthy product of this hustling north Georgia town is her brick. Two large and up-to-date plants are in constant operation, and by means of the very best methods transform the shale and clay into handsome and durable brick. The combined output of the two plants exceeds 100,000 brick per day, and the quality runs from the common type to the hard-burned, smooth-faced and rough stock. Besides this profitable and rapidly developing industry, there are many others too numerous to mention, including flour and meal mills, saw and planing mills, marble works, etc.

Two Interurbs Banks.

Two flourishing banks, each with a capital of $50,000, and the best modern equipment, three drug stores and a host of lines of legitimate institutions supplying the public with the promptness and efficiency of the large city, all go to make Calhoun one of the most up-to-date towns of its size.

To these are added free city delivery of mail twice daily, and one of the best public school systems in the state. The high school department of the latter successfully prepares pupils for entrance into the classes of the leading colleges and universities. There are four churches, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal, the three former of which cooperate flourishing Sunday schools.

But besides these numerous assets, Calhoun has that which alone can make a town both prosperous and livable—handsome, neat and sanitary homes. These reflect better than any other feature the advanced moral and social condition of the citizens. None of *these homes are such models of beauty* and convenience that they have attracted wide attention. A walk down Wall street, the principal residence, gives a splendid survey of many beautiful dwellings, surrounded by spacious lawns, where flowers and shrubbery are cultivated with artistic taste. Shade trees are plentiful, and in some cases, as on Wall street, the water oaks planted fifty years ago have developed such graceful and magnificent proportions that they are pointed out with pride to all visitors.

Fine Parks and Playgrounds.

One outstanding feature of Calhoun is the special interest her citizens take in matters of civic betterment and beautification. This interest has borne great fruitage in the establishment of three handsome parks and two playgrounds for the children. These have been a great boon to the citizens and form a welcome retreat from the dust and heat of the summer months.

The central park, which skirts the railroad, is three blocks long and one wide. Besides having beautiful shade trees and fine shrubs, it is adorned by two fountains which throw unremittingly a sprinkling shower of cool water into small pools, where goldfish glint and flit to the delight of the little folks.

Home of Woman's Club.

In the middle of this park is situated the quaint cabin of the Calhoun Woman's club. This structure is built out of hewn logs, and with its rood veranda covered with luxuriant growths of vines, has a very picturesque appearance.

The rest room is located here, for the convenience of tired mothers who come from the country for a day's shopping. A competent matron is in charge during business hours, and offers every courtesy to strangers. Besides this essential convenience there are sanitary drinking fountains built in rustic style, and located close to the courthouse and on the public school grounds.

Some of Calhoun's Beautiful Children

MARY NORTON.
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. King Norton, Calhoun, Ga. Mr. Norton is traveling salesman for Trotter Bros., of Chattanooga.

DOROTHY HILL.
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hill, of Calhoun, Ga. Mr. Hill is traveling salesman for Cheek-Neal Company, of Nashville, Tenn.

MARY KATE.
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lang. Mr. Lang is a prominent attorney of Calhoun, Ga.

EDWARD HUCHSON.
One-year-old son of Rev. and Mrs. Edward G. MacKay, of Calhoun, Ga.

Travis and Thayer Hopper, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hopper. Mr. Hopper is Cashier of The Peoples' Bank and President of Chamber of Commerce, of Calhoun, Ga.

Rich in Historic Interest.

Added to all the natural and commercial advantages which Calhoun enjoys, there are also places of impelling historic interest in and around it, which enrich the lives of the citizens by a tangible touch with the past. Just 4 miles to the north, at the junction of the Conasauga and Coosawattee rivers, was situated New Echota, the famous capital of the Cherokee Indian Nation. Here, a century ago, flourished a large and important Indian town in which resided several noted chiefs of the tribe. It was here that the first paper ever published in Indian dialect was printed by means of Sequoya's syllabary, and it was successfully maintained for several years prior to the removal of the red men to the west. Here, also, was signed, in 1835, the historic treaty of New Echota, which dispossessed the Cherokees of their lands in Georgia and forced them to seek a new home in the then undeveloped west. There are also many important literary associations which couple the names of famous men of letters like John Howard Payne and Maurice Thompson, with places both within and in the immediate neighborhood of Calhoun.

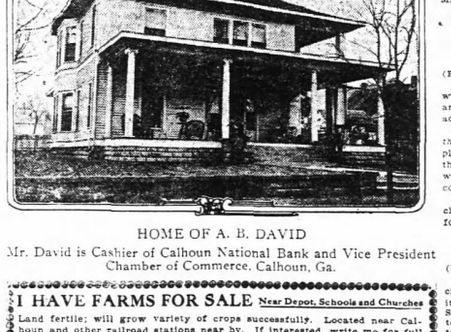
Calhoun has many geographical, scenic, educational, commercial and social phases and the latchstring is on the outside to all visitors, and a cordial invitation is extended to prospective settlers who would like to have a part in her industrial and business prosperity or to aid in the development of the fertile farm lands of Gordon county.

HUSTLING BUSINESS MEN

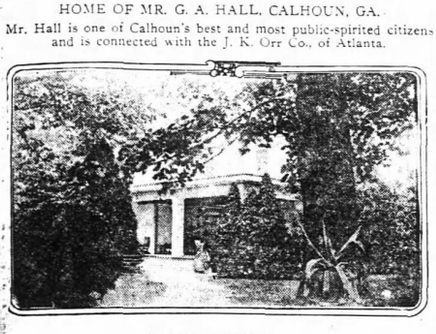
J. A. STRAIN.
Manager of Echoster Cotton Mills and President of Calhoun Oil and Fertilizer Company, Calhoun, Ga.

C. L. MASON.
Manager of Calhoun Oil and Fertilizer Company, Calhoun, Ga.

HOME OF MR. G. A. HALL, CALHOUN, GA.
Mr. Hall is one of Calhoun's best and most public-spirited citizens and is connected with the J. K. Orr Co., of Atlanta.



HOME OF A. B. DAVID
Mr. David is Cashier of Calhoun National Bank and Vice President Chamber of Commerce, Calhoun, Ga.



"OAKLEIGH"
Home of Mr. N. L. Hines. Mr. Hines is ex-Mayor of Calhoun and President of Peoples' Bank.

I HAVE FARMS FOR SALE Near Depot, Schools and Churches
Land fertile; will grow variety of crops successfully. Located near Calhoun and other railroad stations near by. If interested, write me for full description.
T. W. HARBIN, Calhoun, Ga.

CUP OF COLD WATER AN IMPORTANT GIFT

Personal Sympathy and Effort Most Effective When Applied In the Daily Opportunities.

By Mary Carter Minter.

"Who gives himself with his gift feeds three,
Himself, the hungering stranger and Me."

Organization seems the one word today and indeed, most good things come through the concert of forces and mainly, too, the forces of women.

But in all of this union in clubs and other organizations we should not forget what is the real basic power of it all.

Organized effort for social betterment grows out of individual sympathy and desire to give of one's self to help others.

The strength and influential power of any organization is in exact proportion to the enthusiasm and interest of its individual members; and if personal sympathy and effort mean so much in the organization, they are equally effective when applied in the daily opportunities to do good.

Eliminate Formality.

"To do good" seems a stilted and formal phrase; but formality is the one thing that should be eliminated from the heart of its relations to humanity. One should keep ears, eyes and all the inner perceptive faculties responsive to the facts, sounds, and little everyday events around about, for thereby one often finds the chance to help some person by extending no more than a smile or a word, a question. This personal service need never wait upon lack of opportunity.

A "mere" face on the street, with an especially bright, or unusually worn face sometimes strikes the heart with the impulse to speak and come in personal touch with the boy. But we are busy or self-conscious and the impulse passes as we hurry on.

Window-Shopping.

A very little girl and boy stood before a window full of candy, with open lips and eager eyes.

They were "window-shopping," picking out what kind they'd buy if they "just had the money."

A girl came by and, struck by a happy impulse, went in and bought two bags of candy, which she slipped into the little, grimy hands as she brushed by.

Too amazed for words for a second, the children soon broke into delighted chatter and rounding up two or three "newsies," began to "divvy up."

A little thing, but by no means inessential to the girl, whose heart warmed in the doing of it, or to the children to whom, for the moment, by means of it, came the ultimate of their "heart's desire."

I know one woman, with six children of her own, and but small funds for the maintenance of the family of eight, who is always helping some one else. If she has not money of her own to give an ambitious girl an education, she makes it her business to interest someone else in seeing that the girl is taught. She has secured several scholarships in a well-known college for girls simply by interesting the college president in the ambition of the girls, and in smaller ways, she had helped hundreds of people.

A few days ago she said, "I am going to have flowers in my yard next year. Knowing her to be so very busy, I asked how she would find time to care for them. "Oh," she said, "I'm not going to look after them. I am going to let Helen have a flower garden in my yard. She has such defective sight that there is nothing she can do for herself or make money. She loves flowers, and by cultivating them, she will be able to make a little money and it will be a recreation to her."

The very best things we can give and the things the world most needs are the things that in dollars and cents costs absolutely nothing.

Let us not forget that the whole fabric of organized life is based upon the principle of the individual gift of the "cup of cold water."

CO-OPERATIVE MARKET FOR GEORGIA WOMEN

Members of Clubs Can Adopt Splendid and Practical Plan to Help Women in Mountains.

By Bell Bayless.

The dominant note of the federation meeting in Atlanta last fall was the desire to help others, especially the women living among the mountains of north Georgia; but no really practical plan was proposed. The willingness to give was there; but, because of their sensitive pride, charity is something these people will never accept. The only thing that can be given is the opportunity to help themselves.

One way clubs may do this is by creating a market for the things these women can produce. Let the clubs in large cities send to those in villages printed lists of articles members will buy—poultry, eggs, butter, meats, vegetables, fruits, nuts, etc., to be distributed to all the women in the country who can be reached, and let each club appoint someone to take charge of and forward these things when brought in. A few dollars should be appropriated to start the venture, to be turned back into the treasury when it was well under way. All transactions should be strictly cash, and the market price, less transportation charges, paid. Thus, when eggs are 40 cents in Atlanta and twenty-five in trade at the village store, at least 20 per cent could be saved to the producer; and 20 per cent is not to be despised in any business.

Fruits would thus reach the city women much sooner than if shipped first to a middle man and bought from a retail store, and one profit eliminated.

Many eatables now shipped into Georgia by the barrel, such as cabbages, apples and nuts, can be grown in our own state, and if the young people, by planting small patches of ground in crops that found ready cash sale, could make a living among their own healthful mountains, it might check the rapid drift to the cities. It is the hopelessness of their outlook that sends many of them away from home.

Modern methods of raising things could be taught at meetings; and wherever two or three women gather together to discuss these new ways of doing things, there is the nucleus of a club, a veritable extension movement, the force of which it would be hard to estimate.

This is a great field for an active committee of the federation.

Health Day March 24.

Governor Brown two years ago, in response to requests from the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, set aside Friday, March 24 as health day, on which problems of health and hygiene will be discussed in all the schools.

The schools of the state and country are the proper place where the fundamental truths of health and sanitation should be taught. The young boys and girls are to be the mothers and fathers of the future and should be taught to know.

Good health is the product of inheritance, plus environment, multiplied by personal habits.

The whole equation can be changed by intelligent thought and study, properly applied.

Health day should be observed in every school in the state.

The Call of Life.

By Florence Earle Buck.

I.
No sooner starts the fire at eve to burning,
Than I draw near to it a rocking-chair,
And sit there dreamily engaged in turning
My thought—and making castles-in-the-air.

II
For I can build them, in the quiet gloaming,
My head soft-pillowed, resting on my hands;
High up—like a lone eerie bird this homing,
I live at first—far from the world's demands.

III
Yet not content, though sheltered, I am pining,
To leave my storied castle, and to go,
Our yonder—where there seems to be reclining,
A hamlet, in the valley's lap below.

IV.
The flames leap brightly, and the picture changes
The glare belies the twilight and the gloom;
I see no castles high on mountain ranges,
Nor valley—in the shadows of the room.

V.
It is a smoke-begrimed and sordid city,
Besieged by sin, which suffering nations share;
My soul is yearning—moved to generous pity—
And I must help them—I am needed there.

VI.
Not in the safe, the sheltered, easy places,
Nor tampered wealth for individual need—
Mine is the call of life! where all the races,
Work heart to heart, humanity their creed

Money Brought Into Town.

(From General Federation Magazine.)

The Calhoun, Ga., Woman's club have widely advertised their town by giving an object lesson of civic pride and achievement.

They secured a plot of ground near *the railroad station, and parked and* planted it in beautiful flowers. They then built a modest club house upon it, which is also used as a rest room for country women shoppers.

They have a woman to keep the small children of the shoppers and to care for and preserve the property.

Civic Work in Georgia.

(From General Federation Magazine.)

The state federation chairman of civics reports most encouraging activity in the clubs of the small towns. Schools are being used as social centers, parks and playgrounds in many towns, and most of the smaller towns keep rest rooms for country women, and have school improvement clubs. There are in the state about 3,500 junior civic league workers.

ORLANDO AWTREY'S SONS, Successors to Orlando Awtrey & Sons, Acworth, Ga.
Have a reputation of 50 years' standing and have enjoyed in that time continued growth and prosperity. Their maintenance of a high standard of good business principles, truthfulness and honesty, have always merited them the confidence of those who have done business with them; repeat. A full line of ladies' ready-to-wear dress goods, millinery and notions, and also a big stock of gents' furnishing goods and shoes, combined with supplies for farm use compose their stock.
When in town come to see us. ORLANDO AWTREY'S SONS.

The S. Lemon Banking Company
Established 1853
The Oldest Bank in North Georgia

JESSE L. LEMON
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE
ACWORTH, GA.

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JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS Repair Work a Specialty
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POST ADS PAY
ACWORTH
FOUR-COUNTY POST
E. W. RAY, Editor and Prop.
Cobb, Bartow, Cherokee, Paulding
EVERYBODY READS IT ALL

DURHAM BROS.
One of the oldest and most reliable drug stores in North Georgia. Have been under one management, under one roof, nearly twenty years. Ready to serve you day or night.
The Rexall Drug Store Acworth, Ga.

Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Co.
ACWORTH : : GEORGIA
MANUFACTURERS OF
High Grade Knitting Yarns
On Cones 18's to 26's
SELL DIRECT AND THROUGH BROKERS

ATLANTA CITY FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S CLUBS

FOREWORD

The record of fifteen years of federated work which, at most, can be but outlined in these pages, vindicates the wisdom of those who founded the City Federation of Women's Clubs. Growing in numbers and influence as year followed year, the federation now has upon its rolls more than 8,000 members. Its aid has been sought and given in nearly every noble enterprise projected for the welfare of Atlanta and for the people of Georgia.

The federated women move forward without discord, do their work uncomplainingly, expect no reward except a sense of duty well performed and the joy of looking upon a civic life growing better every day.

Unfettered by political obligations, free of motives of selfish gain, the women's organizations are devoted solely to the public good. And this being known, commands an universal confidence to a degree enjoyed perhaps by no other organization.

The City federation has proved convincingly, even to those once prone to cavil, that women owe a duty to the public, payable in a public way, through united effort. And having proven this, the public has learned to depend upon them in their federated capacity to accomplish undertakings which have hitherto fallen short of positive success.

Victories of civilization are now coming, in the fullness of time, through the peace armies of united women—coming so silently and stealthily that conquests are complete before the battle is heard. And with it all, no charge or complaint that they have disturbed that calm which attends the "serious business of being a woman."

MRS. CHARLES J. HADEN,
President Atlanta City Federation.

The Atlanta Woman's club has been called the Mother of Federation in Georgia. Through the efforts of its leaders the State and Atlanta City federations were organized. It was organized in 1895, chartered in 1898, federated with the general federation in 1895, with the state in 1896.

Its business is ably managed by the following standing committees:

Finance—Mrs. Howard McCall.
Hospitality—Mrs. William Percy.
Membership—Mrs. W. W. Hutchinson.
House—Mrs. J. R. Watts.
Year Book—Mrs. H. B. Scott.
Resolutions—Mrs. James Jackson.
Calendar—Mrs. Irving Thomas.

The work to which the club is committed has been brilliantly conducted by the department chairmen, as follows:

Library—Mrs. J. D. Mathewson.
Lectures—Mrs. Sam Inman.
Education—Mrs. H. E. Stockbridge.
Children's Day—Mrs. Edward T. Brown.
Industrial—Mrs. D. I. McIntyre.
Child Welfare—Mrs. Carl Brittain.
Federation—Mrs. Chas. Haden.
Literature—Mrs. Wm. E. Spicer.
Arts and Crafts—Mrs. Geo. Hinman.
Home Economics—Mrs. F. G. Spratling.
Music—Mrs. William L. Peel.
Civics—Mrs. A. R. Colcord.
Parliamentary Law—Mrs. Hamilton Douglas.
Kindergarten—Mrs. Nellie Peters Black and Miss ——sen.
Current Events—Mrs. Emma Connally.
Conservation—Mrs. Lee Worsham.
Floral—Mrs. W. A. Speer.
Press—Mrs. Harvie Jordan.
Scrap Book—Mrs. Julian T. Bailey.
Repairs—Mrs. T. S. Lewis.
Reserve—Mrs. Price Smith.
Legislation—Mrs. J. N. McEachern.

The officers for the current year are:
President—Mrs. A. P. Coles.
First Vice President—Mrs. J. P. McGovern.
Second Vice President—Mrs. H. B. Scott.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Lott Warren.
Wm. Hurd Hillyer.
Assistant Recording Secretary—Mrs. ——
Treasurer—Mrs. J. N. McEachron.
Auditor—Mrs. H. H. Tucker.

The club has given liberally to the educational work of the state federation, and seeks through the organized power of its four hundred members to be helpful and stimulating to the constructive forces for which club women stand.

MRS. A. P. COLES, President.

Atlanta Woman's Pioneer Society.

The Atlanta Woman's Pioneer society was organized on February 4, 1909 at the residence hotel of Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, with a membership of 115, whose names included the women who have been identified with the upbuilding of Atlanta and are closely connected with its civic, social and charitable work.

The object of the association is to keep up old friendships, to revive historical data that has become faded by time, and to do the many little gracious things for which old-fashioned women of the ante-bellum days were noted.

The Pioneer Women is a unique organization and have no prescribed program for tehir work. They maintain that their days are too full to do other than have a good time in this particular society. Annually they hold memorial services for their dead. The members send flowers to the sick and visit them. They have an old-fashioned picnic every May.

There are members of the city federation and state federation. The monthly meetings have literary and musical programs and a paper from one of the members whose personal experience is recorded.

They have recently decided that a daughter of an original member can succeed her mother at her death as a member of the organization.

MRS. JOSEPH H. MORGAN, President.

Home for Friendless.

The Home for the Friendless and Industrial school was organized in 1888 by a small number of brave and influential women. Mrs. L. B. Nelson, being the leader in the undertaking, was elected president and filled that trying position for twelve years. A gift of a lot from Mr. Nelson was the first property held by the trustees.

The home is a well-equipped building accommodating an average of 100 inmates, who are cared for by a competent matron and four assistants. The boys and girls assist in all the work of the home, cooking, cleaning, washing, etc. A day school is conducted by a faithful teachers, who does all that she can for such an ungraded school and the children, who have had such unequal advantages.

Following the regime of Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Dan B. Harris, Mrs. J. P. Averill, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. E. P. McBurney, Mrs. John J. Woodside and Mrs. Bulow Campbell have filled that position.

After twenty-five years, many of the original workers are still among the list of officers. Each and every member of the Home for the Friendless feels a just pride in the success of the work.

MRS. D. B. HARRIS, President.

Visitors to Public Schools.

The woman's board of visitors to the public schools was appointed in 1899 by the mayor, Charles A. Collier. It numbered eight women, one from each ward, who were to visit the schools regularly, and observe closely all conditions, thus forming a link between each school in the city and board of education, reporting to them the visits and observations.

The first members were Mrs. H. B. Wey, Mrs A. Y. Gude, Mrs. Kuhrt, Mrs. Dr. Summerfield, Mrs. W. W. Draper, Mrs. J. M. Stevens, Miss Iama Dooley and Mrs. Robert Foreman.

The board did effective work under the chairmanship of Mrs. Wey, and after five months' service, began to attend the regular meetings of the board of education, and has since followed this plan, personally presenting a detailed report of all visits.

The woman's board is reappointed by each succeeding mayor.

Good work has been accomplished and the approval and support of the board of education is assured. The present members are:

Miss Theresa Erskine, Miss Cora Brown, Mrs. N. H. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. W. T. McCullough, Mrs. W. A. Ward, Mrs. V. H. Kreigshaber.

MRS. JOHN D. PICKETT, Chairman

Woman's Auxiliary Tabernacle Infirmary.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Tabernacle Infirmary was organized November 28, 1900, with a membership of twelve, which gradually increased to thirty.

This organization's object is to care for the friendless until they are in a position to care for themselves, and its first home was a three-room cottage, and the first year sheltered, treated and secured employment for eighty-seven inmates; donations and contributions being $1,008.34.

In 1913 secured as a home a modern brick hospital with four stories and sixty-three rooms, and with a training school for christian nurses and medical staff. The receipts for 1912 were $97 and the amount of work done amounted to nearly $45,000.00. The institution is christian in character.

MRS. W. H. WIGGS, President.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.
Commander, Mrs. Augusta Gregory.

Capitol Hive, Ladies of the Maccabees, has a membership of one hundred and two. The strongest feature of the order is woman's right to insurance with social and fraternal features, also,

Applicants eligible for membership from 18 to 55 years and only those in good health considered. The headquarters of the order is Fort Huron, Mich., with Miss Bina M. West as supreme commander. Age of the order, 20 years. Amount of membership, 170,000; representing every state in the United States, also Canada and British Columbia. Rates of insurance based upon National Fraternal Congress Mortality table. The Ladies Review, published monthly, is the official organ of the order.

While all appeals most strongly to the middle class woman because of the splendid protection offered, the general membership includes hundreds of business and professional women quick to realize the advantages from an order of such national importance. The work of our local hives is important and embraces fraternal and charitable work, and civic improvement as well.

MRS. LIZZIE H. RUSSELL, R. K.
Capitol Hive No. 1.

Friday Morning Reading Circle.

The Friday Morning Reading Circle was organized in 1903 with a membership of twenty-one, and joined the federation the same year.

The course of study last year was the modern drama.

MRS. LINTON HOPKINS, President.

Martha Berry Circle.

The Martha Berry Circle was organized in 1909 by Mrs. Frank Inman with one hundred and twelve members.

The circle is at present educating eighteen young girls in the Martha Berry school. The first log house for the girls' dormitory was built and named for Mrs. Inman. The second building erected by the Martha Berry circle bears the name of Atlanta hall. The circle was organized to assist in educating the mountain boys and girls in this splendid institution.

MRS. FRANK INMAN, President.

Florence Home for Children.

This home, which was chartered in September, 1905, by a board of directors, composed of business and professional men of the city; a board of lady managers consisting of a number of Atlanta's most prominent physicians, and a board of lady managers, of which Mrs. F. M. Robinson is president.

The object of the home is to take care of children whose mothers or natural guardians are unable to support them. There are now fifteen children in the home, the total for the year being over fifty. The running expenses, cost of the supplies, etc., donated, averaged about $100.00 per m th, and for this the home is dependent entirely upon contributions, as it has no endowment.

MRS. F. M. ROBINSON, President.

Civic League of Kirkwood.

The Woman's Civic League of Kirkwood was organized in 1911.

While the first aim of the league was the sanitation and beauty of Kirkwood its work has been along all lines which led to the betterment of conditions.

Having won and held the respect and help of the municipal authorities it has been possible to undertake and accomplish great things.

It has grown steadily, now numbering fifty-four members.

It has been an influence for good in the community, giving great assistance in matters of sanitation; civic beauty; in the purchase of valuable school property.

While the monthly meetings are always interesting, an additional interest has been added by the "Current Events," which are given by a committee appointed monthly by the president.

MRS. J. D. DUNWODY, President.

Auxiliary to Wesley Memorial Hospital

The object of the Woman's auxiliary organization is two-fold. 1. to cooperate with the trustees of the hospital in securing sufficient household furnishings; 2. to bring and keep the hospital before the Methodist women of Georgia, and secure their co-operation in whatever plans the trustees may have for the enlargement of the institution.

The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. R. K. Hardin; recording secretary, Miss Susie Wills; financial secretary, Mrs. J. H. Bradfield; treasurer, Mrs. H. O. Reese.

Home For Old Women.

The Home for Old Women was founded by Mrs. Sarah J. Purtell and associates June 26, 1905, without capital or assets.

Doors were thrown open to a little five-room double house, 216 Peachtree street, where it sheltered several aged and indigent women, until the following October, when, through the generosity of Mr. A. K. Hawkes, the home was removed to 19 each Mitchell street.

In 1908, the handsome colonial home at 61 West Peachtree was purchased for $15,000. To this fine home an annex of twenty rooms has been added, which permits of the care of forty inmates.

On June 26, 1913, the eighth anniversary of the home will be celebrated by the laying of the cornerstone which will bear this inscription:

Home For Old Women
and
Widows of Veterans.
Founded June 26, 1905.

Every effort is being made by the board of lady managers to pay off this indebtedness before the cornerstone is laid.

MRS. SARAH J. PURTELL, President.

Dispensary Aid Committee.

The dispensary aid committee was organization under the Anti-Tuberculosis association in 1908. Mr. Hugh Willett is the president and Mrs. F. G. Hodgson is the membership chairman.

During the year five hundred tuberculosis patients were visited by their nurses and three thousand other visits made. The funds are raised by annual dues and by the sale of Red Cross seals.

Inman Park Student Club.

The club is divided into three-fold—social, literary and educational.

The most important work ever undertaken by the club was the petition to the board of education to reduce the number of children in the lower grades of the public schools, giving only forty to each teachers. This was signed by each member of the club and was passed by the board.

The old war engine, "Texas," was rescued from the trash heap through a movement started by this club and a portrait of Lieutenant Austin Davis was presented by the club to Carnegie library.

The club has given ten dollars yearly toward the maintenance of some one of the mountain schools. For the past two years, we have given fifteen dollars as part of a scholarship in the Mineral Bluff Industrial school for mountain girls. Also given boxes of books for these schools.

This was the first club to contribute to the fund for buying the Woman's club building, giving twenty-five dollars for that purpo e.

MRS. T. H. JEFFRIES, President.

Uncle Remus Memorial Association.

When four years ago tidings of the passing of Joel Chandler Harris, known and loved as Uncle Remus, saddened the civilized world, spontaneous desire to honor his memory crystallized into the organization of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association, and the ladies were asked to assist in the movement, which was finally turned over to them, the men forming an advisory board. Every dignified form of entertainment was undertaken which would swell the purchase fund, but it was the championship of the purchase of the home by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, and the five thousand dollars resulting from his lecture, that most helped the movement, and when Mr. Carnegie added nearly Mrs. Orr, a thousand dollars success was assured. The Harris family generously contributed five thousand dollars, and on January, 1913, the deed to the home passed into the hands of the Uncle Remus Memorial association.

A branch library for West End is to be installed in part of the home, and it is to be kept open for visitors.

MRS. A. McD. WILSON, President.

The History Class.

The History Class is the oldest study class in Atlanta. The membership is limited to twenty-one. The study of the drama of the world will be continued.

The readings will be for the next two years on the Modern English drama.

MRS. EDWARD BROWN, President.

Wednesday Morning Study Class.

The Wednesday Morning Study Class was organized in September, 1909, by a few congenial neighbors who desired an opportunity to meet regularly for mental improvement and social pleasure. The subjects of study are voted on by the class each year, and have embraced history, ancient and modern, mythology, lecture study, etc., and always a profitable hour is spent discussing current events. A paper for each meeting also includes a sketch of the life and work of some noted personage.

MRS. J. G. GREENFIELD, President.

Orphans' Aid Society.

The Orphans' Aid society was organized as an auxiliary to the Hebrew Orphan's home. The object is to purchase clothing for the children and give them as much pleasure as possible. During the past year, 1911 and 1912, there were 400 hundred dollars for clothing. Also gave the children a birthday party each month. To these the little ones look forward with joy. The aim is to bring the children into our family circle, thereby filling their lives with the best that is in home life, and we trust will ever abide with them as they journey through life.

MISS CLEMENTINE HAAS, President.

Inman Park Industrial Arts.

Meets at the home of the members every two weeks. One hour is given to work and receiving instruction, and one hour of work is permissible; an hour is given to business, reading, music and recitations; one hour for social time, when new receipes, also the helpful suggestions in domestic work is given.

MRS. KATE BURT, President.

Inman Park Girls' Club.

The Inman Park Girls' club is one of the latest additions to the City Federation, and the work after federating was in the interest of the woman's edition.

This strong, active membership of thirty girls is engaged in various ways to aid the many Atlanta charities—orphans' homes, needle work guilds, The Good Samaritan Hospital fund, the Travelers' aid, penny lunch fund have each been given substantial sums of money raised by these splendid young girls.

MRS. S. C. DOBBS, President.

Woman's Club of Chattahoochee.

Summing up the work of the winter and spring as follows: The club secured an efficient doctor, instituting free clinics twice a week at the settlement houses. There were twenty-six cases looked after; ten were sick and destitute, and in these cases the doctor, medicine, food and bedding and clothing were furnished; and the other sixteen cases were given assistance in various ways. The club sent out letters to all the mill operatives telling them the importance of sanitation and the fight against flies in their homes. April 6th was a clean-up day, flower seed was distributed and much energy aroused to beautify the village.

MISS MARY WOLFORD, Social Service Worker Whittier Mills.

The Ostagon Club.

The Octagon Club, as its name implies, is an organization of eight members whose aim is to render assistance whenever and wherever possible to any worthy cause. It was the first contributor to the Jewish Educational Alliance, giving that institution five hundred dollars.

Since the formation of this club much interest has been taken in work in the schools of the Atlanta Free Kindergarten association. Garments are made and distributed to the children attending the schools and assistance is also given to the mothers.

A sum given annually to the Hebrew Orphan's home.

In addition to the above, contributions have been made to the Home for Old Women, the Home for Incurables, the School for the Blind, Associated Charities, the Penny School-lunch fund and to various public objects.

MRS. JULIUS E. SOMMERFIELD, President.

Twentieth Century Coterie.

The Twentieth Century Coterie was organized October, 1906. The meetings of the coterie are held in the homes of the members on alternate Thursdays from October to June, inclusive; and the course of study, as outlined by the year book committee, is followed. Two papers on German history have been given at each meeting during the present year, and one paper on eminent authors, dramatists or philosophers of the nineteenth century. The course for the ensuing year will provide for two papers on German history, literature or art, to be given at each meeting and one paper on a sociological subject.

The coterie holds each year a special meeting devoted entirely to social intercourse, with a short program, whose numbers are contributed either by professional talent or by the gifted members of the coterie. To this meeting each member is permitted to invite two guests, and the afternoon is one of great pleasure.

MRS. S. W. McCALLIE, President.

The Booklovers Club.

The Booklovers club is composed of seventeen congenial members and though the object of the club is self-improvement, the sick have been visited and contributions have been made to the Westley Home for Incurables and private charities. Dues are ten cents a week, and meetings are held semi-monthly at members' homes. Shakespeare, American literature, music and art are among the topics and the regular work would be varied by question boxes, note books and original papers.

In the serious work, mere man is not forgotten. The husbands, after being entertained several times, reciprocated with a New Year's reception at the home of Mrs. Orr, and voted unanimously that to be a club husband was the highest possible honor. The club is constantly growing and broadening in one way, and it is our purpose to study the best in life as well as in books.

MRS. ALBERT BRASWELL, Pres.

Washington Seminary Alumnae Association.

The alumnae association was informally organized in May, 1912. The first regular meeting was held the first Thursday in September and the first official vote taken made the association a member of the city federation.

Several thousand girls have been educated there, under the leadership of Miss Lula Washington, Mrs. Robert Emory Park and Miss Alice Candler. The alumnae association was organized as a memorial to these three noble women, whose lives have been a blessing to all who knew them.

Mrs. Carroll Payne and Mrs. Henry Peoples tell interesting stories of the time when Miss Washington gathered a dozen little girls around her and taught them in a room of Mrs. Hill's home.

The association is now educating one girl with the Alice E. Candler scholarship which was presented by Mr. L. S. Scott and Miss Emma Scott. It has seventy-five enrolled members and meets the first Thursdays of January, May and September of each year.

MRS. JOHN S. SPALDING, Pres.

"The Reviewers."

Seventeen years ago, February 4, 1896, the Reviewers' club was organized, its object being study and mutual improvement of its members. It was the first club to join the first city federated, the city federation. Its motto is 'Nothing is so hard but search will find it out.' For the first seven years were confined to American History: the Colonies, the Revolution and United States History, followed by the study of France; then the ancients of the far east was taken up, followed by a two-year course of travel in the United States.

The last two years have been made especially delightful by a course in the History of Art from the time of Phidias to our own success in America in the world of art.

This club has a limited membership of twenty-five.

Mrs. Julien Rogers has just been elected president.

MISS IRENE SMILIE, ex-Pres.

Atlanta Registered Nurses' Club.

The Atlanta Registered Nurses' club met and organized at Mrs. Chas. J. Haden's residence, Thursday, February 27, 1913, and on that date was federated with the city federation.

The principal club is, to establish a central directory eventually to secure and maintain a nurses' home; to elevate the standard of nursing; to protect the public and promote good fellowship among all nurses.

The first work done by the club was the hygienic nursery exhibition given at the cooking school and pure food show, March 24 to 29, where demonstrations and information were given by the nurses on the feeding and care of children.

MISS KAMENSKY, President.

Agnes Scott Alumnae Association.

The Association was organized in 1895. The work is both philanthropic and social, for the aid and upbuilding of Agnes Scott.

The efforts of the last year have been towards the establishment of a scholarship fund, by which to get an education at Agnes Scott, and unable to do so. In order to lend money legally, we have secured a charter of incorporation from the state. We have $1,000 the interest of which is used towards a scholarship, the remainder $650.00 to make the scholarship being taken from the treasury. The membership is about one hundred.

MISS MILDRED THOMPSON, President.

Home for Incurables' Association.

On March 12, 1913, a small cottage at 46 Church street was opened up for those suffering from incurable diseases, through the efforts of Mrs. Henry Jackson. $10,000 was raised for the erection of a new building, toward which Mrs. A. W. Calhoun contributed the first $500.00. Mrs. Jackson donated the site and Mr. George Stewart the plans. The home can now accommodate forty patients, at the average cost per month of $1,000.

The club joined the Federation of Woman's clubs in 1904, and now has a membership of one hundred and thirty-nine, with Mrs. Floyd McRae as president.

The Atlanta Musical Association.

The past season's work has been devoted to fostering the Philharmonic orchestra movement, and the future support of same. Realizing the desirability, if not the necessity of a symphonic body, the association has undertaken to give the support of orchestra which will be a credit to the community, and besides raising the general standards of music in the city, to extend the work through tours of the orchestra throughout the year to the surrounding cities and towns. The concerts of the orchestra, supported this year by the association, have been of the type known as symphonic and, though some of the programs were not of the severe class or works, there were none of the lighter works commonly called popular. That the audiences steadily increased throughout the season is sufficient progf that the association's plans for the future will meet with success.

MRS. JOHN M. SLATON, President.

Alumnae Association Girls' High School.

The Alumnae Association of the Atlanta Girls' High School was formed by Miss Laura Haygood, principal, in 1879.

The work of the Association is co-

Since Organization in March, 1899, Federation Has Done Great Work

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY CITY CLUBS

Members Have Taken Prominent Hand in Practically Every Movement Looking to Betterment of Conditions and for General Uplift.

THE City Federation of clubs was organized at the home of Mrs. W. P. Patillo, March 28, 1899, with representatives of sixteen clubs present.

Mrs. Julius Brown was elected president. At this first meeting the Federation accepted the invitation of Mrs. Wm. B. Lowe, president of the General Federation, who was present, to join that organization. Also, at the same meeting the Federation indorsed the effort being made by the Free Kindergarten association to introduce the Kindergarten methods in the primary grades of the public school. At the second meeting five additional clubs joined the Federation. The invitation of Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, State Federation president, to join the state, was accepted.

The year 1899 and 1900 was the co-operation with the State Federation in a woman's exhibit at the State Fair, the enactment of the child labor bill, presented to the Federation by Mrs. J. K. Ottley, and the resolution to the merchants of Atlanta requesting them to change their closing hour from eight to six p. m.

FOR A JUVENILE REFORMATORY.

In 1900, Recorder Broyles, in pronunting his report, called attention to the great need of a Juvenile Reformatory, and appealed to the City Federation to help establish one. The president, Mrs. Brown, appointed to assist Mrs. Robt. Lowry, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black and Mrs. Frank Gale.

This committee went before the Grand Jury and asked them to order an election. The co-operation of the press, clergy and the general public was secured. An election was called, prominent men, at the request of Mrs. Patillo, then president, going to the voting places to work for it. The county voted for a reformatory, and it was at once established.

A loan library was commenced in 1900 by the Georgia Educational League, through Mrs. Frank Gale.

The money that had been given by the members of the City Federation to aid in the establishment of the reformatory was returned, as the county had taken this over, and Mrs. Julius Brown donated her contribution to be used as a nucleus for a fund to erect a club house for woman's work, and the president, Mrs. Patillo, appointed the following committee to take up the matter:

Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, Mrs. John King Ottley, Mrs. Porter Ansley, Mrs. Julius Brown, Mrs. Porter King and Mrs. Nora B. Strauss.

In 1901 a committee was appointed to secure a holiday on Saturday for employees during the summer months. Committees were also appointed interesting Senator Scheu to secure a raising of the age of consent from ten to sixteen years, Mrs. McD Wilson, chairman, and to secure a girls' industrial school in Georgia,

MRS. WILLIAM NIXON'S SPLENDID WORK.

Mrs. Wm. Nixon's work among the mill operatives, the first work of its kind in the city, stood out prominently. She established night schools, kindergartens and a club for their entertainment. It was this year that many of the church societies began the beautiful work of giving garden and flower seed to the poor, reporting the results of their efforts to the City Federation.

During the presidency of Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, begun November, 1901, with thirty clubs, the National Society of Charities and Correction met in Atlanta. The Chamber of Commerce asked the City Federation to take charge of their entertainment, which they did.

The State Federation, which had been invited during Mrs. Patillo's administration, was also entertained.

This year the Federation began the education of two girls at the Normal school.

The "model school," fostered at this time by the State Federation, assisted by the City Federation, was the first school to introduce industrial training. Out of this grew Tallulah and others. It was at this time that Mrs. Mimms appeared before the federation, and requested them to assist him in the establishment of a 'civic league' to keep clean and beautiful the city. It was to be divided into twenty districts, with a federated club in charge of each. The following committee was appointed to co-operate with Mayor Mims: Mrs. A. V. Gude, Mrs. James Gilbert, Mrs. Walker.

The civic league was perfected, and Mrs. Livingston Mims was the first president; Mrs. E. L. Conally, vice president; and Mrs. J. J. Lynch, secretary and treasurer. The charter for the woman's building was secured this year by Mrs. W. P. Patillo, through Mr. Van Valkinburg, gratis.

PROBATION SYSTEM PUT INTO EFFECT.

In the spring of 1903, a committee was appointed to go before the city council and present a petition for the appointment and maintenance of a probation officer in the recorder's court to look after juvenile offenders. Chairman, Mrs. J. K. Ottley; Mrs. W. P. Patillo, Mrs. James Gilbert, Mrs. Joseph Moody, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. A. V. Gude, ex-officio, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black.

During Mrs. R. E. Park's term of office as president, in November, 1903, a probation officer was appointed by the city, and a 'juvenile court system' established.

The federation began their fight for pure water and milk and the establishment of smoke consumers.

The clubs of the city disbursed this year between twenty and thirty thousand dollars for charity.

Mrs. Hugh Willett succeeded Mrs. R. E. Park and at once began work for the establishment of a reformatory for negro boys. The federation also sanctioned county for a law to prevent the employment of young boys and girls in saloons or places of immoral atmosphere. This was the personal efforts of Mrs. McCabe, this was passed.

CITY BEAUTIFUL CLUBS ORGANIZED.

Mrs. Sam D. Jones was elected president in 1907. Her term was distinguished by notable accomplish in civic work. The City Beautiful clubs were organized, Arbor Day, Clean-up Day and play grounds for children were established, the latter federation took as a result of the city federations work, with the assistance of Miss Mary Barnwell, and the city federation took its place as a potent factor in civic life.

Mrs. W. Woods White became president in 1909, and perfected the civic league work. In 1910, Mayor Maddox asked the co-operation of Mrs. White and the federation to secure the passage of the bond issue, which was passed.

The federation during that year assisted in raising $45,000 for the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. building fund. The federation, at the request of the chamber of commerce, also assisted in entertaining the Corn Show boys.

In November, 1911, Mrs. Fred L. Seely was elected president. First work was the successful cleaning-up campaign, the chamber of commerce co-operating with the city federation and offering $100 for prizes. A notable work of Mrs. Seely's was the raising of one thousand dollars for prisons and the erection of sanitary drinking cups in the railway stations. In the spring of 1912 a proposition was made to co-operate with the school curriculum, music, art, physical culture, and the study of hygiene. The woman's board of visitors took a crusade through the federation to prevent this being done. Every federated club passed resolutions opposing this change which was printed in the press and copies sent to council. A large representation of the federation attended the hearings of the council committee and the board of education, and argued for the retention of the department, which was done.

Mrs. Haden was elected in May, 1912. Her presidency has been distinguished by splendid achievements and broad civic work. The state federation was royally entertained in October, 1912. Many notable civic workers were secured to address the federation during the year, among them Dr. Horace McFarland, Dr. Lindsey, Mr. Peyroneau Von Suttner, Mrs. Christine Oakley and others. Through the personal efforts of Mrs. Haden, one of the city's parks on North avenue was saved. Two saloon permits were withdrawn in a neighborhood where a number of girls were employed, by a petition for the federation to council. The federation was interested with the chamber of commerce in "the adoption of a complete civic plan for the Atlanta of the future, into which may be harmoniously fitted every effort for civic health, comfort and beauty."

THE JUNIOR CIVIC LEAGUES ORGANIZED.

The organization of junior civic leagues in the public schools of the city was begun, all having done splendid work. Burrough's day and junior civics day were established, and a thorough cleaning up campaign carried on in April, the chamber of commerce again giving one hundred dollars for prizes.

Mrs. Haden represented the city federation at the general council meeting in Washington, and the efforts, the Atlanta Registered Nurses' association was organized, and the federation grew to 86 organizations.

This very condensed history of the federation would not be complete without a word about the splendid scholarship work of the federation, with Mrs. W. B. Price-Smith as chairman, an average of ten having been given yearly.

The city federation has at all times kept in close touch with the board of lady visitors to the public schools. Under Mrs. H. B. Wey, first chairman of the board, with the following committee: Mrs. Frank Woodruff, Mrs. Warren Boyd, Mrs. W. W. Draper, the first definite and searching investigation of improper sanitary conditions in the public schools was looked into.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Warren Boyd, the board of visitors, the associated charities and the city federation, the following movements were realized. Stockade improvement, appointment of police matron, physical examination of school children, and a work farm for negro boys.

An interesting fact in the federation's history was the organization of the New York federation following the issuing of the city federation's first year book. The New Orleans, Montgomery, Savannah, Augusta and other federations followed the lead of the Atlanta city federation.

MRS. WILLIAM LEWIS PERCY, Secretary

MRS. WILLIAM LEWIS PERCY, secretary of the City Federation.

LAGRANGE---IS SETTING THE PACE IN---GEORGIA

There has been no more vital factor in the progress and development of LaGrange, Ga., than the Woman's club, of which Mrs. H. T. Woodard is president, Mrs. C. V. Truitt, first vice president; Mrs. S. P. Abraham, second vice president; Mrs. J. L. Bradfield, secretary, and Mrs. R. H. Bialock treasurer.

The work of the Woman's club is divided up as follows:

Chairmen of Sections—Civic section Mrs. C. L. Smith; current topics, Mrs. A. H. Thompson; domestic science, Mrs. R. P. Abraham; literature and art, Mrs Frank Harwell; music section, Mrs. H. C. Ash.

Chairmen of Committees—President, Mrs. S. W. Thornton; music, Mrs. J. T. Bruce; literature, Mrs. H. H. Childs; domestic science, Miss Lois Ward; federation correspondent, Mrs. Albert Dunson; traveling library, Mrs. R. T. Segrest; year book, Mrs. L. D. Mitchell.

Whenever the occasion has arisen the Woman's club of LaGrange has never failed to respond to calls made upon them for the benefit of the town, giving both time, thought and money to every worthy undertaking.

The growth of LaGrange for the past twenty years has been unbroken by any mishap. Not only every time the census taker has made his rounds has there been a good showing of growth, but each year the town has steadily increased in population and industries.

City Has Grown Steadily.

The city of LaGrange is not now and never has been in an experimental stage. It will grow faster in the future than the past, but for twenty years it has been steadily growing, and at a ratio much higher than any city between Atlanta and Montgomery. This is easily proven by census figures, for twenty years ago it had less population than several cities along this line, while the 1910 census shows it to be leading every other city on the line and more than double one city which was several hundred larger than LaGrange twenty years ago.

And the census does not deal fairly by LaGrange; it is the fault, however, not of the census but of LaGrange. The same city limits are in force today, which were the boundary lines of LaGrange in 1857. No extension of the city limits since before the civil war. On the other hand the two cities nearest to LaGrange in population as shown by the 1910 census have both very recently extended their limits to take in every available piece of territory. The truth of these statements are a matter of public record.

Therefore it is easy for those not on the ground to believe the statement that LaGrange has 12,000 people, when present narrow limits are several thousand, narrow limits are several; tremendous cotton mills, a $200,000 fertilizer plant and any number of smaller industries, whose workers live in and around the plants, but who do all their trading in LaGrange and are to all intents and purposes citizens of LaGrange, and rightfully belong to be listed as part of the population of LaGrange.

Handsome Structures Erected.

In the construction of buildings the citizens of LaGrange have proceeded along the most progressive lines, and have always builded for the needs of tomorrow rather than simply meeting the demands of today.

Take for example, in the construction of the Callaway department store building, a four-story structure, which would do credit to a city of 50,000 or 100,000 population. In its furnishings, equipment and stock carried it would be a credit to any city, and in every other move that the citizens have made in a business way, the development has been sound and substantial, and of such a character as to make it necessary from a standpoint of competition for the business of the town to go forward along modern lines rather than to remain in the ruts of the past.

It is not surprising that LaGrange has grown steadily for twenty years, because the location of the town and the successful profit-producing management of its manufacturing and business enterprises has made their enlargement a certainty. As the existing industries of the town took on normal enlargement, the town, of course, increased accordingly. And with this increase has sprung up numbers of smaller industries, which are being added to each year in number and size.

Large Manufacturing Center.

LaGrange now has a cotton mill investment, divided between seven cotton mills, of not less than $8,000,000, and as an evidence of the fact that employees are well taken care of and are of the higher class, it may be mentioned that there has never been a strike or lockout at a LaGrange factory.

And as an evidence of the fact that good business men are behind the factories, it may be cited that most of the mills pay a 12 per cent annual dividend and are rolling up an annual surplus each year in addition.

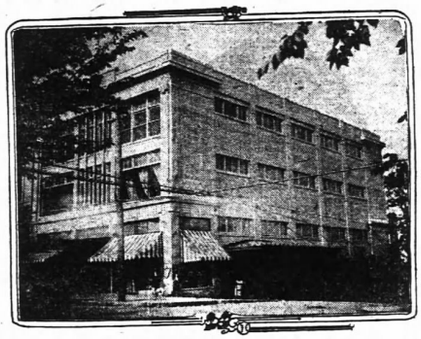
The annual salaries and payrolls of the various industries of LaGrange are conservatively estimated at $3,500,000. The cotton mills of LaGrange use each day more than 200 bales of cotton.

Two Colleges for Women.

Not only is LaGrange a manufacturing and business center, but it is an educational center as well—a combination not often found in one town. Located on beautiful elevations overlooking the city are to be found two of the oldest colleges for women in the world, both established before the year 1850. One of them is the second oldest college for higher education of women in the world, having been established and operated steadily since 1842.

There are to be found in the ranks of the citizens of LaGrange some of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the south—real representatives of the old ante-bellum aristocracy of which the south was so famed. There also are to be found shrewd business men of money and capacity, some having grown up with the town and others having drifted in, drawn by the educational and business advantages of the place. Then there is to be found the working class of people, all of the higher grade and making citizens of a substantial and respected kind.

Most of the factories of LaGrange are owned and financed by local capital. Only one of the seven cotton mills is owned away from LaGrange, and this mill is the only one that operates a commissary. Thus the merchants of LaGrange are given full opportunity to benefit from the location in the town of the factories for the manufacture of cotton goods.



Beautiful new home of Callaway Department Store at LaGrange, Ga.

Is Ideally Located.

The location of LaGrange is ideal for the building of a city. The temperature is very equable, never extremely cold in winter and never excessively hot in summer. The entire section is well watered, and a drouth is something not known by the oldest inhabitants of the section.

The land is as productive, and in some places more productive, than any land in Georgia or the south, and in Troup county alone, of which LaGrange is the county seat, more than forty different farm products are grown to a profit.

LaGrange lies 71 miles from Atlanta, and 104 miles from Montgomery, on the main line of the great railroad highway from New York to the Panama canal. It is far enough from these two named larger southern cities, and in the midst of a sufficiently productive and populated section, to make the building of a city of 25,000 people in the next ten years not only a feasible but an easy task.

To this end the people present a united front.

In plans and methods they sometimes differ, but the eventual goal of a city of 25,000 people by the census of 1920 is receiving united and determined support of every class of the citizenship of the town.

In the chamber of commerce LaGrange has the best organization of its kind in the state. Those who are in a position to know say that the chamber of commerce of LaGrange is a better and stronger organization than the one possessed by some of the big cities of the state.

It is a real city-building machine!

Strong Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber of commerce was organized about two years ago, and is today in better financial and working condition than in its history. In fact, it is at the high tide of its two years' existence; better supported financially and possessing more than ever before the confidence and backing of the people of the entire community.

Five active workers are employed in the chamber of commerce offices, and two more will probably be added before the close of the present year. In addition to the general secretary, the chamber of commerce has a secretary to organize and finance new enterprises, and a real estate secretary, whose business it is to look after the proper locating of all new-comers either as residents or as business concerns. In addition to these, two stenographers are at work in the offices.

Thus it will be seen that the chamber of commerce of LaGrange is neither a social organization, nor yet an organization simply for the sending out of press notices about the town, but it is a concentrated force, at work planning and scheming and laboring to force the development of the city. It is in every sense of the word a real city-building machine, striving day and night to build a city, just as any similar set of workers might be engaged in building a great business enterprise.

Not a Boom Town.

LaGrange is not a specially wonderful city!

It is a plain, ordinary, American commonwealth, having many advantages superior to other cities its size, with similar good locations and railroad facilities. It has a record of growth and development which is commendable and attracting attention, but not sensational.

The town has never had a boom and is not now in the midst of any remarkable development. Each year the growth of the town is increasing and broadening in scope, which is but natural, considering location and the forces at work and the manner and determination of their operations. Every effort is being made to prevent any mushroom growth, and a close surveillance is being kept over the incoming hosts, and those not of a desirable character are discouraged positively from making this their permanent home.

During the present year a determined effort is being made and varied industries, and that the efforts will be successful seems more than probable, for the people of LaGrange are able financially to assist in the money end of such a matter, and the territory so ample to support additional industries of various kinds, that it is a safe proposition to assert that by the close of 1913 there will be many new industries operating in LaGrange or close under construction.

Good Citizens Wanted.

The citizens of the town invite high-class citizens and business concerns to investigate fully the past, present and future of the town. No man or woman is expected to come to LaGrange, or advised to do so, until they have visited the town and made full and careful investigation of all conditions.

So far as is known, not a person who has given the town a careful and face-to-face consideration has failed to locate in LaGrange.

"LaGrange is moving forward"—will continue to move forward, and each year of the next eight or ten will see the pace that is set becoming faster and faster, and to those who are looking for a growing community with all advantages, such as temperature, water, education and business, we know of no better or safer place to cast your lot than in the city of LaGrange!

If you are the higher type and have push and energy and ambition, you are cordially invited to come and live with us; but if you are a drifter or a "dead one," we advise you not only not to investigate LaGrange, but to stay away from the town.

The progress of LaGrange, both commercial, industrial, educational and social, is attracting attention not only all over the state of Georgia, but in all parts of the south.

The LaGrange Reporter, one of the best-edited and most progressive weekly newspapers in the south, has been a great power in this development; it has always stood ready to assist the Woman's club in every movement they have undertaken.

"One, Please."

After all, the world is young, and the time has not yet passed, when a whole carful of people can be hypnotized by a boy. Some may scoff at their enthusiasm, like the rheumatic gentleman who rode deliberately, intentionally four blocks past his corner, and had to walk back in a drenching rain. Yet all, like the rheumatic gentleman, acknowledge the fascination of eager youth.

He had a way with him, that young ster in the car. He got around his mother first. When she took out her purse, his blue eyes snapped.

"Mother," he whispered, "let me pay the fare."

She hesitated; he was a very little boy.

"You said I might some time," he insisted.

She gave him a coin. He swelled with importance.

"Say, 'One, please,'" she told him.

"One, please." He whispered it over and over, and looked around for the conductor.

Never before was that autocrat's presence so ardently desired. Usually so alert, forehanded, what ailed him now?

Eyes fixed on space, he stood at the back door, oblivious to the phenomenon of a passenger inside fairly bursting to pay a fare. Once he took a step forward. Out went the little hand, but the arm was too short to be noticed the length of the car, and at some call from the platform the conductor stepped outside. Disappointment settled on the expectant face, yet all the while rehearsal for the great scene was in progress.

The rheumatic gentleman, who had already passed his corner in anticipation of the boy's triumph, was on the point of hastening the denouement by fetching the conductor in by main force. Fortunately he was prevented from violence by the conductor's taking it into his own mind to make another tour of the car.

He came slowly, haltingly, glancing to right and left suspiciously, and crying at intervals, "Fares, please. Any more fares?"

Of course, there was another fare. Why couldn't he see it? It was held out far enough. At last he did see it. He came a step nearer. Oh, how the color came and went on the eager face then.

"One, please."

With all the practice it only came in a whisper, but the conductor heard. He smiled, he took the money.

It was over. Doubt, anxiety, timidity gave way to a glow of triumph.

Art Opens Eyes to the Beautiful

We must feel more and more that art is a thing that stands apart, isolated, high upon a pedestal, as it were, but a power that enters into all our interests. We need its quickening influence in all our undertakings. Under its spell we shall open our eyes to see the beautiful; our ears shall be alert to the divine "music of the spheres"; our imaginations shall take fire from all the suggestions of poetry which surround and enfold our every day existence.

Our beloved compatriot, whose sane and enlightening thought has penetrated the whole world of art and literature, said many years ago, "Beauty is its own excuse for being." Yet it has taken the mass of the American people half a century to reach the point where they no longer apologize for a love of the fine arts.

Memorize Extemporaneous Talk

(From General Federation Magazine.)

The best extemporaneous talks, it is said, are carefully written out and memorized before hand. The ones not prepared are usually like the playing of an amateur organist I once heard. He was pawing up and down the keys in an aimless kind of way, producing wild and wierd effects. I asked him what he was trying to do, and he replied loftily that he was impoverishing.

W. S. DAVIS, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Y. G. Givens, Vice-Pres. T. H. Nimmons, Sec. & Treas.
BRADFIELD DRUG CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
No. 8 Court Square LAGRANGE, GA.

THE LAGRANGE REPORTER
ESTABLISHED 1812
LAGRANGE, - - GEORGIA
WEEKLY: $1.00 PER YEAR

The LaGrange National Bank
LAGRANGE, GEORGIA
PROMPT, CAREFUL ATTENTION TO Collections

The Marshburn Company
The Leaders in Up-to-Date Styles, Dry Goods, Millinery, Shoes, Hats, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings
LaGrange, - - - - - - - - Georgia

House Furnishing Goods,
BELTING, PIPE FITTINGS, VALVES, Etc.
Automobile and Electrical Supplies
Hudson Hardware Co.
12 Main St. LaGrange, Ga.

Largest Line
Dry Goods
Ready-to-wear
and Millinery
Shown in the city and the prices are right.
LaGrange Dry Goods Company
LaGrange's Leading Dept. Store

THE BANK OF LAGRANGE
Founded In 1883

Goldstein Bros.
Outfitters from Head to Foot for Men, Ladies and Children.
Agents for the Famous Queen Quality Wonder Worker Flexible Shoes
Goldstein Bros.
The Store of Quality
LAGRANGE, GA.

When in LaGrange STOP AT
The Elmrose HOTEL

Tampa Style Habana Cigars
Made Famous by Quality and Workmanship
La Grange Cigar Company
LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

The RED STAR SHOE STORE
UP-TO-DATE LINE OF GENT'S FURNISHINGS
Star Brand Shoes Are Better
LAGRANGE, - - - - - - GEORGIA

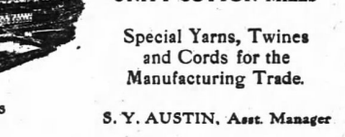
Established 1856
LEHMANN JEWELRY COMPANY
LaGrange, Georgia
Optometrists, Opticians and Jewelers.
We handle the very best—every article guaranteed
Special attention given to repairs

MISS MOLLIE ROWLAND
Fancy Dry Goods and Notions
MILLINERY
Fine Dress Goods and Trimmings
LaGrange, - - - - - - - - Georgia

The Troup Company
Paid up Capital $180,000
Manufacturers of
Sulphuric Acid, Acid Phosphate and High Grade Fertilizers
Owns and Conducts
Standard Cotton Warehouse
Storage Capacity 7,000 bales
J. M. BARNARD, Pres. J. E. DUNSON, Sec'y & Treas.
W. A. REEVES, Vice Pres. & General Manager
LaGrange, Georgia

Three of LaGrange's Cotton Mills

Unity Cotton Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON DUCKS
C. V. TRUITT . . . President
S. H. TRUITT . . Vice President
FULLER E. CALLAWAY . . Treasurer
J. A. PERRY . . . Secretary
WM. H. TURNER, Jr. . . Superintendent



UNITY COTTON MILLS

UNITY SPINNING MILLS

Unity Spinning Mills
Owned by
UNITY COTTON MILLS
Special Yarns, Twines and Cords for the Manufacturing Trade.
S. Y. AUSTIN, Asst. Manager

Elm City Cotton Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wide Cotton Ducks
C. V. TRUITT . . . President
J. G. TRUITT . . Vice President
FULLER E. CALLAWAY . . Treasurer
ROY DALLIS . Secretary and Manager
IRA B. GRIMES . . . Superintendent

ELM CITY COTTON MILLS

Investigate LaGrange!
The fastest growing City in Georgia invites you to come and SEE for yourself what progress is being made.
Write for Booklet to
Chamber of Commerce
LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

has built a recreation room in which entertainments are always taking place and in which a considerable library is found, to which the people add continually.

In addition to the recreative welfare work, in cases where a child must work because of a disabled father or widowed mother, the corporation has a scholarship fund which sends the child to school half the working day and pays him for full time. Luckily, only two such cases have had to take advantage of this privilege, which speaks well for child labor conditions in Lindale.

*****

EAGLE AND PHENIX MILLS AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus claims one of the greatest assets toward making better citizenship for our state in the form of free kindergartens. Starting in 1895 with one teacher and one pupil, the movement has grown in the intervening eighteen years to include fourteen schools (almost one a year). Each grade school in the city, white and colored, includes a free kindergarten; besides these, one is found in Phenix City—established by the Eagle and Phenix Mills in 1904 in one of the villages of their operatives, and the next year by the same corporation another was placed in Girard. The Topsy and Perkins Hosiery Mills opened their free kindergarten in Jordan City in 1907, and in 1909 the Bibb Manufacturing company opened a kindergarten for their operatives' children in Columbus.

The attitude of the Eagle and Phenix Mills is best told by themselves in a preface to a beautiful book containing pictures of their kindergartens, and children called "The Child Garden." They say:

"To live really and worthily, a person must help those about him. This is just as true of an artificial person called a corporation, as it is of a natural person like you. . . . This corporation believes that the best harvest is in the minds of children. To banish aged ignorance, oft mixed with malice and suspicion, is a costlier work. And even when achieved, the result is pitifully less, for in youth lies the future, which can be shaped, while to age belongs the past, which is dead."

After the above expression, it seems scarcely necessary to say that no expense has been spared in fitting out the kindergartens with the best equipment and the finest of teachers, which is said to be unexcelled. In correspondence with the company in regard to the co-operation, the parent showed with the kindergarten training, which many mill owners complain of, I had some most interesting opinions from Mr. Gunby Jordan, the president of the firm, who personally looked into the status of kindergartens before establishing them.

"It is barely possible," he writes, "that along at first there was a little timidity and some excuse on the part of the parents of the children as to clothes, facial soap, perfume and other little oddities of that kind, but this has died away so long ago that we forget the date of its death.

"With avidity, eagerness and deep interest, the parents and guardians of children in this locality embrace the opportunity of sending the children to kindergartens. It is a mere matter of environment and education.

"If the kindergartens in Columbus were abolished, there would be a serious riot, led by the females militant, who would naturally feel that her children were being imposed upon."

So good work, replacing idleness and necessary degeneration become "indigenous to the soil."

*****

Six years ago the Associated Charities began what is the biggest civic recreative welfare work in Georgia, when it inaugurated the public playground. In 1908, after pleas before the city council of Messrs Joe Logan, Dan Carey, Victor Kriegshaber and Dr. Terrell, the city took them over as their work, and in 1909 made Mr. Carey, who became park commissioner, head of the playground movement.

EXCELLENT PLAN IS EVOLVED.

Between fourteen and fifteen playgrounds were established, all in charge of an instructress, and certain apparatus placed therein, but the ages and sizes of the children were so varied that difficulty was found in keeping the children adequately entertained, either physically or mentally, so that as an outcome we find this year what promises to be a most excellent plan evolved. The playgrounds have been cut down to six white and two colored: Grant park, Joyner park, Davis Street school or Mims park, Pine Hill, in the Fulton Bag and Cotton mill district, English avenue, and the Woolen mill section comprising the white children's entertainment grounds, and Stone and Gray Street schools, the colored. Over them all Mr. Joe Beal, of the Atlanta Athletic association, will be in charge, which, in itself, stamps the status upon which the work will be done.

All these apparatus that can be afforded at present is concentrated on these grounds, situated as can be seen, in the parts of the city where they are most needed. There will be from two to three teachers on each ground, specialists in their line. One will be a kindergartener, interesting the smaller children; another will have charge of the athletics including track work, dramatic work, callisthenics; and a third will take care of the aesthetic side, folk dancing and story telling, all leading up to that recent mediaeval pleasure—the pageant, to be presented in the fall at the close of a happy summer. So then, this is our first year of permanently established really, truly playgrounds, and by our children get from them the ideal as maintained by the president of the Playground Association of America, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, who says:

"A fundamental condition for the permanent development of a free people, in that they shall in childhood learn to govern themselves."

A principle also of Dr. Maria Montessori: "Self government is to be learned as an experience, rather than taught as a theory. Hence in a permanent democracy, adequate playgrounds for all the children are a necessity."

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THE SCHOOL AS SOCIAL CENTER.

But is this all? Does our responsibility end here? Our state is progressive and the sooner we recognize our responsibility towards those we can help to better citizenship the richer and finer and truer does Georgia become, and happier our community the more helpful and the more healthy, for happiness is a subtle thing with a world of influence.

And so every woman must rally to her part in this campaign for entertaining and making happy her fellow woman. Let every woman bend her thoughts and energies towards what she thinks her sisters would rather have and lend her influence along that direction.

Our civic clubs take care of the appearance of our cities and their proper sanitation. Let them, then, to put in every civic district over Georgia a social center for her people, where community interests are at stake, community duties and community pleasures are the same, where pervading all an unselfish cooperative spirit holds sway. Let our children have their turn in the playground and school building (the logical social center) belonging to the city, with the city at present gaining not nearly as much profit as is business-like), our boys and girls, our men and women; with a splendid moving pictures let them be entertained, according to their age, with healthy dancing and athletic tricks for the adolescent boy and girl, with lectures, concerts, drills—what not? For those interested in the subjects presented, let our school buildings erected by the people be used BY the people, not FOR the people or FOR the people's children.

Let the board of education of each district meet with the people of that district and devise between them a means of using the public building of that community for the public use, so that it will fulfill its function of belonging to the people in name by passing into their possession by real use, and becoming a true and intimate and tried friend, prove all the ideals of social fellowship by sending forth from its doors the best citizenship.

Southern Belting Company

Manufacturers of

Oak and Indian Tanned Leather Belting

Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Lace Leather and

Cotton Mill Supplies

Cor. Forsyth and Hunter Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

FREE KINDERGARTENS IN CITY AND STATE

Work Done Is Example of the Effect of Continuous Work by Unselfish Women.

The work for the kindergartens in Atlanta and in large measure in this state is an example of the effect of continuous effort on the part of one able and unselfish woman.

Almost immediately upon the organization of the Free Kindergarten association, in Atlanta, by Mrs. Z. Adams Culten, in 1896, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black assumed its presidency and for sixteen years has thrown all of the strength of her vigorous personality into the work.

"To teach a little child to regard *the rights of others*, to live uprightly and to be happy is the business of the kindergarten. Could there be a better one?" asks Mrs. Black.

Eight schools have been inaugurated, two have been turned over to the Sheltering Arms and one discontinued. One of the best schools, in every respect, the Schoen Memorial is supported entirely by the Jewish Educational alliance. In two schools the mothers have bought pianos and have tinted walls and added pictures.

The city of Atlanta gives $100 a month to the association's payroll of $226.

Since 1896 the schools have accumulated 8,000 children.

Five kindergartens for negro children are doing good work.

There are a number of private kindergarten schools in Atlanta, the most noteworthy being that of Miss Willette Allen, which is associated with the kindergarten normal scheme of which she is the head.

Since 1896 many free kindergartens have been begun through Georgia. Many mills maintain them or aid women's organizations in doing so. Mrs. William Nixon succeeded Mrs. Black in 1912 as president of the Atlanta association and in April, 1913, was succeeded by Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson, whose well-known ability promises continuance of this good work.

MRS. WILLIAM H. FELTON PLEADS FOR LOYALTY IN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

MRS. WILLIAM H. FELTON.

The passing years (and there have been many milestones in my life) have taught me one emphatic lesson, namely, never to join any organization, anywhere or at any time, unless you have given its plans and methods due consideration, and have also resolved that you will do your best after you have placed your name on the roll of membership.

And the supreme best that is in you will center about a hearty and enthusiastic support of your colleagues, when they are selected as leaders or directors in the various movements.

But I do not mean that you should not oppose whatever you believe to be unwise or may be improper in the meetings, where the plans are discussed and before their adoption has been secured. But there should be no ill will or bad feeling toward those who have differed honestly with your views as to plans and methods. Whenever it reaches a place where you cannot indorse or support, you can simply retire and allow the others to make the trial, winning success or bearing the burden of defeat. Don't allow yourself to pull back, and especially do not allow yourselves to say unkind things of the motives or characters of the women whom you may possibly feel you have a reason to dislike, or to resist. You always can retire gracefully, and ask to be relieved of obligations, and no real lady will ever gainsay your right to retire whenever you declare your intentions.

Avoid Personalities.

Women appreciating the ethics of organization will never make the error of pushing individual prejudices into organization work, and nothing so belittles a woman as her attack upon another in the public gathering; to say nothing of the case when the one attacked is not present to defend herself. It is never well for women to bring into public discussions matters which are of an incendiary kind, which could be settled without or in the committee room, for they prove not only disastrous to the individual participants, but do not reflect dignity upon the organization.

The Evils of Gossip.

It makes sensational stuff for the newspapers, of course, but it is like an Australian boomerang that can fling itself around a curve, and do a whole lot of damage to character and domestic happiness before its speed has slackened.

One of the arguments used against women in politics is their inclination to scrap and pull hair in a domestic scrimmage; but the successful politician, of either sex, will learn very soon that hearsay will not do in even a political convention, and the chances are good that you will be called on for proof before the shindy begins to get uncomfortably warm, for speakers or listeners. In my opinion—which may be worth very little—the intelligence and good manners of our American women as voters will go a long way toward abating the vulgarity and rancor of our politics.

In California, and doubtless in other states where women have the ballot, they quickly refused to enter saloons as voting places. They urged schoolhouses in preference, not only as a purer and better place to vote in, but as a fine object lesson for those who would become voters at the proper age limit.

I apprehend there will be less bribery and fewer men in legislative positions who can be used according to Gardner and Archbold methods.

There will not be so much war, because mother love will hesitate when it means the standing up of their sons as bullet food, for somebody's greed or ambition.

But my paper is already beyond the required length, and was written to urge upon women a proper loyalty to their own sex—mainly, because of the strength it gives the organization, but primarily of the chief duty that women owe to the sisterhood of this great nation.

MRS. W. H. FELTON.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. RITCHIE IS PAID BY E. R. HODGSON

From the days of the Spartan mothers, the pages of history have been glorified by stories of the deeds of heroic women.

The war between the states proved to the world the greatness and courage of our southern womanhood. But there are other victories no less renowned than those of war. The women of today are shoulder to shoulder with the best men of the nation in the great movements for human betterment, for education and for civic righteousness.

One of the best stories of a woman's devotion and sacrifice comes to us from the heart of the Blue Ridge hills in Rabun county where Mrs. Andrew J. Ritchie, a woman of the heroic type. Working out with a persistent courage, problems of a practical as well as an efficient education for her mountain boys and girls, she stands an interesting and inspiring figure in woman's work of today. Mountain born, her early years were spent in the strenuous environment of pioneer life. She secured such education as was afforded by the log cabin school of the district, and completed her education at the Georgia Normal and Industrial college at Milledgeville.

On returning to her home in the mountains she met again and married the friend of her youth, Andrew Ritchie who had just completed a course of study at the University of Georgia and Harvard University. Together they went to Texas, where Mr. Ritchie had accepted the chair of English at Baylor University. A few years later they came, with their little daughter, to spend the summer vacation with the old folks at home. Moved by the hard conditions of their own mountain people the desire was born in this young couple to devote their lives to the betterment of education in their native section. Thus was laid the foundation for that unique and splendid institution, Rabun Gap Industrial school.

Mrs. Ritchie is a woman gifted with many rare qualities not taught in school or college.

In short, she is the heart and inspiration of the "School at the Gap" and shares with her husband in the building of this splendid citadel of education and practical training for boys and girls of Georgia.

When future historians shall make up the roll of honor of Georgia's illustrious women, the name and achievments of Mrs. Andrew J. Ritchie will shine forth in resplendent glory.

E. R. HODGSON.

Athens, Ga., April 30, 1913.

BOYS' CORN CLUBS AND WHAT THEY DO

Object Is to Rebel Against Slovenly Tactics on Farms and to Create Higher Ideals.

By Dr. William Bradford, of Cedartown, Assistant Agent for Corn Clubs.

The thirteen millions of acres of abandoned farm lands that lie along the eastern border of the United States—lands once rich and productive—are a shocking but true indictment of our present wasteful profligacy as tillers of the soil. Our Boys' Corn clubs are fomenting a rebellion against conditions and practices that produce such results. They are creating a state of mind that will no longer tolerate methods that permit such losses, but will rebuild and reclaim those abandoned lands.

The public has been bulletined, circularized, magazined, editorialized, communicated and paragraphed through the press, and illustrated and illuminated from the platform on the subject of Boys' Corn clubs until they are pretty well informed as to the plans and details of the organization. What the public has not apparently grasped, as yet, is that it is not merely an effort to inculcate the production of more corn per acre at less cost per bushel, highly desirable as such a result may be, but is not merely an effort to prove the value of intensive farming, much as we value that method. It is both these and more.

Immunity From Sloth Germ.

It is our desire and ambition to create a new state of mind on the farm; a state of mind that will no longer brook the slovenly, wasteful, unprofitable routine that we have blindly followed, to our undoing; a state of mind, agriculturally speaking, that has for its heraldic device an emblazoned interrogation point that demands to know better, thrifter and pleasanter ways of doing things on the farm. The very atmosphere of a Boys' Corn club is antagonistic to the usually prevailing habits of the farm. We seek immunity from the sloth germ by inoculation with higher ideals and showing that there is profit in them.

These Boys' Corn clubs are forcing open the door of opportunity for profitable employment to the boy (and man) on the farm. The Corn Club boy rebels at the thought of becoming a replica of Markham's "Man With the Hoe." He quickly learns that there is a way to farm for profit, and that he has found it. The fundamental principles of agriculture are taught him by practicing them on his acre of corn. The same principles apply to other crops.

Corn clubs are a primary class in scientific agriculture. They are vocational education. They teach by doing. The average yield of the Corn Club boy's acre is about 400 per cent greater than the average yield of corn in the state. The average farm yield in Georgia last year was 13 bushels per acre; the average corn club acre was 56 bushels. "There is a reason," and it is not a secret one. The Corn Club boy mixes brains with the fertilizer and brings business methods into his furrows.

Competition Makes Excellence.

Competitive team work tends to make new high records of production on the farm, as it does in all lines of human endeavor. Desire to excel is as old as our race. Rivalry in excellence elevates and educates and stimulates. When Billy makes the whole of corn on an acre, out in the old field from which his father had been gathering but 10, he establishes an epoch in the life of that family. A new era begins not only for Billy, but for the family, and for neighboring families.

The corn club, then, is not merely a concrete thing; it is properly a state of mind; a new birth agriculturally, a plan of salvation for the farmer; a declaration of independence for the family.

No other call "back to the farm" is so alluring as the temptation in musical jingle of dollars in profits made on the farm. Without this accompaniment, appeals upon the beauties of life on the farm will continue to fall on unheeding ears.

"Chicken pie is good enough for me," said the little boy, when urged to partake of the bacon, corn bread and cabbage that constituted a part of the dinner. "Town grub suits me better," says the boy who has escaped from the plodding poverty of the average "farm." And isn't he right? Unless we show him how better ourselves not to leave the farm? Do you want to take his place on the farm under present conditions? Not on your life! Well, then, lend a hand, please, and help change those conditions.

If you know a better way than through the agency of our Boys' Corn clubs, use it; if not, kindly help us to encourage the boys.

Tantalizing.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"There's a foreign couple living in the flat next to us, and they are simply a torment to my wife."

"Why so?"

"They quarrel incessantly, and she can't understand a word of it."

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Wall Paper Decorations and House Painting in all its Branches. Out of Town Work Solicited.

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Fire, Health, Accident, Liability

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Personal Attention Given All Policyholders

Fulton Market Company

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Oysters, Fish and Game

Hotel Supplies

a Specialty

25 & 27 East Alabama St.

Atlanta, - - Ga.

Revised.

(Life.)

"Mah breddren," cried a Boston colored preacher, "we must be like great Cesar's ghost—above suspishun."

LANIER TO BE MEMORIALIZED THROUGH EFFORTS OF WOMEN

It is interesting to note that the most definite recent efforts towards proper memorializing of the south's sweetest singer, Sidney Lanier, have been made by women.

The monument recently unveiled in Augusta by Mrs. E. W. Cole, of Nashville, is to perpetuate the memory of Sidney Lanier, Timrod, Hayne and Father Ryan, all of whom were often in the home of Anna Russell, as the guest of her father, himself a cultured and distinguished man.

Mrs. Cole's recent journey to Augusta to unveil this monument, was an epitome of her character and life-choices. She included, in the one expedition, the grand opera in Atlanta, of which she has been, from the beginning, a distinguished patron, the Second Southern Sociological congress, which owes its existence to her generosity, and, going southward, unveiled the poets' monument which she had caused to be built in the home of her girlhood.

Mrs. Cole may justly be styled a woman of yesterday, today and tomorrow!

Another woman whose thought for the Singer of the Marshes has taken concrete form, is the late Mrs. Livingston Mims, who, during her whole life, was ever an enthusiastic lover of Lanier's work. In her will Mrs. Mims has set aside a sum of money which she directs shall be devoted to the memorializing of her much loved poet.

The Macon History club, chartered about a year ago, the Sidney Lanier Memorial association, which will charge itself with the task of collecting and expending funds for the proper perpetuation in his own home city of the memory of their poet who every year becomes more definitely the world's poet, too.

The membership of the association is made up of Macon's most prominent women. Mrs. Andrew Lane is president and Mrs. Edwin S. Davis is secretary. To them has been written the following poem which is published now for the first time:

* * *

THE MASTER.

By H. E. Herman.

To the patriotic women of Georgia, who are raising funds for a monument to Sidney Lanier, the singer of the sea:

I.

As some bright star in search of melody,
Leaving the shores of vast infinity,
Finds what is sought by some immortal sea,
So he went forth upon his God-like quest,
Asking of love and song and all things best,
Where human soul, by things immortal pressed,
Could find its wonted rest.

II

And thus beside the sea—the vast, misunderstood,
Unfathomed sea—the Master found that brotherhood
Akin to all things good;
And there, content, the music of the spheres,
Mingled with wave and wind did greet his ears,
Until the pathos of his song,
Brought marsh and main to tears.

III.

Low lies the sea—the beach being widest and dry,
Where the rays of the sun
Beat down from above, and the waves make no reply.
To those, who passing by,
Pause here, as he, to speak their praise
When the golden day is done.
The marsh is still—not even the sawgrass bends,
At the touch of the breeze;
No crest of a wave is seen where the vision ends.
One lonely pine defends,
This silence, with its dirge, low-sung,
To the listening trees.
"The Master sleeps," whispers the voice of the waves
To the low lying shore,
And where the foam of the shaded river laves,
The forests's hidden door,
An echo breathes, "The Master sleeps and will come to us no more."

IV.

This was he—the master singer—he whose very soul was stirred,
By the fluted note of silence, or the rapture of a bird;
This was he—so close to heavn that its melody was heard,
Not in the sea, in all its vastness, which he loved to look upon
Stretching to the poles and tropics—to the rise and set of sun—
Had the sweep of love and greatness which his poet-soul had won,
Not the marsh that learned to suffer from the tide and winter rain,
Yielding now its bosom mutely to the water's drift and stain,
Knew the Master's will to suffer and to garner ease from pain.

V.

God called him home when harvest fields were blightest,
He paused to smile, with harp all set and strung,
Then went away, when life and love were brightest,
Leaving behind his dearest songs unsung,
From human shores, where hung the mists of sorrow,
Just as life's sun had reached its placid noon,
He passed as one, who questions not the morrow,
Because with God his spirit was in tune,
Beside the hearthstone, with the twilight falling,
When whispered voices bless the close of day,
His spirit-songs from out the past are calling,
And turn our winter gloom to glow of May.

REMARKABLE WORK DONE BY MRS. R. B. PARKER, BUSINESS MANAGER WOMAN'S EDITION

MRS. R. B. PARKER.

Mrs. Robert Burns Parker, business manager of the Woman's Edition of The Constitution, has proven her right to be called the woman's specialist of special editions, since she has in eighteen month's time, promoted the plan of Woman's Editions in Knoxville, Nashville and Atlanta. Under the auspices of the City Beautiful League of Knoxville, she organized the women's forces in that city, planned the work of the woman's edition of The Sentinel, and the result was a wonderfully good paper. Her success was repeated in the Woman's Edition of The Nashville Banner, and today she has completed her duties as business manager of the Woman's Edition of The Constitution, the most comprehensive paper of the kind yet undertaken by the organized women in any state of the central south.

Mrs. Parker is one of the pioneer club women of Tennessee. She is chairman of the state committee of civics and is editor of the woman's department of The Knoxville Sentinel. She is an active member of the Tennessee Woman's Press club, and of the newly organized association of southern writers.

Unlike most women, Mrs. Parker finds her greatest pleasure in the business of advertising and of a paper, and declares that she can sell advertisements where the man solicitor has failed. She knows every phase of newspaper work and the relation of the various departments, and while she talks about advertising, and rates, and circulation, she loses none of the interest in the good news story, and the matter which can be woven into the much-sought human interest story. She has contributed to every department of the Woman's Edition, and is as patient and amiable at work as she is industrious and successful.

After the organization in Atlanta of the central committee, through whom the work of the Woman's Edition has been accomplished, Mrs. Parker began to work in the state. She attended the meetings of the district assemblies of the club women and she visited many individual clubs, her tour of central and south Georgia including visits to Macon, Albany, Tifton, Fitzgerald, Moultrie, Camilla, Thomasville, Dawson, Albany, Bainbridge, Cartersville, Kingston, Calhoun, Rome, Athens, La-Grange, East Point, College Park, Decatur. In all these places she not only aided the club women in organizing their work for the Woman's Edition, but she addressed city councils and boards of trade and secured many of the best advertisements contained in the Woman's Edition.

She made most interesting the business end of the venture which the women had dreaded as the most difficult, and made the soliciting of a good advertisement a far greater achievement than the writing of a brilliant editorial.

Besides her work for the Woman's Edition, she made many men in Georgia and many organizations of men realize the value of the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs as an institution, making directly for state progress and state prosperity.

The story of Mrs. Parker's success as business manager of the Woman's Edition of The Constitution, would not be complete without the chapter which might be devoted to the efficiency and faithful work of her secretary, Miss Allie Elder. Miss Elder, an expert stenographer, likewise proved herself an all-round business woman, and in the absence of Mrs. Parker ably represented her in carrying on the business of the central office, with all of its complications.

Remembered Love.

My mind lets go a thousand things
Like dates of wars and deaths of kings
And yet recalls the very hour—
'Twas noon by yonder village tower,
And on the last blue noon in May—
The wind came briskly up this way,
Crisping the brook beside the road;
Then, pausing here, set down its load
Of pine scents, and shook listlessly,
Two petals from that wild rose tree.
—THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

MRS. H. H. TUCKER.

One of Atlanta's workers for social betterment, a member of many organizations and a worker on the Woman's Edition.

ADAPTABLE WOMAN MOST SUCCESSFUL

Adaptability, Even Above Versatility, Is Her Most Valuable Asset.

By Dr. Florence Trauz.

"What in your opinion, is woman's most usable asset?" was asked a prominent physician, yesterday.

"Adaptability," was the instant reply.

"Do you mean versatility?"

"No, adaptability; a woman may be versatile without being adaptable, but she can not be adaptable with being versatile to a very great degree. In my daily round," he went on, "I am constantly impressed with the marvelous way in which women rise to the occasion. I can cite one case after another, where delicately nurtured women, sheltered from every care and hardship, go to work and fit themselves to fight the battle of life, patiently, uncomplaintingly, and successfully. They adapt not only their mental faculties to the exigencies of the occasion, but do their work so fitly and so well, that their whole being, mental and physical becomes a part of the work, whatever its name or nature."

This fact was never better illustrated that in the lives of our southern women. How many of them, who, to use the expression of a dear little Dresden China woman "had never even put their own skirts over their heads," have gone out into the great work-a-day world, fitted themselves for some special work and have carried that work to great and successful finish? And are these women less womanly because of their professions? No; woman, unless prevented, perverted or embittered, will choose the heartiest every time. If necessity demands, she sets her face, like a flint, toward the work she can best do, adapts herself to the conditions and gives herself to her calling.

Atlanta is blessed with a number of "adaptable" women. We point with pride to the beaten-biscuit woman, the sandwich girl, th eflower-shop lady, the woman sign-painter, the woman-detective, women architects, women real estate dealers, women doctors, women lawyers. And last, but by far the most important, is the host of home-makers, who adapt themselves to the trying round of daily duties, children. Here is true adaptation, the crown of woman's existence.

Wife Ad Brings Results.

(From The New York Tribune.)

Girls of 16 and women of 60 are among the numerous applicants who are eager to accept the offer of Ernest W. Darrow, of Patchogue, Long Island, who has announced that he wants a wife and will allow her $40 a week for household expenses. Mr. Darrow is a prosperous contractor. He is a widower and has four children. So great has ben the press of correspondence that the local postmaster has asked Mr. Darrow to make haste in choosing. A number of photographs have arrived, but as yet no one has applied in person.

A Prayer.

When from some noisy haunt of men
I step into the quiet night,
And, coolly contemplating, scan
The lamps of heaven all alight;
Remorse is mine that'er I trod
In ways where man's Mean tumult jars;
Then loud my spirit cries to God:
Grant me the calmness of Thy stars!
—GILBERT THOMAS.

LEOPOLD FALTL
LADIES' TAILOR
15 Forrest Ave. Atlanta, Ga.

The Baker Electric Coupe

The Ideal Car for Woman

A luxurious car of Colonial lines that seats four with room to spare. A clean car that is silent in running and so easy to operate that a child can drive it. No cranking, no grit, no grease.

This coupe has the forward drive, full limousine back, and the two front seats revolve. Every skill known in the coach-builder's art has been employed to make this coupe the embodiment of style, luxury and refinement.

The Baker coupe is an economical car; it gives more mileage to a charge than any other electric built. You are cordially invited to examine and ride in this car at any time.

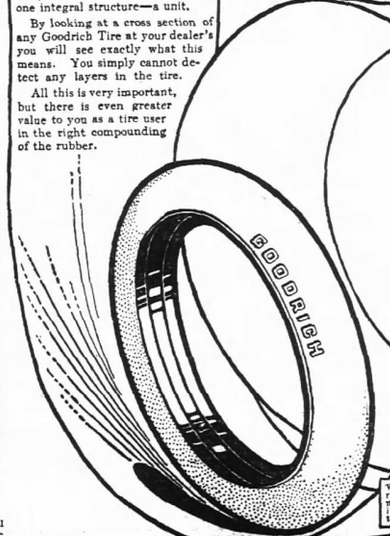
Phone Ivy 639 for a demonstration, or write for illustrated booklets

Baker Electric Sales Company
A. RODGERS KEESE, Manager
Salesroom and Service Station
451 Peachtree St. ATLANTA, GA.

THREE POINT SUPPORT UNIT POWER PLANT
Stevens-Duryea
Nearly a Quarter-Century of Leadership
Pride in Your Car
You will be proud of your new Model C-Six because of its beautiful and distinctive lines.
You will be proud because of its active power, which covers more miles a day, and with greater ease, than any other car of any power.
You will be proud because you can give your friends greater motoring enjoyment than has ever before been possible.
JOHNSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
455 Peachtree St. Phone Ivy 969
Stevens-Duryea Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
"Pioneer Builders of American Sixes."

Goodrich Tires
Best in the Long Run
Experience does away with experiment.
Each Goodrich Tire, because of forty-three years of experience, is made from the beginning as a unit.
The layers of rubber-impregnated fabric, strips of pure rubber, and thick, tough rubber tread, are so placed and arranged as to meet and resist road wear, strains, shocks, and jars.
The single curing, or vulcanization, converts the whole tire into one integral structure—a unit.
By looking at a cross section of any Goodrich Tire at your dealer's you will see exactly what this means. You simply cannot detect any layers in the tire.
All this is very important, but there is even greater value to you as a tire user in the right compounding of the rubber.

There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Goods



Only the most capable rubber experts in the country can properly compound rubber so that it will possess durability and life. The thick, tough tread of a Goodrich Tire has all this wear put into it in the compounding, and then because of Unit Molding, it becomes actually a part of the tire and does not peel or strip.
We made the first American clincher—and still make it. In our line you also find the Goodrich Quick Detachable, Goodrich Straight Bead, Goodrich Safety Tread, Goodrich Bailey Tread, Goodrich Metal Stud, Goodrich Cord Tire for electrics, and so forth.
The B. F. Goodrich Company
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Factories: Akron, Ohio
Branches and Service Stations in principal cities—Dealers everywhere.
Write for the Goodrich Route Book mapping and giving the details of the tour you plan.

New Hudson Six
A few of the many satisfied owners in Atlanta of the car designed by 48 expert engineers, headed by the World's most famous Automobile Engineer—Howard E. Coffin

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Georgia Railway & Power Co.
Mr. W. D. Williamson
Mr. Nat Kaiser
Mr. T. D. Meador
Belle Isle Rent Agency (8 cars)
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Mr. R. A. Dewar
Mr. J. G. Burckhart
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Mr. S. H. Phelan
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Mr. A. M. Schoen
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Mr. S. W. Allen
Dr. J. E. Paulin
Mr. J. A. Hynds
Miss L. Armstrong
Forrest and Geo. Adair (4 cars)
Mr. Marion Smith
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Mr. Robert Crumley
Mr. J. Carroll Payne
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Don't fail to see the New Hudson Six Before Buying
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DISTRIBUTORS
J. W. GOLDSMITH, JR., President
46 E. North Avenue ATLANTA, GA.

Columbus Manufacturing Company

Columbus Georgia's Largest Cotton Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Our Specialty:

We furnish Fancy Ices in voguish form for weddings and receptions.

See those whom we serve.

Golden's Foundry Machine Company

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COLUMBUS, GA.

THE EMPORIUM

1248 Broad St.

Columbus' LEADING and most EXCLUSIVE ladies' Ready-to Wear and Millinery Store.

We handle best line of ladies' lingerie and hand-embroidered French and American underwear in the city.

Quality the best. Prices the lowest.

THE EMPORIUM,

Minnie Walker Marks, Mgr.

Tigner's Art Shop

Essentially individual and distinctive are the original designs wrought for your gowns at

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CALL 1108—6 BROAD.

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GEORGIA GROCERY CO. COLUMBUS GA.

The largest grocery house in America stands back of this brand.

Batavia on anything in the food line means that it is the best that can be produced.

A reputation of nearly twenty years' fair dealing is back of this trade-mark.

It stands not alone for quality, but for all that is best in grocery service.

RECEPTION AND OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL AND INTELLIGENT ATTENTION.

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GEORGIA'S FINEST GROCERY STORE.

FIVE PHONES 2300. MASONIC TEMPLE.

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Select School for Girls. College, Academic, Intermediate and Primary Courses. Also Athletics, Physical Culture and Music. Academic course admits students to class A colleges. Full faculty of college trained women.

Miss Jessie M. Snyder, S. B., Ed. B., 1133 Second Ave., Columbus, Ga.

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HOME SAVINGS BANK

COLUMBUS, GA.

Capital	$100,000.00
Reserve Liability	100,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Total	$250,000.00

COLUMBUS COMBINES OLD TIME SOUTHERN CHARM WITH THE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY OF LATER DAY GEORGIA

Columbus, Ga., is a southern city that combines social charm with industrial and commercial activity of the highest order. A city of factories and foundries, it is, at the same time, a city of foliage and flowers. One of the industrial centers of the south, it is at the same time one of the most "livable" cities in the country, for social and living conditions in Columbus are ideal.

Some cities spring up through mere chance, others are created through the discovery of mineral wealth in regions hitherto remote, and some are established and developed in a natural, orderly way on sites that nature intended for the location of great cities.

The site of Columbus is an eminently natural and logical one for an important city, for it is at the head of navigation of the largest stream in the southeastern states and is at the foot of a series of giant cascades, whose power furnishes energy for the operation of innumerable manufacturing plants.

It is in the heart of a fine agricultural section and is, by both choice and right, the queen city of the fertile Chattahoochee Valley, which favored region was, in war times, spoken of as "The smoke-house of the confederacy," because of its great productivity.

Nature, the red man and the state of Georgia all conspired to establish a great city at this point. For hundreds of years before the white man came the Indians had large and important villages in this vicinity, and it was a red man center of wide renown.

In 1827 the state of Georgia put the seal of its approval upon the village of Coweta as the site for a city, and surveyed and laid out the present city. This created by the state, carefully and deliberately, it was an ideal city in its layout. Great broad streets were provided and everything was on a generous scale, so that the people of this model city should never lack for fresh air or trees or flowers.

Today Columbus is one of the most beautiful and widely admired of southern cities, and it was largely due to the wisdom and foresight of those who laid out the old trading town that such is the case. The avenues have an average width of 132 feet, the cross streets are also commodious, and the principal business street is 164 feet across from property line to property line.

Columbus is so thoroughly charming and desirable as a residential city that this feature impresses the visitor fully as much as do its giant industrial enterprises. Every street is a carpet of beautiful, refreshing green, with the exception of the paved roadway in the center. Thousands of acres of street space have been sodded with Bermuda grass and the street lawns are mowed and kept in orderly state by the city.

Columbus has always believed in shade trees and its magnificent old oaks and elms are famed for their beauty. Different years the spirit of civic pride has been so strong that renewed attention has been given to the setting out of shade trees. In one year the city government, itself, set out ten thousand trees.

First Public School in the South.

In 1867, the city of Columbus established the first public school system in the south, and this has grown and expanded until today it has features of national and even international note. In connection with the city schools there is an excellent system of kindergartens, also municipally conducted.

Besides these city institutions there is a private kindergarten system in connection with which an excellent kindergarten training school is conducted. The largest textile institution in the city also had its private system of kindergartens. The Columbus high school ranks high and its graduates go direct to the universities, not requiring courses at preparatory schools.

In the Industrial High school, a $100,000 educational plant, the city has the only municipally conducted school in the world offering vocational training to both boys and girls. This institution has been the subject of magazine articles and extended comment in educational journals in both America and Europe.

Columbus is dotted with churches as well as handsome school buildings. Its church buildings are among the most beautiful and stately edifices in the south. Associated with these old churches is history as well as sentiment. It was at St. Luke Methodist church that the first confederate memorial service in the south, under the auspices of a Ladies' Memorial association was held.

Columbus is rich in history and achievement. This city sent more soldiers to the front, in the 'sixties in proportion to population, than any other southern city. The last battle of the civil war, east of the Mississippi river, was fought at the gates of Columbus. And it was in the loving heart of a devoted Columbus woman that there was born the beautiful thought of the southern memorial day.

Making Substantial Progress.

Although rich in memories and history, Columbus is not living in the past, however. Few cities are making such substantial industrial and commercial progress as this. Within the past twelve years taxable values in this city and county have doubled. All forms of manufacturing enterprise have expanded, some with marked rapidity. Today Columbus has a quarter-million spindles keeping time to the music of the river; some of the largest iron-working institutions in the south, making ice machines, cane mills, plows, transmission machinery, engines and boilers that are shipped to foreign countries as well as to the domestic trade; great show case and fixture factories that are the largest of their character in the southern states; a group of great fertilizer factories, several of them built in recent years; a plant manufacturing cotton gins shipped to foreign markets as well as throughout the American cotton belt, large clay-working industries that ship brick and terra cotta pipe throughout the southeast; great lumber and planing mills and quite a number of diversified industries that are prospering.

The industrial investment in Columbus and the immediate vicinity is estimated at fifteen million dollars.

Columbus is fortunate in the possession of one of the most wonderful water powers in the country. The Chattahoochee river falls 565 feet within a distance of not quite 35 miles, between Columbus and West Point, affording a natural energy the utilization of which will, beyond doubt, make this city one of the great manufacturing centers of the American continent.

Of the possible 200,000 horse-power, much has already been developed. There are three dams at Columbus, and the Columbus Power company, which is conducting a great development along the Chattahoochee river in this vicinity for industrial purposes, has just completed a dam and power house at Goat Rock, a few miles north of the city. This dam, which is 72 feet wide at the base and 72 feet high, will give an ultimate development of 40,000 horse-power. This power will not only be used in Columbus, but will turn the wheels of factories in various other towns and cities in west Georgia, and east Alabama. The Goat Rock dam and power plant represent an investment of about two million dollars.

Regular Steamboat Schedules.

The Chattahoochee river not only furnishes power to turn the wheels of Columbus' factories, but on its broad bosom the city's commerce is floated to the ocean. For the past eighty-five years steamboats have operated from Columbus to the Gulf of Mexico. Regular schedules are maintained and immense quantities of cotton, fertilizer, naval stores, fish, oysters, etc., are handled, in addition to the large passenger traffic.

Just now the United States government is digging a canal which will turn the commerce of the Chattahoochee system of rivers into St. Andrew's bay, one of the largest and best harbors on the entire Gulf coast. The completion of this canal, which will probably be sometime next year, will give a great impetus to commerce on the Chattahoochee, Flint, Chipola and Apalachicola rivers, and will greatly enhance the commercial and industrial importance of Columbus. The digging of this canal is regarded as one of the most important and significant events in the history of this city.

Columbus is a most inviting city in which to locate, considered from either the business or residential standpoint. It is a city of solid institutions and its prosperity is on substantial foundations. With the exception of one small and practically dismantled plant there is not an idle manufacturing institution here. All factories pay off weekly, and there are no commissaries. The city has a large retail trade from the surrounding agricultural districts. Its warehouses, alone, receive about 75,000 bales of cotton each year, this being in addition to compress receipts.

Within a radius of two miles of the Muscogee courthouse is a population of 40,000.

City Has Seven Railroads.

Columbus has seven railroads, operated by the Central of Georgia, Southern and Seaboard Air Line Railway systems, respectively. The building of additional railroads is being agitated.

The city has strong banking facilities, the local banks being nine in number, while another is now being organized. The saving banks have some two million dollars on deposit.

As a trading center, Columbus has high-class facilities and advantages. Its mercantile institutions are among the oldest and largest in the south, and large and comprehensive stocks of goods are kept in the storehouses. Few cities of this size in the country have stores carrying such large and varied lines of merchandise, and Columbus is peculiarly fortunate in this respect, since it attracts large numbers of shoppers to the city.

A feature that renders shopping in Columbus peculiarly pleasant is an institution that was unique when it was established, some four years ago—a woman's rest room.

Business opportunities here are constantly developed, and the field is steadily broadened. New-comers are cordially welcomed, and the new citizen soon falls in love with the city and its people.

The combined city, county and state tax rate in Columbus is only $2.15 on the $100. Assessments are on a medium valuation.

The strong public spirit in Columbus is well illustrated by the fact that recently ten thousand dollars was raised in a few days campaign, to be expended by the board of trade for publicity and development purposes.

Real estate in Columbus is steadily improving in value. It is the only city in Georgia where even the street dirt is thought valuable enough by the state to retain, for the state of Georgia is discriminating enough to own the streets here.

Climatic and health conditions are good. The soil is of a sandy character and drains quickly, and sewage is swept swiftly away by the rapidly flowing Chattahoochee river, which half encircles the city. The death rate in Columbus is quite low. The temperature is equable and sunstrokes are unknown.

The present progressive spirit is shown by the fact that all the street paving has been laid and most of the other important public improvements here have been made within the past dozen years. The city has just completed building across the Chattahoochee river, at a cost of $200,000, the handsomest concrete bridge in the south.

Photo by McCollum.

Residence of Mr. T. C. Hudson, Columbus, Ga.

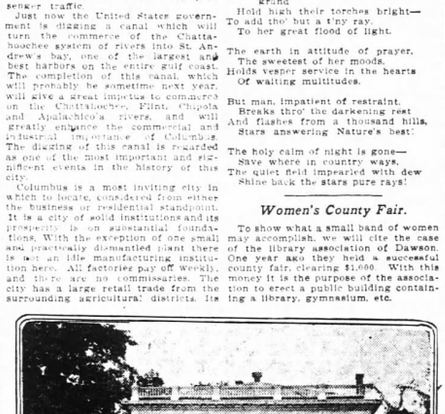

Photo by McCollum.

Residence of Mr. E. P. Owsley, Columbus, Ga.

The Heart of a Flower

A group of verses written lo by the gifted little daughter Lott Warren and published i first time.

Deep down in the heart of a flower
I've seen
More marvelous things by far, I ween,
Than earthly kings or mortal queen
With all their wealth and power!

For there was revealed to me the thought
The wealth of the world could not have bought—
That Time with Destiny full was fraught
If God had so fashioned a flower!

If the perfect blue that enfolds the sky
And mirrors its depths in a baby's eye
And lend to the violet its tender dye—
Surely God had given that power!

For man, with his boasted powers of mind,
And all his alchemy cannot unwind
The mystery that lies entwined
In the heart of a tender flower.

* * * * *

EVENING.

Evening now has drawn her veil
Of darkness, starred with light.
See o'er it softly, slowly sail
The Lady Moon, so white!

The stars up towards her radiance strand
Hold high their torches bright—
To add tho' but a tiny ray.
To her great flood of light.

The earth in attitude of prayer,
The sweetest of her moods,
Holds vesper service in the hearts
Of waiting multitudes.

But man, impatient of restraint,
Breaks thro' the darkening rest
And flames from a thousand hills,
Stars answering Nature's best!

The holy calm of night is gone—
Save where in country ways,
The quiet field impearled with dew
Shine back the stars pure rays!

Women's County Fair.

To show what a small band of women may accomplish, we will cite the case of the library association of Dawson. One year ago they held a successful county fair, clearing $1,000. With this money it is the purpose of the association to erect a public building containing a library, gymnasium, etc.

Must Have Been Club Woman.

A testy old bachelor who believed women would have something to say on all subjects said to a female friend, "Well, madam, what do you hold on this question of female suffrage?" To which the lady calmly responded: "Sir, I hold my tongue."

Red Oak School.

Once this little school was bettered about by factions and politics, now it wears the proud title of being the first school in Fitt county to receive the certificate from the state school commissioner for being well up to the standard as a progressive, well equipped country school. Why this change? A committee of club women were asked to assist the gentlemen interested. One of these good women donated a couple of acres for the school grounds and has since that time given much assistance. Result—a school to be proud of, possessing everything but factions and politics, which experience has taught are not promotive of good schools.

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Columbus Railroad Co.
Gas Light Co. of Columbus

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Dawson, Ga.	West Point, Ga.	Cuthbert, Ga.

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BAINBRIDGE, THRIVING SOUTH GEORGIA TOWN AND COUNTY SEAT OF THE MAGNIFICIENT AGRICULTURAL COUNTY CALLED DECATUR

The club movement in Bainbridge began in 1894 with the formation of the local branch of that tireless body of workers, the King's Daughters. For almost a score of years, with unflagging zeal, these daughters have gone about Bainbridge doing good to those in need, and today this active club is made up of fifteen or twenty earnest women, who in their work, seek not to be ministered unto, but to minister.

Five years later, in 1899, the Bainbridge Woman's club was organized as a study class, but not for long can women limit their efforts to self-culture, for the power gained through organization is demanded for public service, and the Woman's club was not slow to respond to the call.

Their first effort was the establishment, in 1902, of the Public Library association. Next, they joined the state federation, that through the larger organization might come the greater power for good.

In 1907, through the civic committee of the Woman's club, the Civic Improvement club was formed, and in 1909 the Woman's club took a leading part in organizing the City Federation of Bainbridge Clubs. From this federation new organizations have sprung—the Mothers' council (now the *Parents and Teachers' association*), and the Bainbridge auxiliary to the Corn and Canning clubs of Decatur county.

Other Women's Organizations.

Other associations entirely independent of the Woman's club, are the United Daughters of the Confederacy, locally organized in 1904 to do honor to our confederate soldiers living and dead; and the Women's Christian Temperance union, organized in 1908 to promote temperance work and education along the lines of right living. Both these organizations, and the King's Daughters as well, were charter members of the city federation.

The Sewing club was formed in 1909 for social enjoyment, mainly, but ever with a helping hand extended to philanthropic and educational work, and, youngest but not least, the Young Ladies' Study class was banded together in 1912 for study and recreation, and to extend a welcome to new-comers.

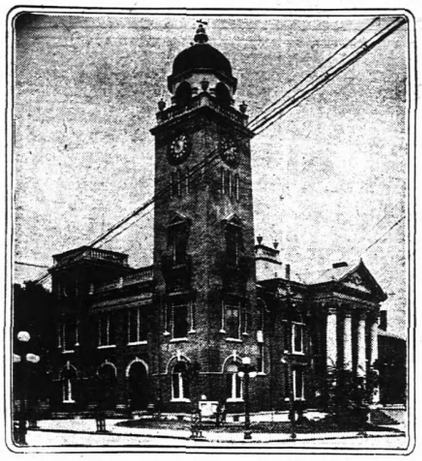
With women active in all these clubs, we might well expect concrete results, and Bainbridge has them to show.

The public library, with its several thousand books, is the result of the effort of the Library association and of the city federation. After years of financial struggle, in 1910 the city government was induced to take over the library as city property and vote $25 a month for its upkeep. As a result of this regular income, free reading privileges are now granted for all standard books, and the library trustees have been enabled to give special attention to children's needs. The latest effort made by the federation in behalf of the library has been to secure a $10,000 donation for a building from the Carnegie fund, the city being responsible for an additional $1,000 a year for ten years.

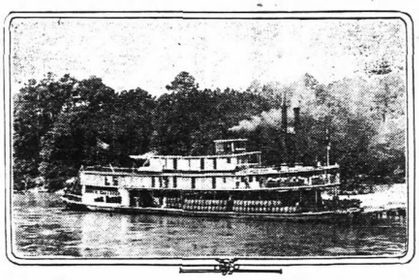
Rest Room Maintained.

With the help of some forty or fifty public-spirited merchants, the city federation has maintained for four years a rest room for out-of-town women and children. With an attendant to look after the children, this rest room has received patronage and

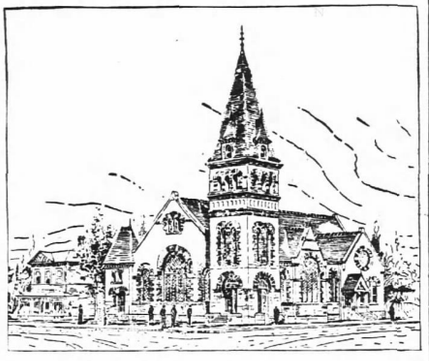
Continued on Page Three.



Decatur County Courthouse, Bainbridge, Ga.



Steamer John W. Callahan, Bainbridge, Ga.



Methodist Church, Bainbridge, Ga.

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BAINBRIDGE, GA.

The Up-to-Date Spider.

"Walk yourself out of my kitchen,"
Said the spider to the fly.
"You may have just been wading through
Good heaven knows what sty!
Ten million vile bacilli
May be clinging to your feet,
And I am careful nowadays
Regarding what I eat.

"Your species once was welcome—
Yes, and more—within my walls;
But now I know your tribe to be
The worst that flies or crawls.
I know what laid my people low
In their last dread disease;
So take yourself away from me—
And do it quickly, please!"

The naughty fly still buzzed about,
And argued on the thing;
And so the spider swatted her,
Smote head and foot and wing.
He sterilized his food; his house
He fumigated then;
Inoculated all his folks;
And lived in peace again.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

Losses From One Feeble-Minded Family.

Max Jukes, and afterward his two daughters and son were "let alone," and in five generations they had numbered 1,200 in all. Imbeciles, insane, sick. The weak became beggars, the strong criminals.

There were 310 professional paupers. Together they spent 2,300 years in poorhouses.

Fifty or more of their women were notorious prostitutes and scattered loathsome diseases broadcast.

Four hundred and forty were physical wrecks from their own wickedness, many of whom were in the insane asylum.

Sixty were habitual thieves.

One hundred and thirty criminals, and had sentences aggregating 150 years.

One million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was a part of the expense to New York; $1,000 per head for neglect.

The Sioux City, Iowa, federation, is discussing plans for a day nursery. Among the notable achievements of this club has been the organization of the *visiting nurses' association*, and activity in placing manual training in the schools.

WHY LOCATE IN DECATUR COUNTY?

1st—Because the climate is perfect.
2nd—Because the land is fertile and cheap.
3rd—Because everything that's planted will grow.
4th—Because the yields are large and the prices remunerative.
5th—Because progress is the watchword and property is increasing in value.
6th—Because the varied resources of the county are yet to be developed.
7th—Because capital does not block all avenues to wealth, nor crowd a poor man to the wall.
8th—Because there is health, vigor and strength in every breeze that blows.
9th—Because one need not spend a lifetime to reap the benefit of their labor.
10th—Because the worker gets good wages for his labor and the wideawake man has a varied field for displaying his energy and enterprise.
11th—Because there are 1,000 miles of graded public roads intersecting every portion of the county.
12th—BECAUSE THIS IS GOD'S COUNTRY.

Advantages of Living in Bainbridge

1st—Bainbridge is the cleanest city in Georgia.
2nd—Bainbridge is the most beautiful city in Georgia.
3rd—Bainbridge is the most progressive city in Georgia.

PROOFS

As to Cleanliness

Every day is cleaning-up day in Bainbridge. The citizens take a pride in keeping their premises spotless and their yards beautiful with flowers. War on flies and mosquitoes is kept constantly up, and it is the purpose of the city government to keep up this campaign on the advantages of cleanliness. Epidemics are unknown in Bainbridge. The city has a street cleaning force constantly at work, and dump wagons are always at hand to cart away trash. There is a sanitary sewerage system and all houses are required to have sewer connections.

As to Beauty

Bainbridge is known as the City of Oaks. Beautiful oak trees line the streets which were planted by the early settlers of this city years ago. Children's playgrounds abound, and there are no such signs as "keep off the grass" in our parks. The streets are kept in good condition, the weeds are kept cut down, the vacant lots are neat. **SEE BAINBRIDGE IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A HOME AND YOU WILL GO NO FURTHER.**

As to Progressiveness

All roads leading into Bainbridge are in the pink of condition and are kept so. The surrounding farming country is fertile.

Bainbridge is at the head of navigation on the Flint river, and a line of commodious freight and passenger boats make regular schedules with Apalachicola, Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico. Freight rates are low, because of this water connection with the markets of the central west and of the east.

The school facilities of Bainbridge are excellent. The teachers are all trained in their profession. The school building just completed is a model in its completeness. A few of the noteworthy features of the building are: Sanitary drinking fountains in the halls, an elegant auditorium seating 700 persons, fire alarm bells, telephones and clocks in every room, perfect heating arrangement by which every room is kept at even temperature, although the air is changed automatically throughout the entire building every eight minutes. It is the perfect school building.

The city hall is just completed. It is a substantial building of brick with a council chamber that will seat 200 persons.

The Gamewell fire alarm system is being installed now, which gives a minimum insurance rate.

Twenty-two thousand yards of vitrified brick pavement has just been completed.

All of the paved district is lighted by white way posts with five lights to the post.

A Carnegie Library is in course of construction, which will cost $10,000.

Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated by congress for a government building. Work will be begun on this building in the fall.

A new block of stores is being constructed, which will contain an opera house to cost $25,000.

Elegant churches of all denominations.

There are four banks (two under one management), which are generous in their treatment of customers.

The general offices and the shops of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railway Company are located here.

The wholesale advantages of Bainbridge are great, owing to the rapidly-developing territory and accessibility thereto. There are numerous wholesale houses here, all doing a flourishing business.

There is no better place for manufacturing enterprises of all kinds. Among enterprises located here now are: Iron foundries, barrel factories, ice factories, cigar factories, tobacco packing houses, sawmills, variety works, cotton oil mills, oil distributing houses, planing mills, lumber yards, bottling works, milling companies, ginneries, overall factories, bakeries, canneries, machine shops, fertilizer factories.

Bainbridge, by reason of its railroad and steamboat transportation, offers easy access to a large territory for the distribution of all manufactured products, articles of commerce throughout southwest Georgia, southeast Alabama and western Florida.

Bainbridge is within less than 100 miles of deep harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, reached from this point by two railroads and a steamboat line now in operation, which connect with large boats for the Isthmian canal.

For further information, which will be cheerfully given, address the Mayor or the Board of Trade,

BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA

MEATS AND FLOUR ARE AGAIN PLACED ON THE FREE LIST

Senate Finance Subcommittee Reverses Its Former Action to Meet the Views of President Wilson.

"MATTER SETTLED NOW," SAYS SENATOR SIMMONS

Committee Working to Modify Inquisitorial Clause to Remove Features Objectionable to Foreign Powers.

By requiring the submission of original entries by foreign manufacturers in cases of disputed valuations, on penalty of exclusion of their products, the framers of the bill believed that deliberate undervaluation would be at a minimum. The amendment proposed by Assistant Secretary Curtis, of the treasury department, and Assistant Attorney General Denison, to give the secretary of the treasury the right to proclaim valuations on imports, irrespective of foreign market values, designed to prevent undervaluations, as well as to steady the revenues under an ad valorem system.

Would Remove Objection.

It is now proposed to give the secretary of the treasury the right to proclaim values, and in the event foreign manufacturers protest against a valuation, require them to submit their books showing cost of production and foreign value of goods in dispute. This would remove the objection to the inquisitorial clause by making it operative on appeal of the foreign manufacturer. The other feature authorizing the secretary of the treasury to fix a minimum valuation would serve as a protection to the custom house against fraud. Secretary McAdoo submitted to Chairman Simmons today his views on this general subject and the committee now has them under advisement.

The proposal to place, for the first time in the country's history, a tariff on raw or undressed furs has aroused loud protest from furriers, and the subcommittee headed by Senator Johnson which has the sundries schedule under consideration is studying the situation. The Underwood bill proposes a rate of 10 per cent on raw furs. One brief filed with the committee by Joseph Wilmot, of New York, stated that a duty, no matter how small on raw furs, would completely destroy an international trade which United States fur merchants have built up. Fur skins are free in all foreign countries, except Russia, which has a very small specific duty by weight.

The brief set forth that under the most favorable circumstances the estimated amount of revenue from such a duty, which the ways and means committee put at $1,400,000, would fall decidedly below one-half this amount and insisted that the tariff would result in a loss to American merchants of $6,000,000 annually.

Washington, June 3.—Reversing its former action in voting to place wheat, flour, oatmeal and fresh meats on the dutiable list, the senate finance subcommittee in charge of the agricultural schedule, voted late today to place live stock, wheat and meats on the free list.

This action, it was authoritatively stated, was taken to meet the views of President Wilson, Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, and other administration leaders who disagreed with the decision announced yesterday to impose a 10 per cent ... ory ... duty on cattle in the Underwood bill, and to assess a compensatory duty on both flour and oatmeal.

The vote to reconsider was taken in the subcommittee on a motion made by Senator Simmons, ex-officio member of all the subcommittees handling the various tariff schedules, when he returned to the capitol from a conference with the president.

Free List Enlarged.

In this enlargement of the free list, President Wilson is known to have taken a leading part, as he did in the matter of raw wool and sugar. As he still is standing uncompromisingly for the wool and sugar schedules, so, it is declared, he will stand firmly for free cattle, sheep and hogs and free wheat and oats, now that this has been determined upon as the party policy.

Senator Simmons conferred with the president last week about his views on the method of equaling the Underwood bill with regard to these raw materials and their products.

When the subcommittee's tentative action was announced this morning the senator went immediately to the white house.

"I told the president," he said later, "that members of the finance committee in informal conference had a good reason that there should not be a tax on meats and flour. It was true that the subcommittee had taken different action, but I told the president that the majority of the finance committee felt and said we would vote instead to place cattle and other livestock and wheat and oats on the free list. This President Wilson agreed to and said it would be all right."

After leaving the white house Senator Simmons called on Senator Williams, chairman of the subcommittee, and told him of the sentiment for free cattle and free wheat. Then the subcommittee was called together and its former action reversed.

"The matter is settled now," said Senator Simmons, "and that is the way the schedule will go to the senate."

The Inquisitorial Clause.

The inquisitorial clause of the Underwood bill which aroused foreign protest has been giving the Williams subcommittee considerable trouble and in trying to work out a modification of its provisions they have had the aid of Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Bryan and John Bassett Moore, counsellor of the state department.

A plan now is being discussed to combine Attorney Curtis' plan of this provision with the amendment proposed giving the secretary of the treasury the right to proclaim valuations, so to have a safeguard against undervaluations and at the same time rid the provisions of its features objectionable to foreign powers.

The main purpose of the inquisitorial clause was to prevent undervaluations, a necessity under an ad valorem tariff system.

Friends to Raise Mortgage From Negro Bishop's Home by 40th Anniversary Fund

After forty years of service to his race as bishop of the colored Methodist Episcopal church, Bishop L. H. Holsey stands today a poor man with a heavy mortgage on his home.

Friends in different parts of Georgia have therefore started a $5,000 fund, which they will try to raise by the 6th of August—his fortieth anniversary. In order to show him on that occasion the appreciation felt for his work.

Bishop Holsey was born a slave, and after freedom he served as carriage driver for his master, who was none other than Bishop Pierce. From hearing his gold headed bishop the negro carriage driver and ex-slave learned also to speak the word of God. He secured his education without school advantages, by the light of the wood-knot fires and by his consecration worked his way to the bishopric of one of the strongest branches of Methodism among colored people.

During his forty years of service he has built three college, and four industrial schools in the state—Holsey Industrial academy, at Cordele, Ga.; Hartwell academy, at Hartwell, Ga.; Harriet Holsey Industrial school, at Dublin, and Helena B. Cobb's institute at Barnesville.

Friendship fund are being sent to Rev. C. C. Neal, whose address is Gainesville, Ga. The committee in charge of the program which will take place at the Butler Street church on the anniversary, August 6, is composed of R. A. Carter, Lee O'Neal, A. Regan, G. L. Ward, J. A. Martin and M. F. Brinson.

CORN SHOW COMMITTEE PLANS NEXT EXHIBIT

The corn show committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce met Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock and spent some time planning for the 1913 show. *N. G. Hastings*, the chairman and director in charge of the agricultural section, was present and presided. W. H. Leahy, Dr. Richard Orme, Allen Plimi and W. R. Ryan took an active part in the discussion.

It is proposed to enlarge the premium list this year and make the show large and better than ever. The committee will soon announce a number of subcommittees to take up this matter with the various interests of the city.

H. C. Blanchard, Thomson.

Thomson, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—William A. Blanchard died Friday evening, May 30, of heart failure. He was 58 years old. The interment was at White Oak cemetery, Rev. J. M. Fowler conducting the services.

DECATUR HOME-COMING DRAWS GREAT CROWD

Corner-Stone of New $25,000 School Building Is Laid by the Masons.

Homecoming day scored a big success in Decatur yesterday, and the Jefferson Davis birthday celebration added a patriotic thrill to the impressive exercises which attracted all the leading citizens of DeKalb county, and many Atlantans interested in Decatur's progress.

One round of entertainment followed another for the entire day, but the crowning event of the celebration was the laying of the corner-stone of the new $25,000 school building, under the auspices of the Decatur Masons. George M. Napier, grand master of the Georgia Masons, presided over the Masonic ceremony, which was observed by the laying of the corner-stone by the Pythagoras lodge. J. Howell Green, John A. Montgomery and Hoon er Alexander were the orators of the day.

Many civic and patriotic organizations took part in the parade which preceded the dedication of the school. The Confederate monument on South Court Square, was the rallying point for the Pythagoras Masons, and the mayor, city council and Decatur board of trade. Directly opposite, on the North Court Square, there assembled the children of the Decatur public school. The Boy Scouts and board of trade gathered on East Court Square, and several civic and patriotic bodies formed on West Court Square.

The day's program was opened at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning by a scholarly address by Dr. A. M. Soule, of the State agricultural college, who spoke to a large crowd of citizens, assembled at the court house. C. M. Candler stressed the life and work of Jefferson Davis, striking a responsive chord in his tribute to the president of the Confederacy. Representative-elect B. F. Smith urged the Fifth District Agricultural school for DeKalb county.

The final event of the day was a smoker at the court house, at 8:30 o'clock in the evening. Speeches by Wilmer L. Moore, C. J. Haden, Walter G. Cooper, Forrest Adair, Mayor John A. Moncrief, Verdi Jones, M. Field, R. F. Gilliam and R. W. Parker concluded the day's program.

BLINDNESS FREES MAN OF ROBBERY CHARGE

Savannah, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Can a man who has been blind for twenty years enter a house by breaking in through a window ten feet above the ground, take up an armful of clothes and a single-barreled shotgun and then, upon hearing someone approaching, jump out of the window with the plunder in his arms and make a getaway from the pursuing owner of the goods?

Recorder Schwartz in police court today took judicial cognizance of the fact that such alleged actions were so highly improbable that he exonerated the defendant, James Gates, accused of doing the stealing from Russell Jenkins, at his home, 5 miles on the Louisville road, last night.

MISS EDNA BUSH HURT WHEN HER HORSE BOLTS

Her horse frightened at a speeding automobile, Miss Edna Bush, aged 20 years, of 85 Pace street, near Lenox avenue, was thrown from the animal on Howell Mill road yesterday afternoon and dragged several feet before she could extricate her foot from the stirrup.

She was rushed in an automobile to her home, where it was found that she was severely bruised and cut about face and body. No bones were broken, and although painful, her wounds are not considered serious. She will be confined for several days.

Miss Bush was on a horseback jaunt with a party of friends. As they rode out Howell Mill road her horse became frightened at a passing machine. Although she strove desperately to check the animal, he plunged forward with a lurch, unseating the rider and throwing her to the ground.

27-Pound Cabbage.

Guyton, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding the fact that Effingham county farmers are the largest producers of "snap beans" and Irish potatoes of any county in the state, the boast the distinction of growing possibly the largest cabbage produced in Georgia. Dr. H. R. Tarver, president of the municipality of Guyton, is the proud producer of the vegetable that weighs 27 pounds, measures 38 inches in diameter and 144 inches circumference.

Retail Merchants of Atlanta Hold Unique Parade Today

A unique parade for a unique cause will be the pretentious procession of the retail merchants this afternoon in their mammath demonstration for Wednesday afternoon off for all employees.

While the parade will not be possessed of the glamor and glitter of the great military parade at the unveiling of the Peace monument in Piedmont park two years ago its proportions bid fair to overwhelm anything of the sort that has ever been seen in Atlanta. In the place of gleaming swords and gold braid, will be the butchers' cleaver and the white cap and apron of the chef and grocer's clerk. And miles of line wagons, grocery vans and meat wagons will take the place of the rumbling lines of artillery.

Don't get the idea, though, that the parade is going to resemble in the remotest possible a funeral procession, because of its commonplace makeup, for it is going to be one of the gayest pageants that ever wound its way ... Peachtree.

Many Brass Bands.

There will be brass bands world without end, braying everything from rag-time to "God Save the Queen." A hundred gaily decorated automobiles filled to bursting point with fun-makers will participate in the unforgettable sport of color. There will be numbers of artistically decorated floats, too. Many of the delivery vans, ice wagons and market drays will also be rigged out in gala attire. A squadron of mounted police at the head of the column will be no inconsiderable feature.

Another feature which teases the curiosity of Atlanta is contained in this sentence in the formal announcement sent to the press by the arrangement committee, Messrs. Cowan and Mosley, with their assistants Messrs. Mildred Phelps, J. A. Word, H. A. Bishop and Ed R. Buchanan, will be on horseback and will lead the picturesque parade. Just what these "picturesque costumes" will be has created considerable speculation, but never a word says the committee.

Prominent figures in the parade will be Harry L. Schlesinger and Hon. D. N. McCullough, grand marshals of the day. Whether they will also be dressed in "picturesque costumes" remains to be seen.

Line of March.

The line of march will be from Washington and Mitchell streets down Washington street to East Fair, East Fair to Brotherton, Brotherton to Whitehall, Whitehall to Peachtree, Peachtree to North avenue, North avenue to West Peachtree, West Peachtree back to the city.

As the parade passes Peachtree and Baker streets on its return to the city, the grand marshals with all their assistants and aides will fall out, and, facing east, review the parade as it passes.

The parade will disband at Five Points.

Formation of Parade.

The parade will form at 1:30, heading at the corner of Washington and East Mitchell streets. It will be headed by the city policemen. Then will follow the grand marshals of the day, Hon. Harry L. Schlesinger and Hon. D. N. McCollough to be followed by the Fifth Regiment band in an auto truck. Then followed the Washington and automobiles of the holiday committee of the retail grocers escorted by Aides Cowan and Mosley, with their assistants, Messrs. Mildred Phelps, J. A. Word H. A. Bishop and Ed. R. Buchanan, who will be on horseback, dressed in their picturesque costumes.

The retail grocers' wagons will form on the Washington street viaduct, East Hunter street and all cross intermediate streets east of Washington street, as placed by the aids. They will go into East Hunter street, into Washington street and down Washington street.

Stationed at East Hunter street and Capitol avenue the Marist College band will be in a number of auto trucks, followed by all the balance of the retail grocery and market companies' wagons under the direction of H. Weinstock and his corps of aids. Following the retail grocers the packing house wagons will form on East Mitchell street, Central avenue and Mitchell street into Washington street.

Following the packing house wagons, the commission merchants and jobbers' wagons, floats and auto trucks will form at East Fair and cross streets east of Washington street, heading on East Fair street. Chief Aid J. F. McNair, with his assistants, J. J. McCarthy, D. G. McNair, H. Walker, Willie Reiman and Miller M. White, will have charge of this division. These wagons will come down East Fair *street into Washington street.* Following these wagons, the bakery and cracker manufacturers will form on Washington street, south of East Fair, under Chief Marshal J. J. Merritt, with his assistants, J. N. Willis, L. Thompson and W. E. Baldwin. This division will be headed by Weidemeyer's band. They will come out of Washington street facing north into East Fair street.

The next division will be the ice wagons, which will come out of Central avenue north of East Fair and Brotherton streets. They will be under the care of Chief Aids Neils C. J. McCoy and R. H. Comer with their ten assistants. They will be headed by a band. The balance of the trades manufacturers, retail wagons, haberdashers and laundry wagons will form on Central avenue facing north and will come out of Central avenue into Fair and Brotherton.

The aids and assistants are urged to meet the grand marshals at the corner of Washington street and Mitchell street promptly at 1:30 to receive final instructions. All wagons contemplating being in the parade must be in line by 1:30.

GOV. BROWN IS GUEST OF FRANKLIN COUNTY ON FRIENDLY VISIT

Lavonia, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Governor Brown is guest of Franklin county today. He came from Commerce to Carnesville this morning, where he was welcomed by many citizens of Franklin. He was met at the Franklin county line by a party of citizens from Carnesville, Lavonia, Canon and Royston, and escorted to the county seat, Carnesville, where he was given an ovation.

After meeting and talking with citizens for an hour he delivered an address to the citizens at the courthouse. He left Carnesville and was escorted to Lavonia, where he is spending the night. A banquet was tendered the governor at the Lavonia hotel, after which an address was delivered at the school auditorium.

Tomorrow he will be the guest of the towns of Canon and Royston, all in Franklin county. This is Governor Brown's first visit to Franklin county, and the first occasion in the recollection of our oldest citizens that a governor of Georgia paid our county a friendly, social visit.

CANCER IS PROVED CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

Cologne, Germany, June 3.—Cancer has been proved to be a contagious disease by a parasite, and it can be healed, according to Dr. Otto Schmidt, a cancer expert, who reported at yesterday's meeting of the Medical society here. He said he had found injections into the origin and the possibility of curing cancer.

Dr. Schmidt declared that he had proved through experiments, and had confirmed his findings by means of repeated tests, that the disease was a contagious one, caused by the presence of a parasite which he had discovered in cancerous growths. He said he had produced a vaccine by which he had healed numerous serious cases of cancer. His treatment, he says, brings about immunization against further attacks.

Dr. Schmidt requested the medical society to appoint a commission to test his processes, and promised to place everything at the disposal of the commissioners.

OLD SETTLERS WAIT FOR THE FINAL CALL

St. Paul, Minn., June 3.—"We are face to face with the melancholy fact that death has so depleted our ranks that never again will we have a quorum or be able legally to transact business," said E. W. Durant, president of the fifty-sixth annual reunion of the Old Settlers' association, which was held here today.

Five men, representing the last of Minnesota's first white citizens, attended the meeting of the association, which was formed in 1850.

"We can only wait for the end, when the last member will answer the summons that forever extinguishes our association," Mr. Durant continued.

Shot by Policeman.

Huntsville, Ala., June 3.—(Special.) J. W. Gibson, of West Huntsville, got on a rampage Monday afternoon and after quarreling with Ben Blackman, a negro, shot him through the neck. Gibson himself was shot and probably seriously wounded by Policeman Wheeler Mitchell when the officer approached to arrest him. Gibson pulled his gun and fired one shot when he saw Officer Mitchell, and the latter returned the fire, shooting three times, one shot breaking a bottle of whisky in a grip under Gibson's arm. Gibson was said to have been insanely drunk.

HE DESERTED WIFE FOR STEPDAUGHTER

Los Angeles, Cal., June 3.—Edward Nicholson, a Kansas farmer, accused of having eloped with his stepdaughter and of kidnaping two of his own children, was sought by the police today at the request of his wife, Mrs. Ruella Nicholson, who came here to find him.

Mrs. Nicholson said her daughter by her first husband fell in love with Nicholson, her second husband. After their elopement, she said, they forced her to pretend to be Nicholson's mother-in-law, and finally deserted her, taking with them her two young children.

Mrs. Nicholson claimed the abduction was perpetrated to obtain possession of property inherited by the children.

$10 Wrightsville Beach and Return, $10.

On sale Thursdays. Through sleepers daily. Make reservations City Ticket Office, 88 Peachtree. SEABOARD.

DENMARK WILL CASE ARGUED AT LENGTH

Counsel Heard by the Supreme Court in Suit Involving Big Bequest to University.

Arguments in the famous Denmark will case, involving the validity of a large conditional bequest to the University of Georgia, were heard by the state supreme court yesterday.

The case comes from the superior court of Chatham county ,where the judge overruled a demurrer by the university trustees to the petition of Mrs. P. A. Denmark, widow of the testator, who is seeking to have the will declared void and as against the public policy of the state in limiting bequests to charitable causes and to have the estate turned over to her by the executors as her own absolute property.

P. A. Denmark died in 1901, leaving an estate valued at $150,000, chiefly in stocks and bonds. His widow and one son, Thomas Norwood Denmark, at that time 20 years old, survived him. Both were named executors of the estate.

Terms of the Will.

The will provided that the income from one-half of the estate should go to Mrs. Denmark for life or widowhood, and that the income from the other half should go to the son during his lifetime. In the event the son married and had issue, the entire estate should go to said issue upon the death of the widow and son. Should there be no issue, then upon the death of the two legatees just named, the estate should go to the University of Georgia.

Probated twelve years ago, the will was acted upon by both Mrs. Denmark and her son until the latter's death. In her petition for setting aside the will filed last year, Mrs. Denmark asserts that the bequest to the university is illegal and void because, in violation of the section of the code which limits bequests to charitable enterprises, including religious and educational institutions, to one-third of the estate where the testator is survived by wife or children.

In opposing the petition, attorneys for the university contended that the court was without jurisdiction to set aside a will which had been duly probated and acted upon without objection having raised to it, twelve years ago.

P. W. Meldrim, of Savannah; W. H. Simmons, of Lawrenceville, and Judge George F. Gober, of Marietta, appeared for the university, while Mrs. Denmark was represented by Anderson, Cann & Cann, of Savannah.

NOTASEME
Perfect-Process Silk-Lisle
Hosiery
Sold direct to your dealer, saving all intermediate expense. Quality equal to that of much higher priced hosiery. For men, women and children.
Wears Like "60" Looks Like "50" Costs But 25
Sold by Dealers Everywhere
Notaseme Hosiery Co., Philadelphia

HOTEL McALPIN
Herald Square
NEW YORK
For the woman in New York the Hotel McAlpin offers the refined atmosphere of a home, with the luxurious comforts and service of the *newest, safest, largest* hotel in the world—*at prices notably moderate.*
And its location is right in the shopping and theatre districts—one block from the Pennsylvania station—accessible and convenient.

$10, Wrightsville Beach, $10
Round trip on sale Thursdays, good ten days. Through sleepers daily. Wrightsville Beach better than ever. SEABOARD.

PARIS GARTERS
No Metal can touch you

You don't like metal next your skin; no one does.

PARIS GARTERS
are so made that no metal can touch you; the locking fastener insures your garters staying up; the rubber cushion loop prevents tearing the hose.
Paris Garters are the best
Have more than one pair to change for freshness as you change your linen.
Look for the name PARIS on the back of the shield
A. Stein & Co., *Makers* Chicago

Wife and I Are Friends of INSTANT POSTUM
"There's a Reason"

"I used to drink coffee—was nervous and irritable. Wife said so.

"So when the new food-drink, Instant Postum, came along she said to herself: 'Here's where I break Jack of the coffee habit.'

"Instant Postum is good stuff. I sleep better, smile more, and miss my indigestion."

A level teaspoonful of Instant Postum in an ordinary cup of hot water dissolves instantly and makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water.

CHILDREN WERE BEING EATEN ALIVE

You may think it strange to read about children being eaten alive, but parents, I wish to call your attention to these two children, and then use your own judgment. Here is an instance which came under the notice of Dial, a young man who resides at 110 West street, with his sister, Mrs. Butler. The young man had been a constant sufferer with catarrh for some time. He called at Coursey & Munn's drug store and procured a trial bottle of the Quaker Extract, took it home, was telling his sister about the worms he saw down at the drug store that had been removed from people's bodies, people after taking Quaker only a few days. Mrs. Butler says I believe little Jessie is worming. There was no such child one teaspoonful of the Extract, and behold the next day, when the child's bowels acted there was a monster stomach worm alive and squirming around, 14 inches in length. To put it mildly, it almost scared the mother to death, and that little 3-year-old babe was being eaten alive, and she never realized what caused him to be so restless at night, grating his teeth, nervous, fretful, picking of the nose, irregular appetite, weak and run-down, but how quickly the wonderful Quaker showed up the cause, expelled it without any sickness or ill effect. This simply shows how easily children die with a babe.

You who have been reading the paper, remember only a few days ago how a little 4-year-old, Annie Donald-son, of Ponce de Leon No. 7 Richard street, corner Tumlin street, and the parents were worried almost to death with every effort in vain to try and restore their child to health, although 8 years of age, was not larger than a child of 5 years. Her sleep was restless, screaming out at night, bad dreams, sometimes would even have spasms, her stomach would bloat, shortness of breath, dizziness, headache, and with all this sickness she always had such a ravenous appetite, but it did her no good for she continued growing thinner and weaker; she had several bilious attacks, as the parents stated. We almost gave up all hopes of the child ever being cured, but as long as there was life there was hope, so we saw how much good was being done by the Quaker Extract that was being sold at Coursey & Munn's drug store, so we decided to try once again, and thankful we are, for after only four days' treatment the most horrid, squirming tape worm, 41 feet long, was expelled, alive, head and all complete, and today the child is the picture of health. Now, these worms will be explained and how Quaker Extract will expel them. If you neglect your children, remember you will have to answer for it. Of course, it's not done intentionally, but we can get a remedy so easily composed purely of roots, herbs, barks, berries, leaves and blossoms, no mineral or chemical poison, you should rejoice at this, and start today: get the children in good health. Quaker Extract will build them up, and any person who suffers with rheumatism, catarrh, kidney, liver, stomach or bladder trouble, indigestion, constipation, will be made well by the use of Quaker. Obtain this wonderful Quaker Extract 3 for $2.50, or 6 for $5.00. Oil of Balm 25c, or 5 for $1.00. Obtain these Remedies at Coursey & Munn's Drug Store, 29 Marietta street. We prepay all express charges on all orders of $3.00 or over.—(adv.)

AUCTION SALE
UNCLAIMED FREIGHT
Atlanta & West Point R. R.

In accordance with the law, at 9 o'clock on
Wednesday Morning, June 4, 1913
at the local freight station of above mentioned line (fourth floor), located at the corner of Central Avenue and Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga., I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay freight, storage and other charges, 250 packages of unclaimed and refused freight.

M. J. BRADLEY, Agent,
Unclaimed Warehouse.

WORK FOR DEGREE AT THE SORBONNE

Some Interesting Reminiscences of Years Spent in Study and Travel While in Germany and France.

By LUCY LESTER.

European travel was one of the many things I had thought best to stow away in my wagon hitched to the proverbial star. But when the unexpected happened, and the opportunity for study abroad presented itself it didn't take me long to transfer my baggage from Emerson's wagon to the Kaiser Wilhelm, bound for Cherbourg. I was off for Europe to see how much French and German I might acquire in two years. That the supply with which I landed was woefully inadequate I am certain, for in common with most American girls fresh from college, I often felt more than I could express and I do not believe it was altogether due to the poverty of the French language.

Three months were spent in the American quarter where I acquired little French, but a wonderful liking for afternoon teas among my own compatriots. Having cherished, however, an ambition that called for a real knowledge of French life, I soon turned my back on my American cousins, with their rocking chairs and bath tubs and steamheated apartments and electric elevators and took refuge in a convent in the Latin quarter. My little cell, "Our Lady of Loudres," overlooked the rue de Chevreuse. Knew to all Americans as the street where the American Girl's club i

Never shall I forget th on when Sister Cyrille, in answer to a summons from the Mother Superior, came to lead me through the convent garden, past the beautiful little chapel and into the dormitory to my room. It happened to be next her own—a tiny little room furnished with a black enameled bed, a crucifix at the head, a picture of the shrine at Loudres on the wall and near the door a receptacle for holy water. I wasn't long in getting settled, and soon Sister Cyrille was back to see if I were comfortable. Scarcely had she crossed the threshold before her hands went up in an involuntary exclamation of horror. "Mon Dieu, Miss, you have put matches in the Benitier" (the basin for holy water). As far as I know that is the only time I ever transgressed the rules of the house.

Worked No Hardship.

In the convent we enjoyed absolute freedom and were left to come and go as we chose, provided we didn't choose to come after seven o'clock in the evening nor go before 5 a. m. This last restriction surely worked no hardship. The nuns devoted themselves entirely to their religious duties and to sewing and to teaching little French children, who boarded in the convent. Foreign students went outside for instructions.

Private tutors in French and German kept me hard at work getting ready for the open of the Sorbonne. Fortunately, I had several months in which to intervene, the non commissioned authorities at the University and arm myself with the yards of red tape required of a foreigner. Even the proverbially cheap student can furnish the eight dollars matriculation fee, but few can produce instanter the diploma packed away at home and that, in the south, almost unheard of instrument, a birth certificate. Indeed, I had never seen one until a young French medical student across the hall showed me hers. Without it let no one hope to enter a foreign university. In vain I begged the registar to accept as conclusive evidence that I was born, the fact that I stood before him. So there was nothing for me to do but write back home, tell them my difficulties and ask them to help me out of it. (There was no session of the recent Sociological congress in Atlanta, I enjoyed more than the one devoted to the discussion of the need of vital statistics in the South.) If it hadn't been for an obliging ordinary who was willing to affix the seal of Georgia to my father's sworn statement I should never have been able to enter the Sorbonne. The very size of my diploma too, looked as if it might militate against me. The afternoon I registered at the university I chanced to be the only American student applying for admission, and you can imagine my surprise when an official held up my diploma beside those from several European countries and remarked: "See how those Americans waste paper." The fact is a half dozen diplomas could have been placed on mine and there would have been still a neat margin left to represent the spread eagle.

Open, or Free Lectures.

Once matriculated the student has no further difficulty in getting on to the ropes. One soon learns that certain professors are very popular and that to get a good seat it is necessary to stand in line an hour or more. It was naturally the open or free lectures that were most crowded. Two, especially, I remember, conducted by M. Lauson and followed immediately by M. Faguet, a member of the French academy. Heated beyond endurance, packed by students and beggars who came in to get warm, it was almost impossible to keep awake, so close was the hall. There was absolutely no ventilation except by air forced through pipes.

A queer custom, one that I had never seen anywhere else was practiced by the professors of the Sorbonne. A few moments before the lecture began a man came on the rostrum and deposited a tray on which there was a bottle of water, a glass and two or three lumps of sugar. The professor having bowed his greetings to the class, devoted the next few minutes to the preparation of his sugared water. Not even a dash of lemon!

Russians were largely in the majority among the foreign students and as persecution was cruel in their homeland, they seized every opportunity to harangue the crowd, if by any chance a professor was late. The proctors, however, were most vigilant and scarcely had the agitator begun before he was led out and order was restored.

Visitors to the church of the Sorbonne a few years ago may have seen on the walls of the church, votive tablets, placed there in honor of the virgin, and at so much per square inch, by students grateful for having passed their examinations. On a subsequent visit to Paris, I note the practice has been discontinued. Whether the government has had a hand in this or whether the French have lost faith in that kind of help, it would be hard to say.

Thanks to the year in France under the instruction of an exacting Fraulein, I arrived in Germany much better prepared to enjoy life. In Hanover I found myself in a German family where the young lady of the house constituted herself a chaperone, and after a morning spent in study, she was sure to have some delightful plan on foot, some excursion for the afternoon to one of the nearby parks where we might sit around a coffee table (tea was left behind in France) and embroider while listening to music, or otherwise amuse ourselves. In the evenings there was always the opera or a military band in some public square.

It Isn't Expensive.

Everybody has such a good time in Germany and at so small a cost. An afternoon's excursion, miles in the country on the trolley, with beer or coffee and cake, rarely amounted to more than 15 or 20 cents. Music free. If Germans belong to the labor union, the school children are not allowed to affiliate. The daily sessions run from early morning until late in the afternoon. But then it requires serious effort to go through high or technical school in Germany. West Point standards are scarcely more exacting than the requirements of a government school. If their curriculum is high it is no less broad. Should you see a class of boys lying on what looks like carpenters' horses, going through curious frog-like motions, just remember they are being taught to swim on dry land!

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Before leaving Germany I made a short visit to the country, in the Harz mountains and on our walks we gathered so many buckets of mushrooms that I soon became an expert in classifying them. Far away in the mountains even, was to be seen that well-high universal sign "Verboten," and on one occasion our party actually braved the consequences and climbed the fence to find within the enclosure a world of good old Georgia blackberries.

LUCY LESTER.

A FEW WORDS ON PHILANTHROPY IN GEORGIA'S METROPOLIS

Ex-President of City Federation of Women's Clubs, and one of Georgia's First Club Workers.

MRS. NELLIE PETERS BLACK.

By Nellie Peters Black.

A request for information about the founding of the charities of Atlanta carries me back to my early childhood, when the war between the states, in the year '62-63, found Atlanta the head center of activities for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers of the confederacy. There were organizations of women vigorously at work caring for the needy sick in our midst. As a child I remember going with my mother to an improvised hospital located in rooms over what is now Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose's furniture annex.

I was greatly interested in seeing buttermilk, chicken, jelly and other nourishing articles of food distributed to the wounded soldiers. The thought of the happy faces when the good things were given the men has always lingered with me together with a remembrance of the great trainloads of soldiers who rode through our town on heavy laden box cars.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS.

After the war ended one of the first public institutions of charity that was organized was the Home for the Friendless. It was located where Rass has his store now, on Mitchell street, where Broad ends.

How swiftly other organizations have sprung up as the needs of our city increased until now almost every ward in our suffering humanity finds a response. The Methodist, Baptist and Jewish orphan homes shelter an army of bright boys and girls, many of them with one parent living, but from stress of circumstances not able to give the care and support which the child needs for its development. The King's Daughters hospital sheltered hundreds of patients who received the best of medical attention free of charge until the opening of the Grady hospital made it unnecessary to continue its work.

When the grand Cotton States exposition was held in what is now Piedmont park, a notable congress of women brought to our midst charitable workers who gave a wonderful impetus to the movement for the betterment of humanity and we point with pride to the organization of the Free Kindergarten association, which has had about 8,000 under its care since 1896.

The Sheltering Arms, with its homes for the daily care of children of working parents, came into existence and has for flourishing centers of activity in different parts of our city.

Then followed the "Home for the Incurables" as a permanent and most beneficent institution, and then the Old Woman's home opened its doors to the tired and weary and homeless gray-haired women who were left without a place to lay their heads.

CARRIE STEELE ORPHANAGE.

We have the Carrie Steele orphanage for negro children and the name keeps green the memory of a good woman who worked hard for her race. In the great book of life there are many pages which record the patient, unselfish work of women who gave of their time and money to the support of these and similar charities and we can point with much pride to the results for which the early founders are prayed and worked so earnestly.

Today Atlanta with her well-organized charitable association, which acts as a clearing house to sort the worthy from the unworthy who appeal for help, stands as an example of well-applied charity which makes her the model for other cities to copy.

We have a splendidly equipped Anti-Tuberculosis association where the nurses care for nearly 500 patients and are faithfully combatting the spread of the great white plague.

As a center of hospital and surgical work, Atlanta has patients who come from all quarters of the globe, besides the Grady, it takes free patients, St. Joseph's firmary, with the Catholic in charge, and the Baptist tabernacle Infirmary are ready to give free treatment to those not able to pay for it. In the short space of this article it is impossible to do justice to all the institutions that are doing useful work, but I have tried to tell something about those of which I have the most knowledge. What an army of men and women now rest from their labors who were founders of Atlanta's great charities and what an army has been raised up to fill their places and keep the work going on.

COMMERCIAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

By ANNE T. WISE,
Principal English-Commercial High School, Atlanta, Ga.

When commercial education was first proposed as an addition to the establishment curriculum of the high school, many a citizen shook his head solemnly, and did not hesitate to pronounce it "just another frill." However, wiser counsel prevailed, and what was once a mere experiment has become very rapidly an established fact and an important factor in the work of the high school.

The trend of the day in education is toward the things that are practical, that fit the boy or girl for life.

In our English-Commercial high school there is offered at present, but one course, requiring three years for completion. The requirements for admission, promotion and graduation are the same as those in any first-class literary high school. The school offers instruction of two kinds: First, instruction in general high school subjects; second, subjects intended to fit the student for work. The first kind of education supplies the necessary elements of general knowledge and culture; however, these general subjects, such as English, history, French, ethics, are taugh with a view to their commercial application as well. The commercial subjects are made clear and practical, and they fit our graduates for positions as stenographers, bookkeepers, secretaries.

Indisputable Testimony.

Our pupils soon realize that to be a successful business woman means much more than merely acquiring a knowledge of the practical studies. Leading business men of this city ask for our graduates, because their training in English means much in the way of obtaining accuracy in their correspondence. Numerous letters from some of the best known firms in this city and neighboring towns testify to the value of our training.

Long before graduation many of our girls are offered positions paying between $35 and $40 a month as beginning. In June, 1912, this school graduated thirty-one young ladies. Fourteen of that number had positions offered them fully a month before graduation night.

But a school such as ours, is really not filling every possibility until it will have been made a vocational school, equipped with courses in domestic science, cutting, fitting, sewing, millinery, applied drawing and designing. Such a school would attract the young woman who does not care for a purely literary course on the one hand, or the commercial work on the other. It would, I am sure, do much toward solving the question of "minimum wage," so far as many untrained girls in this city are concerned; for it would keep them in school at the age when they ought not to be allowed to enter the struggle for a living, unless it be absolutely unavoidable.

Choosing a Vocation.

In the largest cities the vocational schools go even farther than the mere preparation of the pupils for work. They offer advice, a sympathetic vocational guidance, that even the most anxious parent cannot give. There are committees of teachers who make a study of the pupils and the individual physical adaptation to certain industries. One of the largest problems of vocational adjustment is the need for information upon which to base a choice of vocation. The boy or girl, who must make a choice, ought to consider not alone salary, chance of advancement, length of hours, but also his special aptitude, the opportunities for mental growth, the service that he may render as a constructive social force.

We need a vocational school in the city of Atlanta. The English-Commercial high school is the logical center for that addition to our public school system; it should be given at once its much talked of building, so that the school may carry out its plans and aims cherished for it by Superintendent Slaton, the board of education and all those who care for a system of education which does not neglect the fundamental needs of any group of citizens.

His Objection.

A trolley company was contemplating running its line so that it would join a certain small town, at the time practically removed from the outer world, with a growing city. In the course of the hearings one farmer, who was prominent in affairs in the small town, argued persistently against the railway entering the village. But he advanced no real reason for his antagonism until the counsel for the railway asked him:

"Mr. Perkins, just what is your objection to our line?"

Then Perkins straightened up. He looked defiantly at every one in the room and said:

"This is a small village. We ain't got many folks here. If the trolley is brought here it will be easy to get out, and we might lose all the folks we have. That's my objection."

Similar.

Bacon—"Huxley said that an oyster is as complicated as a watch."

Egbert—"Well, I know both of them run down easily."—Yonkers Statesman.

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60 PEACHTREE ST. ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OUTDOOR SKETCH CLASS
June 14th to 28th
Miss Virginia Woolley will take a class in painting to White Path, a beautiful spot in the north Georgia mountains.
The scenery is wonderful, and the entire country around White Path is a delight to the artist.
For pamphlets containing rates, tuition and other information, Write to Miss Virginia Woolley, 402 Wesley Memorial Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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MRS. M. LOUISE WEBSTER, MISS M. J. WATTS, MANAGERS.
ALABAMA AND INDESTRUCTIBLE DOLLS
Hand-Painted China and Fancy Work of All Kinds.
Also, Porto Rican Laces and Sofa Pillows, etc., etc.
LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
"Shopping and Information Bureau."
Special attention to out-of-town customers. Purchases delivered promptly by "Parcel Post." Out-of-town catering a specialty.

COX College and Conservatory
College Park, Georgia.

Cox College and Conservatory is being recognized more every day as an institution for thorough instruction and high standards, in the Academy, College and Conservatory departments. Fifteen units are required for entrance to college. In history of 70 years it is today more thoroughly organized than ever before. Cox College is ideally located near Atlanta, the most progressive city in the South, and its health record is unsurpassed. It boasts of having the most modern equipment for instruction in literary and conservatory work, and it prides itself in its beautiful campus with many botanical specimens. Its well equipped libraries, laboratories and gymnasium add much to the proficiency of a thorough curriculum.
Cox College has always drawn patronage from the best families of the South, and it points with pride to its many students and alumnae who occupy some of the most prominent places in our Southland.
The present staff of officers and teachers in the literary and conservatory departments number thirty-one. The guiding principles in the selection of the faculty has been for moral worth and proficiency and its members represent some of the best American and European Universities and Conservatories.
Seventy-first session begins September 10th. Parents who desire for their daughters the best instruction under the most favorable surroundings, apply
COX COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY, College Park, Ga.

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Don't Experiment by sending your goods to some unreliable shop. It is just as easy to send your favorite gown, tailored suit, etc., to us, where they will be treated properly. Personal supervision in every department.
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Atlanta, Ga. Open June 16, 1913
The South's finest and most modern hotel.
306 rooms; 275 with private bath. Fireproof.
Rooms with running water and private toilet $1.00 per day.
Rooms with connecting bath $1.50 per day.
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WOMAN'S EDITION DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

Edited By
MRS. WOODS WHITE.

HISTORY OF GRAND OPERA IN ATLANTA

City Is in Great Debt to Officers and Members of the Atlanta Music Festival Association.

The page of the Woman's Edition of The Constitution devoted to music would not be complete without a few words regarding the Atlanta Music Festival association.

This organization, like every successful undertaking, had small beginnings. It was formed five or six years ago, by eleven devoted men, who, amid the duties of everyday life, the erection of skyscrapers, the accumulation of wealth, and the "mingle mingle strife" of the "maddling crowd," determined to bring into the life of Atlanta and the south, the softening, sweetening, elevating and artistic influences of music, of lofty music, of grand operatic music, as manifested in the world's greatest operas, sung by the world's greatest singers.

The task was a tremendous one, and hearts less brave would have quailed at the undertaking. It will be well to name these men. They were Colonel William L. Peel, who was the first and has remained the only president of the association, General Clifford L. Anderson, Mr. Charles B. Bidwell, Mr. Ben Lee Crew, Mr. James R. Gray, Mr. Victor H. Kreigshaber, Mr. John Murphy, Mr. Victor Lamar Smith, Mr. Robert S. Wessels, Mr. W. Woods White and Mr. George W. Wilkins. To these gallant pioneers have since been added the names of Mr. Harry M. Atkinson, Mr. John W. Grant, Mr. Clark Howell and Mr. John Temple Graves.

The association began with Grand opera concerts. These were followed by a short season of grand opera, consisting usually of about four performances. Each season showed increasing interest on the part of the public, until it was determined to try a week of opera. This was first done in 1912, and so brilliant was the success that it was repeated in 1912 with the week which ended but a short time ago, a week which not only surpassed all previous efforts in Atlanta, but which for attendance and receipts actually broke every previous record of the world.

And what have the people of the south been given? The answer is astonishing but true. They have heard the greatest operas of the world presented by the most famous singers from every clime. They have heard among others, Verdi's "Aida," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," and "Rigoletto," Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," "La Boheme," "La Tosca," and "Madam Butterfly," Wagner's "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin," Gounod's "Faust," Pouchielli's "La Gioconda," Mascani's "Cavalleria Rusticana," Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," Donizetti's "Lucia Di Lammermoor," and Damrosch's "Cyrano." These operas have been sung in their native tongues, some in Italian, some in French, some in German and one in English.

The singers have come from every corner of the earth, under the selection by the experts of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. There have been heard in Atlanta the most famous artists of Italy, Prussia, France, Bavaria, Austria, Bohemia, Poland, Spain, England and the United States. Even Algeria has been called upon to give up Gilly, and Reschigian comes from Turkey. A partial list of the names reveals the presence of Caruso, Jorn, Martin, Amato, Zanatello, Scotti, Gilly, de Segurola, Slezak, Goritz, Hinshaw, Griswold, Macnez and many others, scarcely less distinguished, while among the women may be found the names of Gadski, Farrar, Homer, Gluck, Hempel, Rori, Destinn, Fremstad, Rappold, Aida, Alten, Duchene, Sparkes, Mattfeld, Fornia and many more. Among the list of conductors who have been seen at the auditorium are Dr. Hertz, the greatest of Wagnerian leaders, Toscanini, the greatest wielder of the baton in the Italian school, Stirani, Hagemann, Pasternack and Tanara, Edward Seidle, the most distinguished technical director of recent times, who won his spurs in the famous opera houses of Paris, Milan, Berlin and New York, has been with us a number of seasons.

The appreciation in which grand operatic music is held throughout the south is clearly demonstrated by the increase in attendance each year.

HARVEY JOHNSON.

ALFREDO BARILI

Alfredo Barili is the man who, for twenty years, has stood at the head of musical life in the south. Atlanta has been his place of residence, but the south has felt his influence. Students from different states have studied under him here, and left to spread his fame; teachers have studied and gone out to try to carry on his work in their various fields, and pianists and singers of unusual attainment owe their proficiency and success to him.

As a young man Mr. Barili was a brilliant pianist with a future, but indifferent health drove him to the less exacting calling of teacher and composer, and his fame as both are not confined to our country. In the north, where his childhood and young manhood were largely spent his talents were early recognized. At the age of 10 years, when his first public appearance was made at Irving hall, in New York, the press showered the youthful musician with applause, and when some years later he returned from Europe; and again appeared before the public it was to meet with real ovation and praise.

When Mr. Barili came to Atlanta the place was yet young in musical development, but well-grown in responsiveness and appreciation. With the generosity and enthusiasm natural to him, the young artist set to work to give of the best of his art, to cultivate and to build up. And never was effort met with more willingness and readiness.

As the years have passed, Mr. Barili has withdrawn more into the seclusion of his studio, where he meets his students.

The six years of the Polymnia club alone was a gratuity such as falls but seldom to any community. The history of this company of amateur singers, headed by its gifted director, is the happiest in its every line. To a member they gave themselves to the true spirit of their motto, "Art for Arts Sake," and to this day a sort of radiance seems to invest the very recollection of it.

Concerts that, in a city of its size, and a musical development such as Atlanta then claimed, would have appeared impossible, were given in a manner truly surprising and reflecting the greatest credit. The Mendelsohn Quintette Club of Boston coming to Atlanta in 1888, was assisted by the Polymnia club in a highly successful performance; and this organization, one of the most famous in the country, would consent to come again in 1889 only on condition that it be assisted by the Polymnia.

At a concert given at the Give's Opera house in that same winter in which the Polymnia club was reinforced by a chorus of forty male voices and Wurm's orchestra the success was so pronounced and the delight of the audience so great, the newspaper accounts next day were hardly restrained within bounds.

In 1891 when the Polymnia was five years old, a complimentary concert was tendered the director by the members of the club, assisted by the chorus of forty male voices, and the most notable artists, both players and singers, then in the city. It was a great occasion, one of the largest and most fashionable audiences Atlanta had ever known assembling to do honor to the man who felt in that hour repaid for all his labors and works in their midst.

As a conductor Mr. Barili is eminently successful. When the Musical union brought the Theodore Thomas orchestra here in 1882, Mr. Barili had trained a chorus of ninety voices, and using Thomas's baton, he led the chorus and orchestra through a brilliant performance, Thomas himself publicly paying high tribute to the young conductor.

It was due largely to Mr. Barili that the first music festival in 1882 was an unqualified artistic success. The chorus of three hundred voices, which did such magnificent work, was trained and directed by him. It was at this time he scored the brilliant triumph in his playing of the Hiller concerto, the Philadelphia orchestra of thirty pieces being led by Sentz. On the last night of the festival, Barili's "Menuet," arranged for orchestra, was played to the delight of the admiring audience of his home people.

As a composer Mr. Barili is well known. His "Cradle Song" is played far and wide, and recognized as a composition of rare artistic merit

F. L. T.

MUSIC IN ATLANTA

THE "Atlanta Spirit" has gone forth into the world in many guises, attracting men and women, fascinating them and drawing them, as surely as the magnet draws the needle, into its ever enlarging and charmed circle. Despite all efforts to analyze its wonderful force, with Lorelei-like illusiveness it has evaded the wisdom of the savants and humble students alike, and today we favored ones only know that it is within our gates, each year causing the world, by some new manifestation, to stand agape.

Shall we believe, as Pythagoras would have us, and as Mr. Otto Kahn suggested in an after-dinner speech at the Capital City club last year, that the spirit of Athens, of Venice, of Florence, is again become reembodied neath our southern skies? Is it the imperfect realization of the dream of the ages, the brotherhood of man come true? Is it an example of condensed patriotism in this most American of our American cities? Or shall we accept the theory that its birth and childhood were encompassed right here in the noble hearts of Atlanta's early citizens, men and women whose Anglo-Saxon thrift and industry has made them forge steadily ahead in things material, and whose natural love of "the good, the beautiful and the true" has compelled them to give of their ever broadening heart and mind culture to help and cheer their beloved citizenry?

At any rate, as far back as forty years ago it began its constructive work in our musical life, and Euterpe herself could not sufficiently praise the splendid and progressive results accomplished. It was before the days of the demoralizing and devastating "Rag," all students resorting *to classic sources* for their study and exposition. We can understand how our city of 200,000 would be satisfied with nothing less than the finest in grand opera today, when thirty-five years ago the little town of Atlanta presented successfully with local talent such operas as "Martha" and "The Bohemian Girl."

So we propose a memorial to the men and women who were the patrons of music and the musicians of Atlanta in the early days: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mr. Barili, Madame Simon Werner, Mrs. Walter Weems, Miss Jennie Kennedy (Mrs. Crichton), Major Joseph H. Morgan, Professor Nospiellus, Mrs. P. H. Snook, Mrs. Hugh Angier, Major J. F. Burke, Mr. Charles C. Gilford, Mrs. Ed. Werner, Mr. Constantin Sternberg, Mr. Charles Wurm, Dr. E. Van Goldtsnoven, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Scrutchins, Mrs. W. F. Peck, Mrs. I. Clark, Mr. William Barnes, Mr. Fred Odeda, Mr. J. C. Courtney, Mr. B. B. Crew, Mr. W. Woods White, and last, but not least in the hearts of those for whom she so long and so unselfishly worked, Mrs. Mary Madden. We sincerely regret that limited space prevents our conjuring back other pleasant scenes and memories by the mere mention of other names still dear to their many admirers.

For the same reason we are prevented from expatiating upon the talents and renown of our present musicians and those who are building the surpassing reputation of our city in things musical.

As a meed of praise let us say that we believe that the future will prove them worthy to share the laurel wreaths with which we today crown the brows of the workers of yesterday.

MRS. W. WOODS WHITE.

MUSIC LOVERS ABUNDANT IN CITY 40 YEARS AGO

Professional Talent Was Welcomed in Old Days and Home Talent Was Appreciated.

Even before the time set in the caption of this article, when Atlanta was a small town, there is evidence at hand that the love of art, especially of music and the drama, prevailed in the cultured class of the city's population. Native talent, as well as the professional talent of the country visiting Atlanta, were welcomed and appreciated. Several years before the war the Murdock Dramatic club was a flourishing and popular dramatic association and gave creditable performances before large audiences.

During the war the "Atlanta Amateurs," a musical and literary association, was organized by gifted citizens whose career of unselfish devotion in the cause of the struggling confederacy has long ago become historic. The association was organized and conducted by Mr. William H. Barnes, a name famous in the early annals of Atlanta. The members were Mrs. Maria J. Westmoreland, Miss Frank Whitney, (Mrs. May Chas. W. Hubner), Miss Julia Whitney, her sister (Mrs. Jim Willis), Miss Jennie Sims (Mrs. J. L. Richmond), Misses Lizzie and Nannie Judson, Miss Rowena Hale (Mrs. D. Mobley), Miss Susie Sims (Mrs. Robert P. Trippe), Miss Lizzie Gowday (Mrs. W. A. Hayes), Geo. H. Hammond, Tom Nash, Dr. J. A. D'Alvigny and Jake Schane.

Mr. L. L. Porham, in a sketch of this association, written some years ago, says:

The Amateurs began giving entertainments for the benefit of confederate soldiers. They sung in Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Milledeeville, Marietta, and other cities of the south. They gave benefits to different confederate commands, one being the Raccoon Roughs, commanded by Captain (General) John B. Gordon, who had gotten the company up, and later commanded by Major J. L. McCollum, the present superintendent of the Western and Atlantic railway. When General John H. Morgan, who had been captured by the federals, escaped he came to Atlanta, and the amateurs gave him two benefits which netted $250. In fact, they gave all their receipts to the soldiers, for they were all well to do, and were inspired only by patriotism. Railroad fare and hotel bills were free. They had a permit from the Richmond government to go anywhere in the south. But the cause for which they sang themselves into the hearts of their countrymen was lost. war's rude alarums in 1864 disrupted the amateurs some of whom joined the army, and others were forced to refugee from their homes.

"At present the following are the only ones known to be living of the amateurs in the city: Mrs. C. W. Hubner, Mrs. J. L. Richmond, Mrs. Robet P. Trippe, Mrs. W. A. Haynes, Mrs. D. Mobley and Jake Schane an GG. H. Hammond. Their little hour upon the stage is but a memory—a pleasing memory with those who survive, as well as the thousands who heard their sweet melodies and listened to their interpretation of tragedy and comedy.

Same Then and Now.

The old "Atlanta Spirit" took fresh impulse and a few years after the close of the war bore blossom and fruit again in the beautiful field of music. There was an influx of new talent and the number of excellent teachers and professors increased rapidly.

The first musical association after the war was the "Beethoven" society, founded in 1871. It flourished for a number of years. At one time it had seventy-five active members and it did fine work in popularizing good music. W. H. Parkins was the first president of the society. Subsequently the "Florin" society was organized which did very creditable work. Both the "Beethoven" and the "Rossini" always had large and appreciative audiences at their public performances, exercising a wonderfully uplifting effect upon the musical culture of our people. Concerts of genuine frequently appeared and the programs were pleasingly diversified with classical as well as popular numbers.

For several years during the early seventies the cause of music in the Atlanta press was specially represented by a monthly magazine called "The Georgia Musical," published by Guilford, Wood & Company, and edited by the writer.

No File of Magazine.

It is to be regretted that a file of this magazine is not to be found today, as its contents would have given our readers many interesting musical and personal items of that period which has faded from memory.

Among the few names that happen to drift into my mind through the mist of many intervening years, names of men and women of talent who for a few years or for many, devoted their talent to the professional promotion of music in Atlanta, I note Mr. Alfredo Barili, Professor Hart Denk, the Von der Hoys Schulze family, Professor Sumner Salter, the talented and skillful popular Germ family, George and Charles Guilford, Professor F. Dreyer, Mrs. Simon Werner, Mrs. Peel, Mrs. Peck, Dr. Joe Semmins, Mr. Van Goldatsnoven, Major J. Morgan, Professor C. Sternberg, all of whom were brilliant lights illuminating the outward and upward path of the Muse of Music in Atlanta.

In the early days began the foundation work for the future musical culture. There was given the impulse for the artistic development of our city which has culminated in rich fruition in the present splendid standing in the minds and hearts of our people of an ever broadening love for the beautiful, the true and the good.

Atlanta's pioneers in music in those early far away days, sowed seeds in fertile soil which, thanks to our appreciative and enlightened public, have blossomed and fruited into the splendid yearly harvests which have blessed our city during the past few years, and which have made our beloved city known to the whole world as the music metropolis of the south.

But while we are justly basking in the glory reflected upon us by epochal success of our recent Metropolitan Opera Jubilee, let us not forget to give well earned praise to the living and the dead pioneers of forty and fifty years ago who sowed the seeds that brought the harvest, who laid the foundation of Atlanta's present day glory.

CHARLES W. HUBNER.

DISTINGUISHED SOPRANO IN ATLANTA

SYBIL OWEN HARTLEY,
Famous soprano, who has recently made her home in Atlanta.

ATLANTA MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

Photo by Stephenson.
MRS. JOHN LAMAR MEEK.

The immediate object of this organization is a permanent symphony orchestra, with all that this means for Atlanta's educational and civic prestige.

The three hundred members and subscribers yield an annual income of three thousand dollars, and a guarantor's list of ten thousand a year to supply the deficit, makes the financial foundation a strong one.

Fifty musicians comprise the orchestra, with the well-known composer and conductor, Mortimer Wilson, as leader. Alexandar Skibinsky is concert meister.

Four seasons of splendid concerts have been given, and they who have heard the work of the orchestra this season, under Mr. Wilson, will agree with the writer that his achievements have been marvelous, due almost as much to his popularity with the men as to his qualifications as a musician.

Mrs. John M. Slaton, the president, has brought to the association an influence so helpful and a personality so gracious and encouraging that her efforts have been productive of a remarkably increased interest in the association work. Mainly through her activity has the ten-thousand-dollar guarantee been raised.

But the backing of the Philharmonic orchestra should be more representative of the whole city, and an eventual membership of a thousand would awaken a universal sentiment, for its success.

Indeed, every city that is abreast with the thought of the times realizes the need of ministering to its people's sense of the beautiful.

Various towns throughout the south have already sought to make engagements with the Atlanta orchestra, and this, in itself, should appeal to every business man in the city.

New Orleans has an orchestra organized the past winter. So has Memphis, and in the later city the Business Men's club has donated $2,000 a year toward its maintenance.

Ours is the south's pioneer orchestra, and we should make it the best one in the southland.

The time has come when it is believed that the city can appreciate and support an orchestra of her own just as she has supported the annual season of opera, which has been such an inspiration to her people; and enjoyment of the best orchestral music will heighten the appreciation and understanding of the opera.

It is not unreasonable to hope that the Atlanta Musical association may become as great a factor in Atlanta as *its public spirit* and its *business* enterprise, and that the Philharmonic orchestra may be the means of making Atlanta as famous as a musical center as she is now famous for her commercial success.

And last, but not least, the support which Atlanta gives this splendid orchestra of her very own will determine, to a great extent, whether Atlanta can rightfully lay claim to being musical in the true sense of the term.

To hear the orchestra once is to be convinced of its merit, to be stimulated to join the Atlanta musical association. MRS. JOHN LAMAR MEEK.

Rice and Mushroom Croquettes. Entree—Soak 1-2 cup dried mushrooms over night, boil until tender in the water, and strain. Boil 1-2 cup rice in the water. Drain and dry, add 1 tablespoonful butter, salt, cayenne, and speck of nutmeg, 1-2 cup fresh or canned mushrooms and 2 beaten yolks. Form into croquettes, crumb and fry, and serve with mushroom sauce or sweetbread sauce.

Rice au Gratin—Boil 1 cup rice with 2 quarts water, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1-2 teaspoonful onion juice, and 2 tablespoonfuls sugar 20 minutes, drain through sieve, put back on stove, and add enough cream to make it rather soft, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, and steam until very light. Put in buttered dish, cover with 1 egg white beaten with a very little sugar and a drop or two of vanilla, add very fine bread crumbs, and put in oven until a light brown.

Rice Peaches or Pears—Mix 2 cups *warm boiled rice* with 1 egg slightly beaten, form into pears or pear shape, brush with egg white, with a small brush color sides delicately with pale pink, put a clove or a real twig in stem end, and place in hot oven until delicately tinted. Serve around meats.

Rice Pilaff with Tomato Cheese Cream—Mix 2 cups boiled rice with 2 cups stock, 1-2 cup tomato pulp, 1 teaspoonful minced onion, 2 tablespoonfuls minced ham, 2 of butter, 1 of minced or shredded green pepper, a little salt, and cream to make quite moist. Cook until rather dry, in a buttered mould in oven, turn out and serve with chicken or meat surrounded with the sauce. SAUCE—Peel and chop 2 small tomatoes with 4 tablespoonfuls grated cheese, 1-2 teaspoonful French mustard and tarragon vinegar, cook a moment, add salt, paprika, and 1-2 cup cream.

Rice Ring With Chicken Curry. Entree—Mix 1 cup chicken stock with 2 cups boiled rice, heat, and add 2 tablespoonfuls cream, remove from fire, add 1 beaten egg, turn into a ring mold buttered and dipped in milk, and when cold turn out and brown in oven. Fill with a chicken curry and serve.

ATLANTA'S ORGAN AND HER ORGANIST

Music Lovers of City Have Reason to Be Proud of Both, as They Are Pre-Eminent.

The grand organ at the Auditorium, Atlanta, stands as the finest example of the organ-builders' art in America, for although in the number of stops it is surpassed by several in the Auditorium organ at Portland, Maine, yet its wind-pressures are on such a gigantic scale that in effect it is still at the "top of the tree" as far as this country is concerned. It is one of the three organs of the world that possesses a 64-foot stop on the pedal organ, the echo organ, from its unique situation in Taft hall—an auditorium capable of seating 1,000 persons—has the finest effect of any echo organ in the world, owing to the space provided for it. It contains over 30 miles of electric wiring, and the different wind pressures are supplied by an electric motor of 30 horsepower.

Dr. Starnes was interviewed one day during the past week just as he was preparing to begin his regular morning practice. In speaking of the organ he said: "I could not get the same effects that I do on this, on any other organ in the country, and probably not even in Europe. As my father was an organ builder and likewise an organist, I early learned all about its mechanism. It is impossible that this one could not be duplicated."

Atlanta not only appreciates the organ, and the grand music, but also the organist. To begin with, it should be mentioned that Clarence Eddy, the dean of American organists, says of Dr. Starnes that he "is the best organist in the world who can, at sight, transcribe from an orchestral score to the organ."

Born In London Suburb.

Dr. Starnes was born in Lewes, a suburb of London. At the age of ten he was appointed organist of St. Annes church in his own town, succeeding his brother, who is now one of the prominent London organists, while his eldest brother is organist of All Saints church, Boxley Heath.

Dr. Starnes held this position for seven years, and then was admitted a student of the Royal Conservatoire at Brussels, where he studied under Lemmens, the master of Guilmant, Widor and Dubois, for four years. His master in composition being the celebrated Gevaert.

Upon completing his studies he appeared at the principal Parisian and Belgian concerts, and then returned home to London, where after the customary three years matriculation he took his degree of Doctor of Music. He was later appointed organist at The Royal Albert Hall, London, the world's largest concert hall, and at the same time became organist to the Richter Orchestral concerts, under Hans Richter, the festival conductor of Bayreuth, and one of the three pupils of Wagner.

Dr. Starnes later became the "coach" of Edward Lloyd, the greatest of English tenors, and prepared him for the first performances of Sullivan's "Golden Legends." Stanford's Latin "Te Deum," Elgar's "Characticus" and "The Dream of Gerontius" and other works.

He came to America, being called as the organist and master of the choristers to All Saints Episcopal Cathedral, Albany, N. Y., where he stayed ten years, until the Atlanta Music Festival association made him the offer that resulted in his giving up church work and becoming the city organist of Atlanta.

Honors Offered.

Dr. Starnes received the Doctor of Music degree (honoris causa) from St. Stephen's college, New York in 1910, and is also a fellow of the Imperial College of Church Musicians, London, the latter being conferred in appreciation of his efforts for music in America.

While Dr. Starnes cheerfully gives his services at opera and other important seasons, his specific duty as city organist is to give a recital, or to take part in a concert, the programs of his own arrangement, every Sunday afternoon. These programs are wholly of classic selections and are listened to by delighted audiences numbering usually about four thousand, and when the Music Festival association's chorals appear upon the program thousands have been turned away from the spacious doors of our great auditorium. These concerts are free and are paid for in part by the proceeds of the grand opera, sales and in part by voluntary contributions. It is the pleasure of the directors of the Music Festival association to confer this great benefit upon their fellow citizens.

MRS. W. C. JARNAGIN.

At the Clinic.

The rows of eager faces
Were smiling down on me!
A flame of bold wonder
Was their expectancy.
Then one spoke gently, and I knew
Their hope was not for me!

But after I am quiet,
The withered stalk of pain
Shall loose a floating promise
That joy may bloom again;
For some one lying here like me
Shall rise and walk again!

—LUCY HEALD.

The increasing usefulness of the public library is most marked as it serves all branches of the school system, the several literary clubs of the city, and the general public. It is a center of culture and intellectual progress, a place for reference to the student, whether general or technical, and *a source of* continued benefit to the people of Atlanta who find pleasure and profit in companionship with books. The young people of the city take an especial interest in the library. This is well when it is remembered that good books are great character builders. There have been recent additions to the shelves of valuable reference books of all kinds, and the reading and reference rooms are frequently sought by business men, mechanics, professional men and general classes of our people.

Work to Get Playgrounds.

Authorities on this question say that the playground movement is going to prove to a great extent the child problem of the future.

It is also said that if we had more playgrounds and junior civic leagues, there would not be the same need for juvenile courts and probate officers.

A playground unsupervised is worse than no playground. For small towns, this need can be met by volunteer committees from the Civic league, and Woman's clubs, who will direct at appropriate times the play hours.

OFFICERS OF THE ATLANTA CITY FEDERATION

Photo by Mackey & Co.

Reading from left to right: Mrs. Charles Haden, p resident; Mrs. F. J. Spratling, vice president; Mrs. W. B . Price-Smith, treasurer; Mrs. William Percy, secretary.

national. It may be summarized as follows:

A summer-school scholarship is given each year to one or more members of the association who are teachers in the Atlanta public schools.

A portion of the association's income is set aside as a fund for helping needy pupils through the Girls' High school.

The association elects the scholarship student for the Agnes Scott college scholarship.

There is provided out of the association funds each spring a lecture or course of lectures of worth, free to all the members.

There is held annually a reunion of all the alumnae.

The association is now working out a plan for a course of studies in sociology to be followed by its members through the winter, preparatory to the lecture work of the following spring.

MRS. A. H. SPAIN.

Council of Jewish Women.

The Atlanta section of the Council of Jewish women belongs to this national *organization* and *has a* membership of 210. They meet once a month, and at these meetings their programs consist of papers read and topics of the day discussed and a musical program rendered. This section gives to charitable, philanthropic and educational institutions, Jewish and non-Jewish. They personally visit the homes and hospitals bringing cheer to the inmates. They gave a book shower for the children's library of the Jewish Educational Alliance, and are keeping up the summer kindergarten work and have various entertainments for the young foreigners at the night school. They employ trained workers to meet the cars, boats, steamers and trains to protect young girls who come as strangers to this country and keep them from falling into wrong hands. If any come to Atlanta a card is sent to this council who place them in the right schools, see that their surroundings are morally and physically clean and see that they receive "a living wage." This Immigrant Aid Bureau *is maintained in foreign ports* and looked after by capable Jewish women.

MRS. LEO GROSSMAN, President.

Atlanta Free Kindergarten Association

The work of the Free Kindergarten association is along philanthropic lines and there are seven schools under their care with an enrollment of 460 children. The teachers have not only the Kindergarten children in the morning but have the older boys and girls for a *"Story Telling Hour" in the* afternoon and give cooking lessons to the girls. There is a Mothers' club which has held 64 meetings during the past year with 310 women present; 906 garments were distributed by the teachers and 924 garments were made by them to the homes, *63 meetings* of the poor, but worthy girls, of the mountain district. They are doing a fine work in teaching the girls to sew, cook, can and preserve fruits and vegetables and had quite a fine display of needlework and canned fruits and vegetables at Georgia State federation in Atlanta last year.

Mrs. E. W. Lazarus is president.

Needlework Guild.

The Atlanta branch of the Needlework Guild report that the annual collection, of new garments and household linen made in the November meeting, netted to more than five thousand pieces, which were packed and sent to twenty-eight of the public schools of Atlanta. The guild looks forward hopefully to a hearty co-operation in its collection this coming November, and feels that not less than ten thousand garments ought to be received for distribution. The eight hundred or more children of the Day Nurseries, the hundreds in the orphanages, the charity patients in the hospitals and *rescue* homes, create a constant great need for warm clothing, towels and bed linen, and it is the work and joy of the guild to receive offerings for these purposes from the Atlanta public, and to see that the gifts are counted, sorted, packed and safely transported to the various *institutions* and agents.

In April at the call of the National Red Cross association, the guild gave notice of a collection for the flood sufferers, with the result that in less than a week from the making of the call, more than ten thousand second-hand *garments and* over five hundred new garments were received, sort-ed, packed, and on their way to the Red Cross headquarters in the flood district.

MRS. EDWARD BROWN, Pres.

Sheltering Arms.

The Shelterng Arms' association was organized in 1893 and are federated with the national, state and city organizations.

Their object is philanthropic and *support four day nurseries, four* kindergartens and one settlement of all branches at Whitehall Mills Their day nurseries average about 125 children cared for per day.

These are:

1. The Osgood Sanders Day Nursery, 161 Walton *street, managed by the* Sheltering Arms' board. Mrs. Gilbert Fraser, president.

2. The John Barclay Day Nursery, managed by the Barclay Day Nursery circle. Mrs. Lee Jordan, president.

3. The Cornelia Moore Day Nursery, managed by the Order of Old Fashioned Women. Mrs. W. D. Ellis, president.

4. The Whittier Mills Day Nursey, at Whittier Mills, managed by Mrs. Mary Walford.

The expenses of the first three of these are paid by the Sheltering Arms.

MRS. GILBERT T. R. FRASER, President.

Atlanta Art Association.

A number of years ago, a dozen men and women *formed* the Atlanta Art association, of which Mrs. Samuel M. Inman is president.

The association has taken charge of many fine art exhibits and has brought celebrated lecturers to Atlanta.

In 1910 the city of Atlanta ceded a site for an *art museum provided* some part of the building is erected within five years.

The Art association is a member of the American Federation of Arts, and has sent a delegate to its convention in Washington for the last two years. The present membership is about 200. The dues are $5 per year. Meetings are held on the last Wednesday of each month.

A full description of the work of *this active* association will be found on the Art page.

MRS. S. M. INMAN, President.

Grand Army of the Republic.

The Woman's Relief corps was organized twenty-five years ago. Its special duty is to assist the O. M. Mitchell Post, G. A. R., in the care of old and feeble veterans; to give relief to needy families of veterans; to furnish flowers and to help in decorating the graves of soldiers buried in the National cemetery at Marietta, and those buried at Okland and West View.

At the close of the Spanish-American war, at different times there were some three thousand soldiers shipped to Fort McPherson wounded. Mrs. J. P. *Averbill* was president at that time, and the corps took up this splendid work of caring for the sick men, providing them with clothing, etc., spending hundreds of dollars in this relief work.

At the time of the Memorial service for Gen. Joe Wheeler, in which the blue and gray participated, a committee from the corps served with that a, pointed with the U. D. C. and from the city at large, in attendance upon Mrs. Jefferson Davis' funeral. Mrs. D. R. Bootes is president for the current year.

Associated Charities.

The Associated Charities has two advisory committees, which meet once a week for an hour to discuss with *the district agents of the office* plans for the rehabilitation of families, which means not just a distribution of material relief, but the restoration of each family as quicly as possible and as completely as may be to a self-supporting, self-dependant condition.

The committees are supposed to be in touch with all the various relief agencies of the city, county and state, and to be concerned with and have in mind ideas of reform, prevention and positive constructive work. There are, the personnel of the committee is very important. We must have intelligent, wide-awake and sympathetic members; who will represent the community common sense and charity, and so we are not limited to sex. We have been fortunate in securing two doctors, two lawyers, five preachers, two business men, two club women, two mothers and seven social workers,

MISS JANET WHITE,
MISS LELA BECKER,
MISS LOTTIE RAMSPECK,
MISS MINNIE VAN EPPS,
Agents.

Railway Conductors.

Golden Rod Division No. 43, Ladies' Auxiliary to the order of Railway Conductors, was organized November 14, 1895. Our work is not restricted to any special line. We feel that to scatter roses in the pathway of the living results in more effectual good than to cover the bier with flowers. We have an efficient corps of officers, always cheerful and prompt in the performance of their respective duties. Officers for 1913 are: president, Mrs. W. S. Gaar; vice president, Mrs. W. L. Alcutt; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. D. S. Walraven.

Woman's International Auxiliary to I. T. U.

The Woman's International Auxiliary to Typographical Union became affiliated with that body in August, 1902.

The objects of this auxiliary are to create a closer and more fraternal feeling between the families of members of the union; to promote sociability; to render assistance necessary in time of sickness and trouble; to instill the principles of trade union*ism* in the women relatives of the members; to advance the interests of all labels recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

In advancing these labels it means that good conditions exist, and fair wages given, which means a direct benfit to the home.

The auxiliary is gaining ground, and will continue to gain wherever its objects and aims are understood.

MRS. JESSE JOHNSTON, President.

Florence Crittenton Home.

For the year ending May 1, 1912, the Florence Crittenton home sheltered and cared for 78 girls and 52 babies. Eleven of these girls are married and are living in homes of their own, twenty-seven have been placed in good positions, twenty four have returned to their parents or guardians and six have been transferred to other institutions. Receipts amounted to $4,811.99, expenses, $3,483.07 besides $600, raised otherwise for repairing the building.

Splendid work has been done in the home and for the home by the different committees. The devotional committee has sabbath service, a *prayer service every evening* held by the girls, and Friday afternoon prayer service, conducted by Mrs. H. H. Tucker, chairman. Mrs. E. H. Fraser is chairman of the wardrobe committee, which furnishes clothing for destitute girls.

MRS. F. M. ROBINSON, President.

Woman's Board of City Missions.

The Methodist women's board of city missions was organized in 1895. In *considering their field for work*, they decided to begin in a location just out of the city in the vicinity of the Fulton Bag and Cotton mills. From a kindergarten and day nursery the work has broadened and strengthened until a permanent settlement home, or Wesley house has been established with six salaried resident workers.

The following ladies composing the board of city missions have this work in charge: President, Mrs. R. P. Millam; first vice president, Mrs. W. R. Hammond; second vice president, Mrs. H. W. Grant; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. A. Mauck; recording secretary, Mrs. W. S. Jenkins.

Nineteenth Century History Class.

The *Nineteenth* Century History class was organized in 1888.

The first study was the Chautauqua course and after its completion the study of American History of the nineteenth century. Through the twenty-eight years of its existence, the class has had *approximately one hundred* members, and only two of the original members remain. Mrs. W. P. Patillo and Mrs. James Jackson. The class are members of the state and city federations and respond liberally to calls from those organized bodies.

The class has been signally honored by having a number of its members elected to prominent positions in both club, patriotic and religious organizations, one having been president of the State Federation of clubs, three presidents of the Atlanta Woman's club, and three presidents of the city Federation and one president of the Georgia division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and two presidents of the Atlanta chapter of the U. D. C., have been regents of the *Daughters of the American Revolution*, and two have been vice president general of the national organization. Two have been president of the Young Women's Christian association, one chairman of the soldier jubilee, and one president of the Atlanta Woman's Missionary association. One of the members of this class has published several volumes of genealogical record of inestimable value, and one was the author of a history of the United States, which is used as a text book in our public schools. They are proud of the fact that five of their members have been wives of judges of the supreme court of Georgia, one member, the wife of a supreme court justice of the United States, and another the wife of a governor of Georgia, who is now a United States senator.

MRS. VASSAR WOOLLEY, President.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A.

The object of the auxiliary is to give such help and encouragement to the Young Men's Christian association as we can, and to hold ourselves in readiness to serve their interest when called upon.

The work of the auxiliary is done through monthly meeting, voluntary service of the officers and committees, dues, offerings and intercessary prayers.

The programs of the monthly meetings consists in devotional exercises, business, library and social.

Our efforts for the present year are directed toward the erection of the new Y. M. C. A. building.

We have a membership of over two hundred ladies. They are divided into ten circles, each circle being responsible for $50, during three years' time, to *complete our pledge of $18,000* for the erection of the new Y. M. C. A. building.

Our auxiliary is federated with the City and State Federation of Women's clubs, and respond to all their calls made upon us.

The officers for 1913 are: President, Mrs. William E. Clark; vice president, Mrs. W. M. Nicholds; recording secretary, Mrs. A. L. Norris; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. J. Winter; treasurer, Mrs. C. P. Taylor.

Decatur Woman's Club.

The Decatur Woman's club was organized in June, 1908.

Mrs. H. G. Hastings was president of the club during the first two years, and during this time the organiza*tion was perfected, cleaning-up day* inaugurated, the cemetery was beautified and general interest stimulated in civic improvement work.

The following year a public kinder*garten And a free circulating library* were established.

Mrs. W. H. S. Hamilton has been president during the year just closed, and in many respects it has been the most successful year in the club's history. Splendid work has been done by the *educational* and library work has been greatly enlarged, and the club has co-operated most effectively with the board of trade and the board of directors of many things which have been done for the beautifying the town and for the public good.

Anti-Tubercular Relief Committee.

The relief committee of the Anti-Tuberculosis association has been in operation for two years. It is composed of Woman's societies in the *churches of Atlanta and vicinity* and literary clubs. The purpose is to give relief in emergency cases of tuberculosis, where the patients' condition calls for immediate assistance, such as arrangements for outdoor sleeping, clothing as the preparation for the entrance to a sanitarium, and many other such calls. Tubercular patients are often reported to the association by the churches and a nurse is then sent immediately, to investigate the needs. Relief sometimes takes the form of a loan of money. Clothing, food and medical care, as far as possible, is furnished by the association.

If all tubercular patients can be brought under reliable supervision, which is the aim and purpose of the relief committee, the disease will soon be under control, and its spread checked.

MRS. H. H. HALE, Chairman.

Every Saturday History Class.

Organized October 20, 1894. Strictly a study club. Number of members limited to twenty-one. This club is in thorough sympathy with all movements for the betterment of city. The past year $10 was contributed to the students' aid fund, and $40 to the Tallulah Falls school, and $20 to the education committee to be applied to the Emily Park memorial.

MRS. SAMUEL LUMPKIN, President.
MRS. FRANK E. BLOCK, *Vice president.*
MRS. ISABEL O'HEAR, Secretary.
MRS. JOHN MARSHALL SLATON, Treasurer.

The Round Table Study Club.

The Round Table Study club is only what its name implies, although it has recently formed itself into a Circle of the Needle Work Guild, and the members are all actively engaged in work in the other organizations.

This year the club has been studying women's work, and among the articles exhibited at the meetings, belonging to the different members, are: Some Satsuma ware from Japan; coloniha ware from Java; a gold, beautiful hand wrought embroidery from India and Japan; hand woven bed spreads and sheets dating from colonial days; Venetian Point and Brussells lace; a sampler wrought in 1805; and many other articles, all pertaining to the program of study mapped *out for the year.*

Mrs. R. C. Patterson, who is president of the club, is now serving her third term, and is active club woman, as well as a magazine writer, being contributor of short stories to several of the monthly magazines.

Inman Park Chrysanthemum Club.

The work of this club is mainly the culture of flowers with a very special attention to the growth of chrysanthemums. Annual exhibits are given and prizes awarded for the best display of home-grown flowers.

Woman's Psychological Study Club.

The club was organized in 1906. It has a membership of about one hundred. Dues are one dollar per year.

During the last year in conjunction with the Atlanta Psychological society this club has succeeded in bringing to Atlanta three of the foremost teachers, lecturers and authors in the domain of psychology.

Prof. Henry Harrison Brown, of San Francisco, who gave us six lessons in the fundamentals of phychology.

In February Mr. T. Harry Gase, of Los Angeles, gave a course of five lessons in life building in the 20th century through constructive living and *thinking.*

Henry Frank, of the Liberal Thought church, of New York, gave three public lectures under auspices of this club. During the summer recess Mrs. Ashby gave a course of seven lessons in Cosmogony and Evolution which was well attended by those interested in phychological subjects.

We believe in getting a hold of philosophy and applying it constructively to life conditions and problems here and now, making it operative as well as speculative.

MRS. D. E. ASHBY, President.

Florence Crittenton Home.

The oldest, best organized and equipped *rescue home in the city for girls* and women. It has been doing its unobstrusive, effective work in Atlanta for over twenty-five years. Its only needs to be properly financed by the community to take care of all wayward cases, not maternity cases alone. It co-operates with city and county authorities in all rescue work.

In a measure the home is self-supporting. All the household work is done by the inmates. Fully two-thirds of the girls taken into the home are unable to *pay for anything* and have not sufficient clothing.

The largest majority of girls respond to the labors in their behalf, and after their sojourn in the home go out either to their own homes or other fields of usefulness and some*times into places of trust and respon*sibility.

MRS. F. M. ROBINSON, President.

REPORT OF CIVIC WARD CLUBS OF CITY ORGANIZED THROUGH EFFORTS OF CITY FEDERATION

The Civic Ward Clubs of Atlanta, Organized Through the City Federation.

THE ten civic clubs representing as many wards, organized in 1911 by Mrs. Woods White, president of the City Federation of clubs, have, to a club, accomplished splendid work in particular; and catching the true federated spirit, have aided and co-operated in general in all good work for the individual, the city and *the masses.*

The first work done by these civic ward clubs immediately after the organization, was for "cleaning-up day," April 19, 1911, a day inaugurated by Mrs. Sam Jones, former president of the City Federation, for the purpose *of creating a public sentiment for* cleanliness.

It is impossible to tell in limited space the far reaching good the civic clubs have accomplished; they have been regular "trash lifters," "fly destroyers," and have been active in season and out of season "in promoting, by education and active co-operation, a higher public spirit, and a better social order."

The First Ward Civic club was the first to try to better the conditions around the public school in their ward and to enlist the negroes of their ward in "cleaning-up day." Mrs. Howard L. Bass, the charter president, enrolled the names of one hundred and sixty-four. The members also took great interest in the movements on foot for more carts, more screens, and another crematory.

The David Street School Junior Civic league in the tenth ward was the first junior civic club to be organized—a work done by the children of this school deserves special mention. *The first prize offered the school children* for "cleaning-up day" has been won by this school for both years.

With an enrollment of 382 pupils the number of pledges secured was 12,400 or 24 pledges per child.

SECOND WARD CIVIC CLUB.

"The Second Ward Civic club began a most commendable and patriotic movement, namely the building of a suitable war museum and cyclorama. In a petition to council the club stated that the war painting of the "Battle of Atlanta" costs fifty thousand dollars, and yielded a revenue of five thousand a year to the city. They requested all the federated clubs of the city to petition council in order that this most valuable painting, and other war relics, might be suitably housed and preserved." The club soon after organization had four hundred members, and in addition to their general work prepared interesting programs for their monthly meetings, having a special paper on the topic selected followed by general discussion of the topic.

In 1911, this club received a beautiful silver loving cup, given by Mr. F. J. Paxon, president of the chamber *of commerce. The Atlanta* Constitution, Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Georgian for the best all-round report concerning conditions in the ward, of work done, and work planned for "cleaning-up day." Mrs. Courtland S. Winn was the charter president, Mrs. P. H. Gay is now the president, and reports that all members are pleased with the work accomplished in the last year, for the yards are better kept, and the children are being educated to look forward to "cleaning-up day," and they are most energetic in getting the pledges signed. Another notable improvement accomplished by this club was getting a sidewalk on part of Atlanta avenue, that was very much needed.

THIRD WARD GETS PRIZE.

The Third Ward Civic club (Mrs. John Justis, president) in the spring of 1911 received its first prize awarded by the newspapers and chamber of commerce for the best report on "cleaning-up day." At its inception, the club had only twenty-six members, but now there are four hundred members, besides the officers of the club. The ward is divided into sections, a chairman for each section.

At the regular meetings of the club complaints are received from any of the members of the league, the police as need the assistance of the sanitary department, are turned over to the committee, and forwarded by the chairman to the inspector of the ward, with a request from the club to have the conditions corrected.

After the regular order of business is gone through with, the members enter into an informal discussion of some topic which has been given out at a previous meeting for study. Mrs. W. H. Kirkpatrick was the charter president.

Fourth Ward Club.

The Fourth Ward club, Mrs. Lymon J. Amsden, president, claims the distinct honor of being the first Civic Ward club to federate with the City Federation, a month after organization. The activities of the club have been mainly along the lines of educating themselves to the needs of the ward, and the particular work undertaken by this club, is the securing of more play-grounds, and also to create a sentiment for a large and beautiful park to be located in this ward. A committee from this club with other clubs, at the request of the president of the Seventh Ward club called upon the finance committee of the city council, in regard to better sanitary equipment.

Fifth Ward Club.

The Fifth Ward Civic club, Mrs. J. B. Oxford, president, has been greatly aided in her efforts in behalf of her ward by the valient work of the school children. For the past two years the Home Park school, and State Street school children worked hard, and secured many promises for "cleaning-up day." They had two great incentives for work, civic pride, and an ambition to win one of the prises offered by the chamber of commerce.

Sixth Ward Club.

The Sixth Ward Civic club, Mrs. T. T. Stevens, president, have always observed the "cleaning-up days," and accomplished much needed work in this ward. Some of the members of the club have done work among the negro residents, to arouse them to the *sense of the need of better sanitary* conditions among their people, and the results of their labors are very gratifying.

SEVENTH WARD HAS BANNER CLUB.

The Seventh Ward Civic club is called the "Banner Civic Club." The object of the club is to promote by education and active co-operation, a higher public spirit and a better social order.

The first work after organization was for "cleaning-up day." The club won two of the prizes offered for this "cleaning-up day," silver loving cup for the greatest number of promises for "cleaning-up day," and a handsome pin to the individual procuring the greatest *number of promises.* The vice president, Mrs. Emmie Stewart won the prize. The club also won a prize for the best organized club. At the end of ten days after organization, there were five hundred members.

The club is thoroughly organized *for work, divided into committees;* the park and play grounds committee doing splendid work. Congressman William Schley Howard sent the vice chairman of this committee, Mrs. Stough, all kinds of garden and flower seeds in the fall and spring for the club. In the distribution of these seeds they encourage the making of backyards into vegetable and flower gardens.

The club has written several petitions "to the powers that be." It was the first civic club to agitate the question of more money for the sanitary department, showing by authentic statistics for the work to be done, how inadequate the equipment.

By request the other civic clubs cooperated and sent representatives from *their respective clubs to go before* the finance committee, and have that they set aside more money for the sanitary department. The members of the club is active in procuring homes for the Corn club boys.

There has been two silver teas given by this club, *and* the money divided between the two Seventh Ward street schools, to beautify their yards; the Lee street school winning one of the prizes offered by the chamber of commerce last year. Officers for 1913-1912: Mrs. R. T. Connally, president; Mrs. W. M. Jenkins, vice president; Mrs. C. P. Stough, recording secretary.

The Seventh Ward Junior Civic club organized last fall, is the first child of the Seventh Ward club. This baby is a lusty child now full of good works, as their report shows which prize winning club's report is. The report of this club is written by the talented young secretary, Miss Catherine Hachett.

Eighth Ward Club.

The Eighth Ward Civic club, Mrs. E. C. Cartledge, president, have many things to their credit for betterment. The conditions in the ward are most favorable, but the club holds itself in readiness to aid the ward in any unforseen calls. They are very active in urging the improvement on West Peachtree street.

Ninth Ward Club.

The Ninth Ward Civic club, Mrs. William Kriegshaber, president, was the first to hold their meetings in the school house, and the work done by this most successful in increasing their membership in a short time to over two hundred, and in beautifying yards, vacant lots, and removing *unsightly* objects from the roadways.

This club has co-operated in having measures adopted which tend to increase the healthfulness of the city at large, and to make conditions more sanitary.

Tenth Ward Club.

The Tenth Ward Civic club, Mrs. M. L. Roberts president, first work for improvement, was to continue in "the work of improvement of the Woolen mills district in which had been started the planting of vegetables, and flower gardens, and the arousing interest in civic pride.

This is the baby ward, and the club has many problems to face. The school children in the ward are exemblning the spirit of civic pride in *their work for "cleaning-up day."*

Two of the small children in the Oakland City school, Louise Maier and Emma Ingram secured 756 signed promises for cleaning up day; one securing 396 and the other 360. They also secured the third prise *offered* by the *chamber of commerce* in the recent cleaning up campaign.

WHAT DRAMA LEAGUE CAN DO FOR SOUTH AND WE FOR DRAMA

By Carolyn Cobb.

The drama today is the most vital form of literary expression. To create a national audience for a national drama is the aim of the Drama League of America. The Drama League can perform a special and peculiar service for the south in bringing her people in touch through the general literature of the league, the play bulletins, and the information of various kinds, which is passed through the medium of the league, and organized in every section of the country.

The south in return can contribute her part toward the activity of the league, in the way of plays, looking forward of her talent, and by a general co-operation.

She must play her part in the national drama, which is in the making. Nowhere in the world is there to be *found in a people more* temperament, more poetic feeling, more intense emotional living than in the south. She possesses material for drama of a high order. For background she has a history teeming with poetry and tragedy, and the pathos and bravery of a people now rebuilding broken and *shad*owed hopes.

In the south's very language we find material. As Synge wrote into poetry the speech peculiar to his people, so a skillful playwright with insight and skill and sympathy can interpret in drama what we have of truth and beauty all our own. The south is coming into what is here and now the world of culture. The Drama league is the voice in the wilderness preparing the way for a higher appreciation of the fine arts, of which there is none greater.

'The Pen and Brush Club.

The Pen and Brush club is the City Federation's youngest child.

The club meets every Saturday evening in the Carnegie library with portfolio, sketch pad and charcoal to sketch the posed model.

The class is composed of painters, illustrators and newspaper artists, all working to get the practice that will help in his individual line.

The membership fee is used to purchase prints and the club expects soon to have a room of its own and does *to be a benefit to Atlanta and to ac*complish a great deal in artistic lines.

MISS VIRGINIA WOOLLEY, Pres.

West End Study Class.

The West End Study class is a club organized with the purpose its name implies—for study and improvement. Its social feature is only incidental, but none the less pleasant.

Among the subjects which have been studied are: "Applied Sociology," "Our Country: Its Government, Society, Art, Literature and Resources," "The Spanish: Its Past and Present, Intellectual and Industrial," "Our Business: The Home and What Relates Thereto." From time to time a lecturer or speaker with subject pertinent to the line of study is invited to address the class, *thereby enlivening its work.*

The club belongs to the city and state federations.

A nominal annual assessment meets certain small obligations; this year they were to Tallulah Falls school's students' aid, Sarah Platt Decker Me*morial fund, and entertainment of* state federation.

MRS. JOHN E. WHITE, President.

AN APPRECIATION.

The City Federation, in behalf of the clubs represented and individual members, wishes to express appreciation of the courtesy and kindness of McCrary & Co., to whom we are indebted for the pictures on *the City Federation's* pages.

Department of Missions

Edited by Mrs. James Jackson

Before considering the organization of the various missionary societies of the different denominations in Atlanta it may be well to take a glance at the very beginning of work for women, which had its origin in England, antedating that done in the United States by many years.

In the year 1834 an American missionary in China, Rev. David Abed, was on his way home for a much needed rest. He returned by way of England, and while in London he was invited to address a little company of ladies gathered in a private parlor in what was destined to be, perhaps, the most important afternoon tea in history.

The hearts of these women were stirred as he told them of the degradation which he had witnessed in India, and delivered the message of some Chinese women, "Are there no female men who can come to teach us?" Would they not, he asked, stretch out a helping hand to their sisters?

A SWIFT RESPONSE.

The appeal met a swift response. A group of women of different denominations formed themselves into a society for the purpose of meeting [illegible] so powerfully described. This was called "The Society for Promoting Female Education in the East." Thus was founded the oldest of the great missionary boards of women.

After delivering his message in England with such marked success, Mr. Abed returned to his own country to attempt to arouse his countrywomen to the same great opportunity. He spoke to large groups of women in New York city and met such encouraging response that the organization of a woman's board of missions to do distinctive work among the women of the east was seriously contemplated. But the inovation was so stoutly resisted by the denominational boards (composed of men) that the new organization was given up and woman's work for women in heathen lands postponed for more than thirty years.

TELLS THE SAME STORY.

In 1860 the wife of a Baptist missionary in Burmah, Mrs. Mason, returned home on furlough from her field of labor. She had the same story to tell of degradation of women in heathen lands which Mr. Abed had told. She succeeded in interesting a body of women in New York. A society was organized in February, 1861, entitled "The Union Missionary Society." The membership included women of many denominations.

Mrs. Thomas Doremus was elected its first president—a woman about whom clustered all good graces, she had intellect, beauty, wealth, high social position, and with all was deeply pious. To the character and influence of Mrs. Doremus the missionary work of the world is in debt. A few years after the organization of the Union Missionary Society the different churches began to organize women's missionary societies.

But we will let the denominations in Atlanta tell their own story.

Congregational Church.

In 1801 the Congregational women established a society called the "Boston Female society for promoting the diffusion of Christian Knowledge." This society was organized "to diffuse the gospel among the people in the newly settled parts of the country, among the Indians and through more distant regions as circumstances shall invite, and the ability of the society shall admit." It was later absorbed in its foreign department by the organization of the American board. The consecration and the sacrifices of the Congregational women in this early period was almost marvelous.

In 1868, the first of the great denominational woman's boards was organized by the Congregational church. It was becoming clear that no interdenominational society could rouse the churches to the vastness of their opportunities.

With characteristic New England thoroughness months were spent by the Congregational women in preparation.

Frequent meetings for prayer and conference were held, and at last, after eight months of continuous agitation, a meeting was called in the old South church, Boston. The moving spirit in these preparations was Mrs. Albert Bowker, later the inspiring president of the society. Forty women responded to the call.

This was formed the New England Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Later it was changed to the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Congregational church, thus removing the limitations of its field to New England.

The new society received a testing at the time of its first annual meeting. A real genuine blizzard was raging, and many of the faithful workers, as they drove across country to catch a train, or plowed their way through the almost-impassable streets, wondered if any one else would be there. What was their amazement to find 600 women, not only from suburban towns, but even from surrounding states, had assembled to give thanks to God for His goodness.

They had raised $5,000 this first year, and had put seven missionaries in the field. The work began in weakness was growing in power.

We are now supporting or helping support missionaries in the following countries: Turkey, India, Africa, Ceylon, China, Japan, Micronesia, Austria, Philippine Islands, Spain and Mexico. In these different fields there are 600 missionaries, male and female. As already stated, 106 stations and 1,353 outstations. We have over 300 native pastors, 684 preachers and catechists and 2,600 teachers, making the corps of Christian laborers over 5,000—in all of which the women bear a most important part.

In World Missions.

The women have their own "woman's board of missions," which serves as an auxiliary to the parent society. These women raised last year $333,900, thus sustaining 218 women as missionaries from the home land, besides supporting a very much larger number of native helpers in colleges, schools, kindergartens and hospitals. The headquarters are in the Congregational house, Boston, Mass., from which are sent forth abundant literatures, missionaries, teachers, doctors, nurses and evangelists to foreign lands in all climes.

The Home Missionary society of the Congregationalists was also among the very first organized for the purpose on the American continent, in 1826. The receipts, last year, totaled $294,631, with which they sustained 1,778 home missionaries, who ministered to 2,513 churches in forty-seven states. They are also organized, nationally, in a "Home Missionary Federation." Another missionary society, sustained by the Congregationalists finds its work also in the home land, namely, the "American Missionary association, which received from the churches, last year, the sum of $495,303. In addition, the societies for ministerial relief, for church and parsonage building, and for Sunday schools—all have their woman's departments, contributing generously to the common cause. In fact, their organizations, methods of work, headquarters, literature, officers and missionaries compare most favorably with the present societies originally established by men.

Last year our woman's board paid into the treasury $550,000. Since organization of our women 103 years ago, in mission work, we have raised considerably in excess of ten million of dollars.

MRS. A. B. AVERILL.

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Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In the year 1878 the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south met in Atlanta, and authorized the women of the church to organize for foreign missionary work. That year we entered only one field, China; now we are carrying on work in China, Korea, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil and are preparing to go into Africa. The first year we sent out only one missionary, Miss Lochie Rankin, who is still doing effective work; now we have 124 missionaries in our different fields. When we had only one school, but now we have twenty-eight boarding schools, seventy day schools and fifty outstations, with 10,000 women and children under instruction.

A school opened in China a few years ago for the education of high class Chinese girls is so crowded that the pastors have taken active steps toward its enlargement. Recently some of the most influential Chinese gentlemen met in the parlors of this school and agreed to raise $60,000 with which to purchase the ground and erect new buildings. Wu Ting Fang, so well known as former minister to the United States was chairman of this meeting. In Soochow we have a hospital, and connected with it is a medical school and a training school for nurses.

The evangelistic work which we carry on in China is in a most prosperous condition; the churches cannot begin to accomodate all who desire to attend. In Souchow district alone, if we should attempt to seat the church members and those who have applied for membership, over 1,000 would have to remain outside the building.

Japan is a wonderful opportunities are a sovereign summons to our people, which calls for larger regions, greater effort, more missionaries and increased amount of money.

The first year we collected $4,014.27, during the year 1912 there was paid into the treasury $293,523.95. Since our organization, 35 years ago, we have collected $3,790,372.40. Our property in the various fields is valued at $1,000,000. Three years ago there was a reorganization of the missionary force of our church and the general board of missions, composed of men, the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Board of Home Missions, were merged into one board, but the officers are equally divided between men and women. Within this organization there is a woman's council who have charge of their own work.

MRS. JOHN B. COBB,
Secretary Woman's Department of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

*****

Home Missions, M. E. Church, South.

Eight years after going into the foreign work the women of the Methodist church, south, were organized into what was known as the Parsonage and Home Mission Society. The first work of this society was directed principally toward the building of parsonages for needy districts. But in a few years the work was enlarged to embrace all kinds of home mission work.

We now have 37 city mission boards leading in organized work for the betterment of society. The work of these boards cluster around 25 Wesley homes, five co-operative homes, a small hospital and one door of hope are also among our activities. All of this work is carried forward by 32 trained workers, 113 salaried workers and 637 volunteers.

We maintain 12 schools, employ 88 teachers and enroll over 2,000 students. We do much missionary work among the negroes and also with the immigrants and sailors on our shores. We send every year hundreds of boxes to poorly paid preachers and to conference orphanages.

The total amount raised by the Home Mission Society since organization amounts to $3,766,922.93, this added to that raised by the Foreign Missionary Society, makes a grand total of $7,557,295.33, collected by the women of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in the past 35 years.

MRS. JOHN W. M'EACHERN,
Secretary Home Department, North Georgia Conference.

*****

Baptist Woman's Missionary Union.

The Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Southern Baptist convention, was organized May, 1888, in Richmond, Va. Baptist women of the south, however, as early as 1845, were sending regular and generous gifts to heathen countries for the support of Bible women. Mrs. T. P. Bell, of Atlanta (nee Miss M. E. McIntosh), was first president of the W. B. M. U.

Since its organization in 1888, the union has steadily grown in numbers and societies throughout the sixteen southern states. Today there are more than 10,000 W. M. societies, Young Woman's auxiliaries, Sun Beam bands and Royal Ambassadors, with a membership of more than 1,000,000.

Miss F. E. S. Heck, Raleigh, N. C., is president of the union. Miss Kathleen Mallary, Baltimore, is corresponding secretary. The president of each state union is vice president of the general union. Mrs. W. J. Neel, Carterville, is vice president from Georgia.

The W. B. M. U. is not an independent body, but co-operates with and is auxiliary to the Southern Baptist convention. However, it is an incorporated body, owning and controlling the following valuable properties: The Training School for Young Women, Louisville, Ky.; The Margaret Home, Greenville, S. C., for children of missionaries; headquarters building, Baltimore, Md.; valued at $61,656. Gifts of the union for the past twenty-four years amount to $2,007,900. In addition to offerings for evangelistic, educational and medical missions in seven foreign countries, southern baptist women prosecute large and successful missions in the home land. They aid in sustaining twenty-eight industrial schools in the southern highlands, where 5,000 students are enrolled; post missions in Baltimore, Norfolk, Tampa and Galveston; day and night schools and kindergartens among foreigners on the frontier, and in the cities constitute a part of their home mission efforts.

The W. B. M. U. has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in St. Louis. The convention was remarkable for largeness of representation, record of achievements and proposed enlarged plans for the new year. A jubilate celebration marked the anniversary. Plans for a general forward movement along all lines were launched, and will be enthusiastically pushed throughout the coming year in state jubilates.

MRS. W. J. NEEL,
President Union Baptist Missionary Union.

*****

Episcopal Church.

The missionary organization of the women of the Episcopal church is known as the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the church in the United States, with its headquarters in New York. It is self-governing, holds triennial sessions at the time and place of general convention, and designates its offerings for missions. While there are many "specials" for various missionary purposes, the offerings go mainly to sustain the regular work of the church at home and abroad in its many activities, educational, medical and churchly. Its plans and work are entirely in harmony with the general board, to which it defers at all times, as its auxiliary. The general secretary, Miss Julia C. Emery, with an able corps of co-workers, conducts the general affairs, visits the several diocesan branches, and arranges for monthly meetings in New York.

The auxiliary has recently published its forty-first annual report, testifying to its years of service. It gave last year for missionary work in the United States and foreign lands, $263,479.86 in money and $164,840.17 in value of boxes. This includes what is called the offerings from the "babies' branch," being the pennies the babies are taught to drop in each Sunday with a prayer for the missionaries.

Besides this special missionary work of the women, which is over and above their usual offerings for missions as members of their several parishes, there is a very beautiful form of missionary activity known as the "united offering," given by women for women in the mission field, including the training, testing, sending and supporting of women workers; also the care of such workers when sick or disabled. also that for the coming year a sum not exceeding $20,000 be devoted to buildings for the use of women workers, all to be approved by the board.

The presentation of this offering every third year is the occasion of one of the most beautiful and reverent of services, when the church is crowded with women worshippers, at the celebration of the holy communion, usually celebrated by the bishop of the diocese. Emphasis is made upon the fact that this is a united offering of self as well as substance for the Master's work in spreading His Kingdom.

ROSA WOODBERRY,
Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary in the Diocese of Atlanta.

*****

Southern Presbyterian Church.

The woman's work of the Southern Presbyterian church is not separate from the general work. Until very recently the women of our church have not had a complete organization of the woman. The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church granted the request of the women for a superintendent of woman's work. The organization is being rapidly perfected and we believe is ideal.

"Our grandmothers were pioneers in organized work. To the First Presbyterian church, of Augusta, Ga., belongs the distinction of having the oldest missionary society in America, for its foreign missionary society is over 100 years old."

From the very beginning of the Southern Presbyterian church, in 1861, foreign missions has held a prominent place, and our women have nobly done their part in active work as missionaries and in sustaining a recruiting work for foreign missions at home.

The Southern Presbyterian church is working in Mexico, Brazil, Japan, China and Korea. Twenty-five million souls is her share to evangelism. We have 104 missionaries, and 191 of this number are women. They are working along all the lines of work. Educational, medical and evangelistic. The two first named a means to the great end of evangelization.

Not by any means the least important factor is the establishment of Christian homes in these heathen countries. The true missionary not only carries the message of the gospel of Christ, but in a sense is the message. Our women missionaries by their love and consecration are a great power wherever they are at work, and by their character, tact and sympathy are winning the hearts of the people. Our women have had a large part in paying the debt, which has just been lifted from our foreign mission committee.

MRS. J. L. THOMPSON.

Christian Church.

The Christian Woman's Board of Missions was organized October 22, 1874, at Cincinnati, during a national convention of the Christian churches. From that time until 1909, $2,752,801.71 was raised, and since then over $1,000,000, so we can safely say nearly $4,000,000 has been raised.

With "The love of Christ constraineth us," for the motto, missionaries have entered Jamaica, India, Mexico, Porto Rico, South America, Africa, New Zealand, western Canada and the United States. In a very few months we expect to send missionaries to Central China.

We have five schools in the United States for Orientals, with twenty-seven teachers and 472 pupils. We have five Bible chairs maintained by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions; these are in connection with the state universities of Michigan, Virginia, Kansas, Texas and the Tri-State college, at Angola, Ind.

We have four industrial schools for the negro—Edwards, Miss.; Lum, Ala; Jonesboro, Tenn.; Martinsville, Va., and one Bible college at Louisville, Ky. Four mountain schools established at Hazel Green, Ky.; Moorhead, Ky.; Beckley, W. Va.; Livingston, Tenn.

In south America, we have four missionaries, and the evangelistic day school, Sunday school, and house to house visiting.

In Mexico, we have about 15 missionaries and teachers; forms of work are evangelistic, educational, Sunday school colportage and mission press.

In India, we have about 35 missionaries and 115 native helpers. The forms of work are evangelistic, school, Zenana leper hospital and dispensary. Here we have four orphanages, one babies' home and one home for women.

In Jamaica, we have six missionaries and many native helpers, and forms of work are evangelistic and educational.

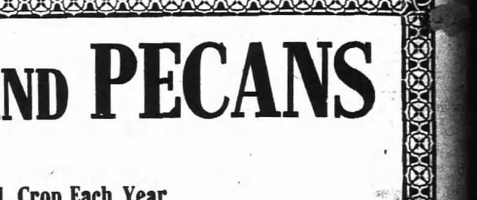
In Porto Rico, we have six missionaries and many native helpers, and two orphanages.

In Liberia, Africa, we have three missionaries and a school and hospital to be built very soon. Oriental schools at Portland, Oregon, school and hospital at Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal.

The Christian woman's board of missions has long recognized the need of an institution for special training for missionaries; to meet this need, they established four years ago the College of Missions at Indianapolis, Ind. This institution is running always at full capacity, equipping the missionaries for their work in the foreign field. This college is also headquarters for our Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

BIRDIE FARRAR OMBR.
Corresponding Secretary of C. W. B. M., in Georgia.

New State Institution



The South Georgia State Normal College as it will appear when finished.

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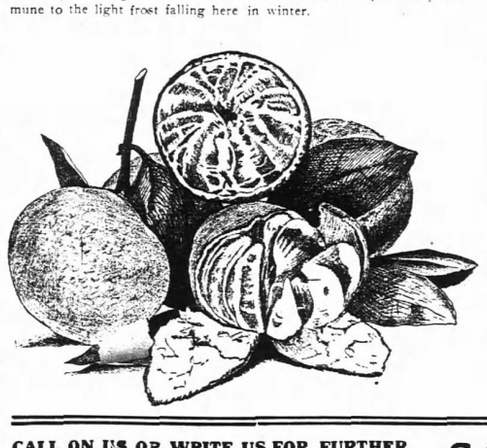
While Waiting for the Bearing Age, Grow Bermuda Onions and Potatoes on Same Land, Crop Each Year

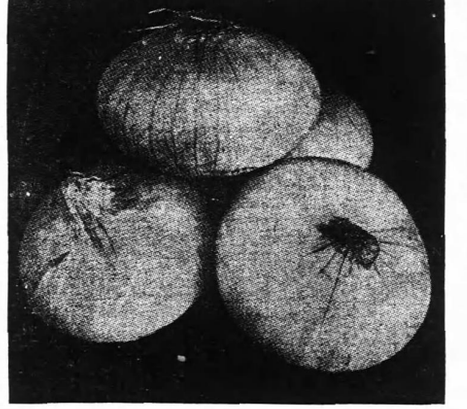
You can produce fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds Bermuda onions and 200 bushels Potatoes on same land each year and promote growth of trees while doing so. Satsuma oranges and pecans grow here to perfection. We will show you how.

Field crops like cotton, corn, oats, hay, etc., do well here when fertilized as is generally done and yield is quite as profitable.

Satsuma oranges, unlike other varieties, bloom late in spring and mature early, cheating the frost at both ends of the season.

Grape fruit, grafted on citrus trifolata stock, are practically immune to the light frost falling here in winter.





SOUTHPORT, FLORIDA

Is a seacoast town, on St. Andrew's Bay, having both water and rail transportation, and its many advantages, coupled with delightful climate both winter and summer, is sure to become a small city within the next few years. Its inhabitants now number something over a thousand, and its growth is continuous. No healthier locality could be found. Plenty of pure water, and sea breezes fan away the heat of summer.

We offer ten-acre tracts of suitable land near by and a choice building lot in the growing town of Southport for $150. Terms if desired, one-third cash, balance in twelve months.

We own approximately eighty thousand acres of cut-over lands which will be valuable when some of it is developed for farms, and to accomplish this we are making the price attractive, selling some choice plats as low as five dollars per acre.

"Farming in this locality is the poor man's opportunity, the rich man's hobby, and the old maid's retreat."

Ten acres of land about Southport is quite capable of sustaining a family, and while doing this would mature groves of Satsuma oranges, grape fruit and pecans, which, in a few years, would amount to something worth claiming, running into thousands of dollars in value. It is indeed the poor man's opportunity.

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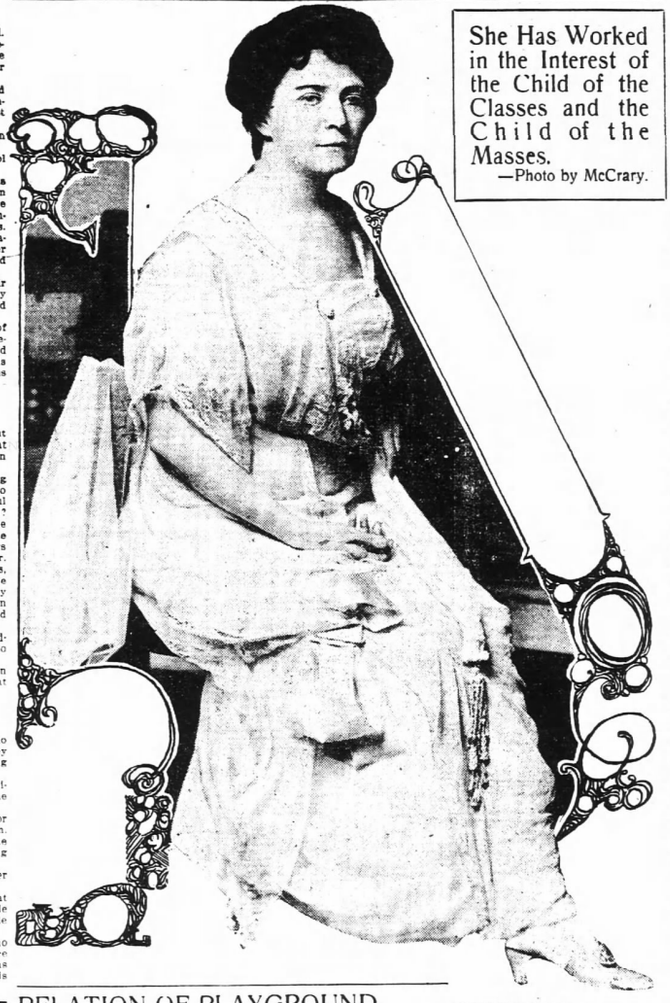
Our Poor Little Rich Girls
AND THEIR BROTHERS

MRS. PRESTON ARKWRIGHT



She Has Worked in the Interest of the Child of the Classes and the Child of the Masses.
—Photo by McCrary.

By Dorothy Colquitt Arkwright.

The social work of two worlds today centers in the interest of the child. Through the day nursery, the kindergarten, the playground, the social settlement, the various forms of recreative pleasures, the open-air homes, the reformatories, the fresh-air schools, the whole world reaches out mother arms to help the little child.

The pedagogy of the whole world, too, has wrinkled its brows to find out the educational system which will best fit the child for life, and philanthropists have eagerly taken up their findings and hurried with these best new things in educational methods—to whom?

To the children whom we have said "needed it most"—to the mountain child, the factory child, and wonderful things have come of this.

The little mountain boy or the factory child is beginning to find school the wonderfully interesting thing that it ought to be.

When he goes home in the afternoon he works in the garden he has been taught how to make. On Friday afternoon and on Saturdays, when he goes to the big playroom in the settlement house, pretty ladies play the piano, teach the children games and songs and dances and tell them wonderful stories about heroes and fairies and the regions of bears and lions. In so many ways this interest-creating spirit is being put into the education which philanthropy is bringing to the child of the masses, but I wonder sometimes if we are enriching enough of the youthful growth of the child of the classes.

They have the care of the expert nurse, they have the best food, their little beds are comfortable, they have all the toys and joys that money can buy, but is anything being done to make of them good citizens and vital personalities?

Are ideals of citizenship being presented to them in their daily life of petting and luxury? Are they being trained to a sense of individual responsibility? Are they taught the principle of "love thy neighbor?" And are we putting into their baby minds that thought of co-operation which is the century's keynote as well as the most vital part of the gospel of Jesus of Nazareth?

RESTING UPON FALSE SECURITY.

Life is so full of activity, of so much that takes men and women out of the home and away from the life of the child, that I feel, sometimes, that we are resting upon a false security in feeling, vaguely, that no harm can come to the child of the well-off parent.

Its nursery walls may be fire-proof and a specialist may be watching all its physical ills, but is its budding spirit finding the right atmosphere to spread in, and is it being guided day by day as each faculty of mind and soul awakes? In short, amid plenty, are the children of the rich being starved? The pretty lady who does so well to tell the story and play the game at the settlement home, because it is her way of passing on some of the many good things she has in such abundance—has probably some boys and girls at home whose educational life is a very stale, dry-as-dust affair.

Educators everywhere are complaining that the child of the classes, when he comes to high school and college age, does not know how to use his mind. He does not know how to think for himself and he is likely to be listless on the one hand or uncontrolled and resentful of direction on the other. In order to get into college, he has to be coached and crammed and dragged along at so much an hour with his ears backed.

Now, why is this? Way back in the poor little rich boy's early childhood nobody ever thought of just what sort of a man he was going to be or remembered that every single day he was growing into it.

Nobody made him feel the responsibility of himself and his own future, his questions were not carefully answered and the pleasures that he really cared for were not put within his reach.

A PLEA FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

I plead then for the boy of our very own homes and the girl, too, into the bargain. Children must be interested in themselves and what they can work out of themselves both for their own benefit and also for helping other people.

Encourage children to join with junior civic workers, patriotic societies, aid societies, scouts, camp-fire girls, and to be interested in all the little games and entertainments that children work out for themselves.

The barn or playroom of the past, with children doing charades or acting Queen Elizabeth and Bloody Mary, was a great pedagogic institution. When they do go to school then they will have the initiative and the personal responsibility to meet the situation and later to handle all the big problems of citizenship.

Work put in by a mother in thus developing the character and fiber of a child will be her best paying investment.

"C'est mama!" cried Thiers, the great Frenchman, when at a great banquet he was giving there entered, as a surprise to him, a quiet little woman. He hastened to kiss the cheek of the woman who had made him what he was and to place her at his right hand at the feast.

Grace de Saint-Maurice, in telling this story, says: "That there are no miserable workhouses nor poorhouses for aged men and women in France is an eloquent proof of the union in French family life. Such homes as there are for childless old people are luxurious and well kept. In this way children repay the loving devotion of parents."

RELATION OF PLAYGROUND TO EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

By Mrs. Howard McCall.

Education in the south traces its origin beyond the American revolution, but poverty came to the south and retarded its progress. To these men, who were deprived of the benefit of a systematic education on account of the poverty existing after the sixties, Atlanta owes the wonderful success of her schools of today. They insisted that we turn to education as the one thing most needed to make our own southland powerful in the economic and political counsels of the country. They also insisted in trained hands as well as trained minds. They believed that "good education is that which gives to the soul all the beauty and all the perfection of which they are capable."

Steadily, year by year, Atlanta has traveled to the goal. These men, with firm belief in our city's growing greatness, point with pride today at the many educational advantages opened to our boys. Public and private schools for boys are many. They are not merely a group of institutions working for individual gain, but all are working together for the welfare of the community.

Family Habits Systematized.

The system of the teacher at school has been carried out by the parent at home. Family habits are systematized, and the boy has a quiet regular period for study. Carlyle says: "Bees cannot work except in darkness, thoughts cannot work except in silence."

The value of the efficient teacher in the many schools in Atlanta can hardly be overestimated. Every fine young American citizen during his tender years, for statistics prove that seven boys out of every 100, from elementary schools, enter the high school. The teachers hold largely in their keeping the social and political welfare of the community where they serve. They "prepare the path and make straight the way" for our wide-awake Atlanta boy.

Of those same faithful teachers we are demanding for our boys an education which will fit them for life, and the equipment he most needs for this is character. What the school can do for the student in forming this character is largely determined by the life in the home—by the co-operation of the parent.

What a Playground Does.

One of the best known means of developing the boy's character is the playground, and this one thing is lacking in almost all of our Atlanta schools today. Our schools are training the mind, but physical development goes hand in hand with mental. A playground goes along with improvement made in machine shops and chemical laboratories, with modern methods in literary and commercial classes. Through preparation in literary, technical and commercial schools are all very important, but what are you going to do with all that energy that nature has so freely given to our boy?

Give him a playground—put a "coach" in charge. Give him a director who will understand the physical, moral and intellectual questions involved and one who possesses the power of leadership. Provide your boys in Atlanta with baseball, basket ball, tennis—all kind of games—and your boy's energy will be expended in ways we call good. Let him be a player on the ball team and he will not find time to do evil. But this cannot be accomplished in the schools in Atlanta without a playground and a director.

Beauty Is Expression.

"Yes, true beauty is expression—and woman must have imagination and to acquire beauty or to accent it, sympathy.

"I never can sufficiently emphasize imagination and sympathy. Cultivate them—they are a woman's greatest friends. They give a deeper meaning to loveliness, and they veil plainness.

"Imagination means dreaming—seeing deep into life and interpreting it. Sympathy means being in tune with all of it.

"And as the years pass, a woman becomes more and more capable in them. So why should not a woman who cultivates these qualities become lovelier with the years?"

"If you'll take your gum out of your mouth we'll get along faster—we wouldn't be wasting so much time," said United States Attorney Miller.

"Yes, take your chewing gum out of your mouth," commanded Judge Anderson.

Pennell sat in the witness chair apparently not making any effort to obey the order of the court.

"What, don't you hear the order?" asked Miller after there had been silence in the courtroom for fully a minute and Pennell had made no visible movement.

"I swallowed it," mumbled Pennell.

Court proceedings were suspended while Judge Anderson spun around twice in his swivel chair and hemmed vigorously.

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To the Women's Clubs:
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One of the few American singers who appreciates the beauties of her native tongue.—Chicago Tribune, October 30, 1912.
Proved that the enthusiastic press accounts which had preceded her arrival were faithful descriptions of her ability.—Atlanta Constitution, March 19, 1913.
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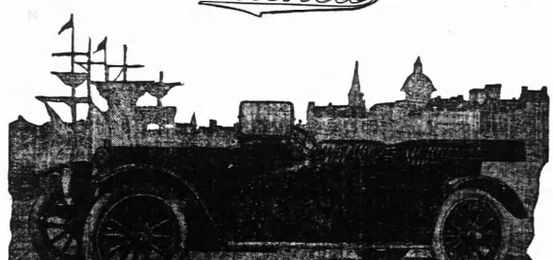
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All Mitchell 1913 cars have left drive and center control; Bosch ignition; Rayfield carburetor, Firestone demountable rims; rain-vision windshield; Jones speedometer; silk mohair top with dust cover; Turkish upholstered cushions; Timken front axle bearings; gauges on the dash to show air pressure and oil pressure; gauge in the gasoline tank showing the amount of gasoline it contains, and a portable electric lamp which also illuminates the instruments on the dash.
All with T-head motor, electric self-starter, electric lighting system and 36-in. wheels.

	Motor	Wheel Base	Prices F. O. B. Racine
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SOCIETY—NEWS OF THOSE WHO COME AND GO—

Edited by Mrs. R. L. Cooney. Associates, Mrs. Clarene Haverty, Mrs. Robert Gregg, Miss Marion Goldsmith, Miss Laura Lee Cooney, Miss Eleanor Weeks.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Gwendolin Barnes, who has been the attractive guest of Miss Alice Vandiver, has returned home. Miss Vandiver accompany her for a visit to Pittsburg and New York.

***

Mrs. Jerome Simmons and Mrs. Charles Reurson leave in July for a trip to Toxaway.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Inman have left for Maine to open their beautiful house, and will be away until October.

***

Miss Ruth Stallings is among the Atlantans at Atlantic Beach.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Inman have taken a cottage at Toxaway, and will leave about July 1.

***

Mrs. Harry English and Miss Nina Gentry will leave in June for Atlantic Beach.

***

Miss Aurelia Speer has joined Mrs. James Logan's European party, sailing June 15 from New York.

***

Miss Rosalie Hutchison, of Houston, Texas, who has been the attractive guest of Miss Sarah Rawson, leaves Thursday for Princeton for the "senior prom."

***

Mr. Edward Inman, who has been abroad for a month, is expected home the last of June.

***

Mrs. Frank Adair and Miss Leone Ladson, who are traveling in Europe with Mrs. Lucy Pace Orme, are in Switzerland. Mr. George Adair and his young son, Perry, with Mr. Frank Adair, leave June 19 for Scotland to play golf. The party will join Mrs. Adair in Paris, and take a motor trip before returning home in August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Winship Nunnally have returned home after a delightful automobile trip to Virginia Hot Springs and Washington.

***

Miss Katherine Richardson is the guest of Captain and Mrs. James Mc Kinley at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Billups Phinizy are in Atlantic City.

***

The friends of Miss Marion Phinizy, of Augusta, who is ill at the Piedmont sanitarium, will be delighted to know that she is improving rapidly.

***

Mrs. Cam Dorsey and young son, Sam, leave early in June for a visit to her parents, Judge and Mrs. Samuel Adams, in Savannah.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson and their daughter leave the middle of June to spend the summer abroad.

***

Mrs. J. Frank Meador and young daughter, Charlotte, will be among the Atlantans at Wrightsville Beach in July and spending August at Toxaway.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Floyd McRae leave the middle of June to attend the medical convention in Minneapolis, going abroad for July and August.

***

Mr. Flod McRae, who has been studying at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, arrives home next week and leaves the middle of July for a house party in Wisconsin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dougherty have taken a cottage for the summer at Atlantic City. Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Ransom will spend July with them.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton, Jr., are at the Plaza in New York.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Smith leave the first of June for two weeks' visit to Tate Spring, Tenn.

***

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Gray, who have been stationed in California for several years, have returned to Atlanta to make this their home in future. Their daughter, Miss Aimee Gray, has just graduated from Leland-Stanford university with honors, having taken part in the senior play and written the class poem. Miss Gray has many friends in Atlanta who will be delighted to know of her return.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Inman have left for Poland Springs, Maine.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Conklin have early in June for their camp in Maine.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Paine, who are always among the most popular couple at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, leave the middle of July to open their cottage.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Beck will spend July at Atlantic City.

***

Atlanta is always well represented at Toxaway, and there have been many improvements made this year in the place. A number of people are building cottages to be opened this summer, among them Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nunnally, who are building a very attractive bungalow on Frog Island, to be opened June 1. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Richardson's house, near the head of the lake; Mr. Brown, of Spartanburg; Mr. Stockton, of Jacksonville, and the beautiful log bungalow of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Woods, is to be completed the middle of July. For the hotel rooms have already been engaged by Mr. and Mrs. Milton Dargan, Miss Helen Dargan, Miss Jennie Dargan, Mr. Milton Dargan, Jr., Mr. Ewell Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peters, Mr. Wimberley Peters, Mrs. Leverett Walker, Miss Anne Lee McKenzie, Miss Martine McCullough, Miss Mary Belle Briscoe, of Knoxville, Miss Marion Goldsmith and Miss Sarah Rawson.

***

Miss Constance Knowles leaves the middle of June to visit friends in South Hampton and Canada.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Smith, Jr., are at Atlantic Beach attending the bar association.

***

Mr. Edwin P. Ansley and Miss Laura Ansley leave the middle of July for a short European trip.

***

Miss Ruth Wilson, who has been the much-feted guest of Miss Helen Dargan, has returned to her home in New York.

***

Mrs. Harry English and Miss Harrie Stockdell, after a visit to New York and Terra Haute, are in Atlanta for a few days en route to Atlantic Beach.

***

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Shedden will open their country place at Raymond early in June.

***

Mrs. William Hall, of Morristown, N. Y., arrives tomorrow to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Owens until after the wedding of Miss Owens and Mr. Hall, on June 16.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. William Hawkins and the Misses Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson, Jr., Mrs. Clem Harris and Mr. and Mrs. D. McCarty are among the party who will spend the summer at Lake Kanuga, N. C.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alex King have opened their beautiful home at Flat Rock, N. C.

A Group of Atlanta Young Men Who Are Prominent in Business and Society

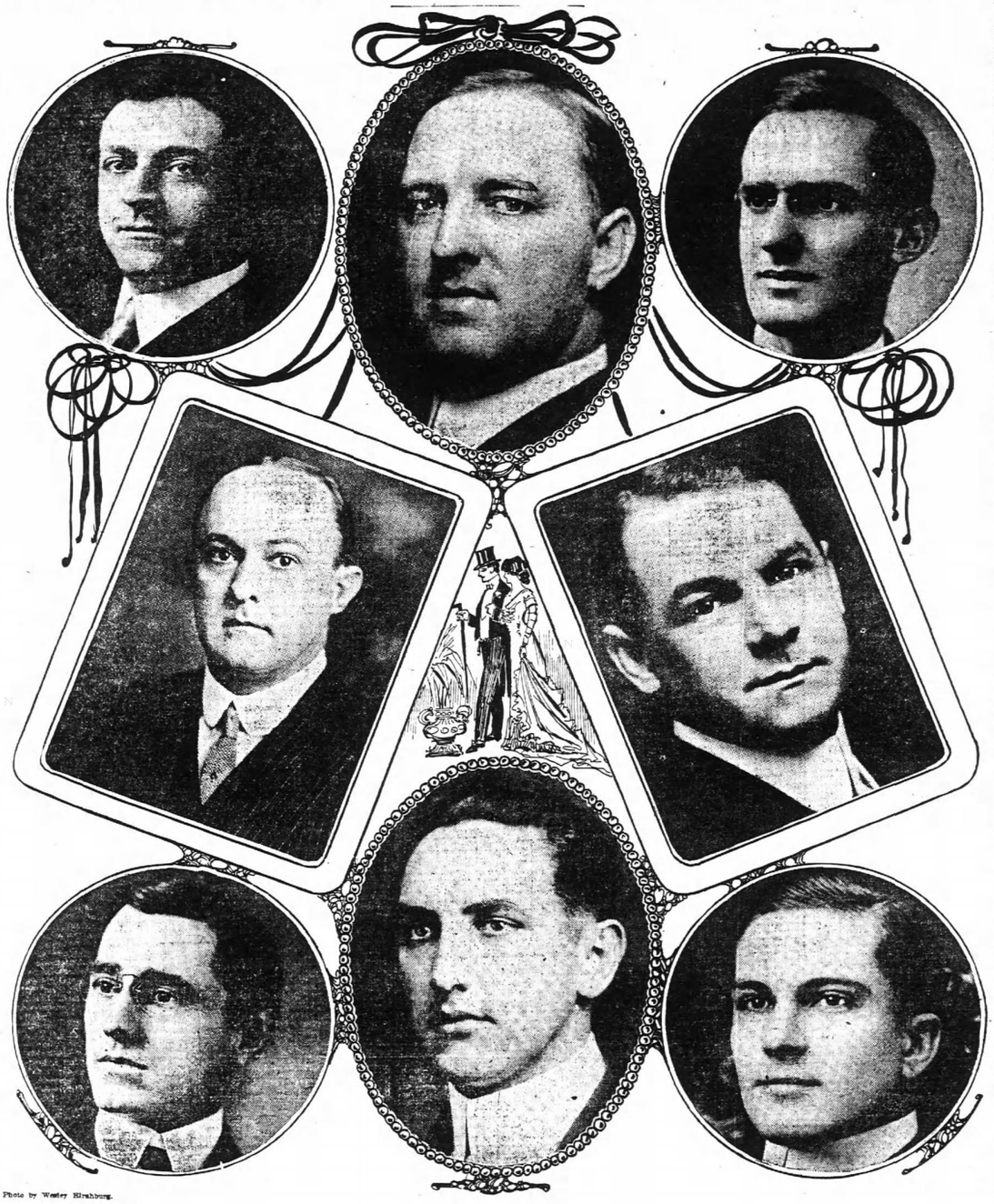


Photo by Wesley Hirshburg.

Reading from left to right, they are: Top, Ewell Gay, Tom Lyons, Westervelt Terhune; center, Joseph Brown Connally, Eugene V. Haynes; bottom, E. W. Alfriend, Milton Dargan, Jr.; Ralph Ragan.

A Combination Wedding

At the Filigree Ball, The Virginian with The Inheritance of Ten Thousand a Year, met Pam. Three Weeks later at Cranford, Pam decides To Have and To Hold.

In a Shop Window he saw a ring with The Moonstone, which he Bought With a Price from The Merchant of Venice, saying Hard Cash, and he had her Initials put in it.

It was A Fashionable Wedding in Middle-March, and the gown was woven at The Mill on the Floss.

In a Looking Glass she saw her self The Woman in White With Orange Blossoms, and Plont Lace and Diamonds, and The Queen's Lace Handkerchief.

When The Bell of St. Paul's rang out they went Through the Madding Crowd to the church, which was decorated in White Heather and Mosses From an Old Manse.

They were driven in The Bishop's Carriage and the groom was wrapped in The Colonel's Opera Cloak, and the bride wore The Gray Cloak.

The Vicar of Wakefield officiated in The Black Mantle. He was assisted by The Stickit Minister. The bride was given away by her father, The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock.

The attendants were her Eight Cousins, Lorna Doone, Jane Eyre, Janice Meredith, Molly Bawn and Guy Mannering, Richard Carvel, Daniel Deronda and David Copperfield.

Her Little Sister Snow was maid of honor and Our Mutual Friend, Young Mrs. Jardine, was matron of honor.

Friend Fritz was best man, and Little Lord Fauntleroy was ringbearer. Diddy, Dumps and Tot were flower girls in Cap and Bells.

The Wives and Daughters, Sons and Fathers, The Children of the Ghetto, and The Children of the Abbey, were all there. The Circuit Rider's Wife was there in The Lilac Sun Bonnet.

Some of the distinguished guests were: The Prince of India, The Count of Monte Cristo, The Two Gentlemen of Verona, John Halifax, Gentleman, and The Honorable Peter Stirling.

Among the ladies was seen Schilling's Court, and The Lady of an Empress, who lives In the Schillings Court, and The Lady of the Decoration, with The Queen's Necklace and The Bow of Orange Ribbon.

The bride's mother was gowned in Lavender and Old Lace, and the groom's in Old Rose and Silver.

The Choir Invisible furnished the music, and a Roman Singer sang a solo accompanied by The First Violin.

Their friends wished them Good Luck, Yesterday, Today and Forever. They took A Sentimental Journey, Across the Continent, and Around the World in Eighty Days, with The Lighting Conductor.

They returned to Love and a Quiet Life, in The House With Seven Gables, situated On the Heights.

MRS. TOM PETERS.

Make the Best of Every Day.

Make the best of every day,
Be it work or be it play.
Speak a cheery word and smile,
'Twill help some one all the while.

When things go wrong and won't go right,
Watch the other fellow in the fight.
If he needs it, help him, too,
And the good returns to you.

Thus we bear each other's burdens,
Making life one glad sweet song,
Through a world of weary ages,
As we swiftly pass along.

Life's too short for grief and sadness,
Let us look to Him for light.
He can fill our hearts with gladness,
In the very darkest night.

He can carry all our burdens,
He can wipe away our tears.
If in faith we lean upon Him,
Through all our coming years.

And when life with golden sunset
Casting far its gleaming rays,
O'er a life all fraught with gladness,
Reflects a life with well-filled days.

—Margaret Josephine Scott.

What's the Fare to Connerville?

(Connerville, Ind., News.)

To the public! I am strictly respectable and keep a strictly respectable hearty parlor; my help is unquestionable. Refined patrons solicited.

Over Hydro Company office. Hattie M. Surber, Hairdresser.

Regrets for the past seldom keep a woman from accepting the present.

DREAM.

The baseball fan's dream and several dreams and some nightmares have been perpetrated on the public, but we continue to dream and discuss them. So I make an apology when I offer this. I scarcely realized that I had fallen asleep; indeed, it seemed to me that I must have in reality shuffled off this mortal coil and arrived in the "Promised Land," where on finding myself in a most beautiful city, in the heart of an ideal residence section, I found on the entrance to the estates, "welcome, drive in," whereas in the city from which I had recently come the signs most prominent were forbidding ones—

"No trespassing."
"Private thoroughfare."
"Keep out."
"This means you," etc.

In the heart of the business section things were even more radically different. Men were not standing on the street corners, commenting on the costumes, walks and faces of the women who passed. Teh ladies themselves were quietly going about their purchases. I saw a gentleman step on the tip of a lady's skirt, and the lady turn graciously around and say, with a smile, "Please don't disturb yourself. It makes no difference." Maybe she went home and bit the piece out of the proverbial marble mantelpiece, but we knew nothing of it, and courtesy of that kind is certainly much better than that rudeness we know of in the story of the man who, in a very surprised way, suddenly got up from his chair and said, "Pardon me, but I think I sat on your hat," and the man to whom the hat belonged looked at the battered derby and replied, "Think! I know durn well you sat on my hat."

I was told that in that city working women and children were protected; that the city was sanitary; that the streets were clean, and I knew that the need for the suffrage agitation had not reached there. Dress of both men and women was a practical, common-sense expression of comfort, and not merely a matter of costly imitation, and was regulated more for the convenience of the workers to whom that city belonged. A sigh escaped me as I thought of the rainbow effect of our business streets, and I missed the gorgeous display and the skirts clasped about knees and tightened at the ankles.

By the way, from what I could learn of that strange place, the three abhorred words beginning with "o" were *entirely left* out of the vocabulary—disease, dress, domestics—and the conversations, though impoverished to some extent, suffered not at all in quality.

A certain amount of etiquette was observed in the use of the telephone, and that instrument was not mistreated and made a dispenser of form completely, but took its rightful place as one of the greatest conveniences of modern time. "What number is that?" "Who is that?" "Mrs. What Not to the phone," and curt questions of the kind were simply not used, but instead there was a perfectly civil way of inquiring, "Is that Main 1000; may I speak to Mrs. Smith? This is Mrs. Brown."

Idle dream!

By this time I had in some way (time and distance meant nothing) been transported to the outskirts of the town, and a beautiful golf course stretched before me. I shut my eyes and recalled the last game of golf I had watched.

A man in imported Scotch plaid, after yelling "Fore," in the irritated, high pitched tone, had sneaked the ball off the grass on which it lay and sent it spinning into the fattest part of the fattest player on the links. At which Sandy got so peeved he threw his brassie as far as he could, slapped his thigh, grabbed his golf bag off the ground (there were no caddies!) and continued on his way. Now that man, I'm sure, had indigestion when he got home, and golf of that kind is far from a pleasant diversion. The golf course I saw before me had a starter, order and system prevailed, and I saw no accidents, no tired players without caddies, and no poor scores to be cried over, and heard no exaggerations about breaking all records and about some hole on the course being the very worst one that ever was. One of the players, just about to play off first tee, looked up and asked: "From Atlanta?" I was proud that he guessed it and admitted it—"and you admit the existence of another place? You came here of your own free will?" I was just about to answer when I awakened, and I was glad to know that I was asleep when I admitted there was another place on the map. There really isn't such another, and as I walked on Whitehall street soon after I loved Atlanta more than ever, for having been in that other place, purgatory would have been a relief.

Wuff!

"The scientists have discovered that all diseases are caused by germs," said the Intellectual Scuse, as he paved the way to oedge a drink.

"If that's the case, you have never lived in a house where there were water bugs," replied the bartender.

To My Friends The Federated Women of Georgia:

It gives me pleasure to announce in the Woman's Edition published by the Federated Women of Georgia that I leave for Europe in July to purchase models, materials and trimmings for my fall opening which will be the week beginning the 22nd of September, 1913.

J. C. MORRISON
7th Floor, The Grand

WONDERFUL RESOURCES OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA ATTESTED BY SPLENDID GROWTH OF ITS ENTERPRISES

COTTON IS KING OF ALL RESOURCES

Crop Brings Annually Into Country $600,000,000, of Which Georgia Contributes Over One-Seventh.

Cotton, the plant which supplies the raw material for one of the world's greatest industries, and for the cloth-ing of the nations, may well be given the distinction of being among the most valuable of all staple productions.

The cotton crop of the United States furnishes the balance of trade between our country and Europe, about 10,000,000 bales having been exported last year, bringing into the country about $600,000,000. Of this amount, Georgia contributed over one-seventh.

The value of cotton as a staple product has long been recognized, but the priceless value of the little cotton seed, which mother nature wraps up and protects so carefully, is of comparatively recent discovery. It is said the Chinese, two thousand years ago, expressed oil from the cotton seed, but it was in 1785 that a clerk of the seed was shown to London from the West Indies, carried to a mill where the oil was expressed. The remaining cake was subjected to tests and found to possess a food value for cattle. The first serious attempt in America to crush cotton seed was in Natchez, Miss., in 1834. In 1847 there were only four cotton seed oil mills in America; in 1870, there were 26, and in 1880 the number had increased to 45. Since that time the development of the industry has been marvellous, the manufacture of cotton seed products constituting enormously to the wealth of the south, utilizing a waste material and converting it into a good food for man and beast, giving employment to thousands of people, and adding over $30,000,000 to the export trade of our country.

If our people should use the cotton seed products, instead of those from the Antipode, whose place they so repeatedly take, the wealth of Georgia would be increased several million dollars annually.

What It Does for Us.

From the cotton seed are first obtained linters, hulls, meats. From the linters are made batting, rope, twine and carpets. The hulls furnish material for paper and are excellent feed for cattle. From the meats we get cake, meal and crude oil. The cake and meal are used for fertilizers and feed. The crude oil is, by different processes, converted into soap, refined oils and compound.

Of the products of cotton, the meal is one of the most important, on account of the various uses to which it may be put. Containing 7 per cent of nitrogen than any other feed, it is the most concentrated, the cheapest and the most nutritious. 100 pounds of cotton seed meal equals one and three-quarter pounds of corn or corn meal.

As a fertilizer from vegetable sources the superiority of cotton seed meal is fully established, its nitrogenous quality making it ideal for any crop needing such a fertilizer. The late George W. Scott said "For Georgia soils no other ammoniate ever used is equal to cotton seed meal."

A ton of cotton seed at present prices, for fertilizing material, contains about four pounds of ammonia, $11.80; a ton of meal, $25 worth. All things considered, 800 pounds of cotton seed meal are equivalent as a fertilizer to 2,000 pounds of seed.

Oil and Compounds.

In this brief article it is impossible to more than indicate the wonderful value of the cotton seed products. In the refined oil and compounds we have the cleanest, the most wholesome and digestible products for cooking and table use, as well as for medicinal and toilet purposes.

In cotton seed meal, combined with the hulls, we have an ideal food-fiber-producing, strength-giving, disease-resisting, fat-fattening ration for dairy. In this some meal we have an unsurpassed fertilizer for our soils.

MRS. GERTRUDE GUNN McDONALD.

Cuthbert, Ga.

Belongs to Federation.

Mrs. J. S. Ottley, for years state chairman of general education committee, urged that the concrete altruistic effort of the federation of women's clubs lines be centered upon the maintenance in a proper way of the Tallulah Falls school.

"This school," said Mrs. Ottley, "belongs absolutely to us. It will progress only as we make it progress. The annual sum of $2,000 which should have invested in large tracts of land which are planted in pecans and nurseries.

As further proof of the confidence in the possibilities of this section for pecan culture, within the past six years more than 20,000 acres have been planted. To show the value of these groves at present, I mention the sale (last July) of 600 trees, the average age of 600 acres, 200 of which were in bearing trees and the remaining 300, in one and two-year-old trees, for $100,000. The Jackson Brothers grove of four-year-old trees, sold at $450 per acre. For a small grove of eleven acres, about twenty years old, the owner refused an offer of $20,000.

There is located within this district, the largest pecan grove in the world, embracing upwards of 5,000 acres in one body, more than half of which has been planted. The remainder is being planted as fast as trees can be obtained.

Many of these groves have been subdivided into small tracts and sold to investors from every section of the United States and Canada, some of whom have settled on their tracts and others are planning to locate.

The uses of the paper shell pecan since the development of these fine varities (Stuart, Alley, Stewart, Russell and VanDeman) have multiplied, until now the consumption has vastly increased, both locally and abroad.

In the city of Albany is The Pecan Exchange, a permanent exhibit, where specimens of all varieties of nuts, soil formation, root and tree growth and pecan products in tempting array, can be seen.

Twenty-five mammoth nuts tipping the scales at one pound, attracts the attention of every passerby.

The outlook for the pecan industry in this section is incalculable.

A few acres set in good trees and well cared for, will bring a reward that "is safe," sure and will last for generations."

An Inspiration.

Through the Student Aid Committee Mrs. Henry B. Wey, chairman, Miss Emma Perry, that noble little Georgia school teacher, gave to the federation committee a scholarship of $75 it the State Normal school. The money represents her hard earnings as a teacher at the Poplar Springs schools in one of the isolated communities, the school having been under the directorship of the federation for several years.

"I realize so fully what a scholarship at the State Normal has meant to me," said Miss Perry in making the gift, "that I can experience the greater happiness than to know that some deserving girl is having the same chance to fill her life as mine is filled."

The First Financier.

The earliest mention of a banking transaction was when Pharaoh received a check on the bank of the Red sea.

Woman Deserves Recognition For Part She Has Played In Georgia's Development

By Mrs. Joseph S. Davis.

THE prosperity of any country is the sum of its individual successes; and in reckoning those, the results of women's activities must be added to make the aggregate.

It is fitting that woman should receive the recognition to which her share in Georgia's splendid progress and development entitles her, and she enters upon the task of presenting Georgia's advantages the more gladly, in that the consciousness of contributing to the happy results warrants an abiding interest.

Of all the states of the God favored section known as the Sunny South, Georgia is the most distinctively individual and meritorious. That it is an empire within itself, natural endowments abundantly attest; and it enjoys the prestige to which its great resources and cultured citizenship so justly entitle it.

The natural resources of Georgia are recognized as superior in quality and extent to almost any other section of the globe. Among the material assets that claim recognition, its agricultural possibilities are accorded the distinction of being the greatest and of most importance. Agriculture is the basic or fundamental industry of the world.

"Give fools their gold and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower
Or plants a tree is more than all."

Without successful agriculture the forces of civilization would be paralized; the hum of machinery would not be heard in the land, and the white wings of commerce would not brighten the seas.

Ideal Agricultural Region.

The unrivaled fertility of Georgia's soil, the splendid climatic conditions, the dependable average rainfall and other pleasing conditions make the state an ideal agricultural region of rare economic possibilities.

When Georgia shall be blessed with scientific specialized knowledge of how to make "two blades of grass grow where one grew before," two blades of cotton where one grew a generation back, fifty bushels of corn where ten was the scant yield, then will this beautiful land blossom like the rose. And that day is not far distant, for Dr. Soule and his able coadjutors, the promoters of farm demonstration work, are inaugurating the dawn of agricultural regeneration.

To the agricultural possibilities of Georgia are superadded its mineral resources, which, when would make a great and wealthy state.

To the agricultural and mineral resources of Georgia should be added as an asset of untold value. Up to a short time ago, the great waterway, in the number of which the state is blessed, was thought to be of value only as means of transportation and irrigation, but as we added to our experience knowledge, and to our knowledge the scientific and constructual skill of modern engineering, we have realized that the power of these streams applied to industries through the agency of hydro-electric plants is a God-given blessing.

Georgia's Timber Resources.

What a wealth in timber would Georgia present, if in its virgin state! The almost ruthless destroyed financial values that stood in trees upon its soil; and of the 37,564,000 acres of incomparable fine timber, only about 23,000,000 remain, from which has been cut over, leaving the refuse to grow to merchantable size.

Every tree is a thought of God; an expression of His mercy to man. The forests have their value far beyond what the ordinary mortal supposes. Their commercial value is the least, but, in treating of Georgia's resources, that consideration is of first importance.

In south Georgia, magnificent forests of majestic long-leaf pine covered its splendid expanse. The commercial value of the pine has been demonstrated to be great. The foundation of many of the immense fortunes of the section was laid in the turpentine industry. The trees are boxed and from the scarified surface exudes the resinous sap from which naval stores (rosin and turpentine) are the products. From this industry millions have been and millions more are in process of being made.

Automatic Reproduction.

Scattered all through Georgia is a wealth of hardwoods, ash, oak and hickory. This valuable timber is found in a less or greater extent all over the state, and is being sawed into desirable forms for merchantable lumber.

The beauty of Georgia's forests is that they have the automatic quality of reproduction, and the generation following may cut from the same areas that enriched their forefathers.

The twenty-three millions of acres of standing timber in Georgia, by the simple process of conservation, could be made to last indefinitely, yielding annually many millions of dollars to the enrichment of the state.

Georgia's climate must be included among its most valuable assets. The average annual rainfall of the state is about 53 inches. The splendid temperature added to this precipitation brings in conjunction the two necessary conditions which chemists tell us are essential to plant life.

There is one asset, without which any review of this state would be incomplete, its men and women, its boys and its girls. Of all its assets, Georgia's citizens are its best. A country's resources are valuable and abundant but their exploitation depends upon the intelligent and energetic character of its people. In this respect Georgia is abundantly blessed.

The club women of Georgia are committed to promoting all that conserves the best interests of the state, and are laboring to safeguard every influence that affects its moral, intellectual and spiritual welfare, and, through God's help and the active cooperation of its good men of Georgia, they will yet work out a more exceeding weight of glory for their beloved state. And patriotic purpose is to so shape environments as to establish ideal conditions from Tonala's lonely peak to the marshes of Glynn.

MUCH LATENT WEALTH IN STATE'S MINERALS

Georgia Could Get Along Without Any Imports From Other States.

By ELIZABETH H. McCALLIE. (Mrs. S. W. McCallie.)

To enumerate the various minerals of commercial importance which Georgia produces, gives one very little idea of the value of the industries based upon these minerals; or to say that Georgia produces more granite than any other state in the union, with the exception of Vermont, does not impart full knowledge of the state as a mining section. Indeed to understand a full value of the mineral resources of the state, it is necessary to visit the various mines and quarries, and to follow in imagination, if not in fact, the many stages through which these minerals pass until their final usefulness has been attained.

When it is understood that most of these minerals have hardly been touched in a commercial way, some estimation of the latent wealth of the state may be obtained. Commercially, the mineral wealth in Georgia based upon her numerous and varied mineral resources are still in their infancy. The thought of the average Georgian, and indeed the average American, has been directed largely along the lines of agriculture, and in associating the idea of minerals with agriculture, you when we stop to consider, the agriculturist has always known the value of fertilizers for his lands.

As time progressed, a commercial fertilizer sprang into existence whose chief ingredients are phosphorus, potash, and nitrogen, the first two, namely the phosphorus and the potash, being products of mines. Thus we see that, at the last analysis, the products of the farm, whether cotton, corn, wheat or what not, have been made of infinitely larger returns by the use of minerals.

Mines and Quarries.

The great industries in our complex modern civilization are the products of the mines and quarries. The iron mines with their output of iron for the manufacturing industries furnishing heat, light and motive power; the clays used for building purposes, and for the manufacture of pottery, tiles, etc; the quarries of paving and building stone make possible our railroads steamships, telegraph and telephone, our houses and skyscrapers, our dishes, paved streets and surfaced roads, and other necessities too numerous to mention.

It would be safe to say that were Georgia suddenly cut off from the rest of the world, she could find within our borders sufficient minerals to ensure our happiness and progress. It has been estimated that to prevent a rise of production, Georgia has sufficient coal to last more than 1,200 years, and enough iron ore to last thousands of years. The high grade clays of the state are the most extensive in the country, and will last at the present rate of output, hundreds of years.

With the exception, possibly of one or two western states, Georgia produces a greater variety of minerals than any other state in the Union. Coal, iron, asbestos, baryte, bauxite, cement, clays, copper, corundum, fuller's earth, gold, granites, gneisses, graphite, limestone, manganese, marble, mica, ochre, slate, soapstone, talc, soapstone, pyrites, tripoli, serpentine, sand, and gravel, all occur in commercial quantities. Georgia has also noted mineral springs and precious stones, the latter having never been systematically mined; the discovery having been confined to the mining of gold and other minerals.

Georgia Marble.

Georgia marbles are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Mexican borders. Many of the most costly public buildings in the country are built of Georgia marble, which is also used extensively for decorative and monumental purposes.

The granites of the state are almost as widely known as the marbles. In purity and strength they have few equals and no superiors.

Georgia's future she does upon the threshold of a new era of prosperity, will derive a large part of that prosperity from the output of her mines and quarries.

The Typhoid Fly.

Cleanliness is the sworn and effectual foe of the typhoid fly. A recent issue of Suburban Life gives the following points as to the best method of instructions for insuring cleanliness, as they apply to the elimination of the fly: Begin with the kitchen.

Sprinkle the garbage cans with lime or kerosene, and keep them constantly covered.

Don't allow decayed vegetable or other material to accumulate. Keep your premises clean.

Screen all doors and all doors and windows are screened.

Screen all food, if it is not possible to keep the flies from it in any other way.

To kill flies in the house, dissolve 218 grains of bichromate of potash in ten ounces of water, and it should be sweetened with sugar and placed in shallow dishes throughout the house. This mixture is cheap, and can be purchased at the drug store.

Another anti-fly mixture is one part formaldehyde solution to ten parts of water. If this preparation is placed in tins or saucepans about the house, it will prove very effective, as it attracts the flies and kills them instantly.

An Obligation.

"It is an obligation the more enlighted woman should feel to help her isolated sister. I will not mention the statistics which go to prove that in our lunatic asylums the majoritypof the women are from the unenlightened, undeveloped districts—but are too distressing. I prefer rather thinking the number will shortly be on the decrease through the effort of women who can help in aiding among the women who need help, brightening their lives and bringing them into touch with the simpler homes through intelligent effort and some social intercourse."—Mrs. John E. Donaldson

The Woman Is It.

"When I read history and am impressed with any great deed, I feel as if I should like to see the woman who is concealed behind it as its secret incentive."—Henrick Heine.

EDITOR OF RESOURCES PAGE

MRS. JOSEPH S. DAVIS, of Albany, Ga.

GA. HAS GREAT WEALTH IN HER WATER POWER

Conservation and Development of This Resource Will Be of Inestimable Benefit.

Victor Hugo tells us that we may stop an invasion of armies, but we cannot retard the growth of ideas. No thought of the day is more contagious in its rapid development or more beneficial in its results than the question of conservation. No subject is more worthy the consideration of every Georgian from the view-point of state loyalty, economic good and pecuniary value. With pride we estimate in monetary terms the possibilities of Georgia's fertile fields, the products of her forests and the output of her quarries—but what have we measure in according to artistic beauty or convert it into terms of industrial achievement, one of Georgia's greatest blessings is the abundance of her water power.

Some few years ago one of our leading magazines first startled the reading public into a realization of the value of water power and created an impression as wide as the circulation of that periodical. The article referred to was from the pen of an expert on conservation, who among other things stated in substance: "Go sell whatever (boil possess and buy with the water power, though you give in exchange a field as full of diamonds as a fruit cake is full of raisins."

If the modern capitalist can convert our fruitful orchards into terms of revenue and the architect the product of our quarries into building stones, with equal facility can we estimate the approximate value of Georgia's water power, though it requires a larger perspective, a greater expansion of the imagination, and consequently there is much skepticism on the subject.

One Million Horsepower.

Georgia's water powers aggregate one million horse power and a conservative estimate of the time it takes is something like five hundred million dollars, a sum so colossal that it staggers the imagination in its effort to grasp. It is largely from the want of better system of stating in scientific terms the ability of water power, engaged in some work, that a clear standard or energy in that it is generally known that the average horse can exert an energy that will raise thirty-three thousand pounds one foot in one minute—or perform an equivalent labor. Engines are rated at the energy of which they are capable in terms of horse power.

A water power of ten thousand horse power could exert the energy of that many horses and has a great flexibility in that every unit of force can be concentrated at a given point, or each unit may be subdivided and equally transmitted with slight loss of energy to different points at various distances up to two hundred and fifty miles or more.

Water power is more tractible; it is also less expensive to maintain. A one thousand horse power hydro-electric plant is the equivalent energy of one thousand horses in perpetuity, eliminating cost of feed, liability to disease and certainty of ultimate death.

In estimating a water power various factors determine the definite result—flow per second, volume and possible height of dam. But a skilled hydaulic engineer can work out the best result the power he surveys.

If a corporation should erect fifty industrial plants, requiring an aggregate ten thousand horse power, within a radius of ten miles to be run by steam power, it would be found that the first cost of construction would be about fifty dollars per horse power or five hundred thousand dollars. To run these plants would annually would require an average of twenty tons of coal per hour costing about sixty dollars, for one year making a total of $525,600. Allowing for cost would be something like five hundred thousand dollars or ten per cent of five million dollars, which makes it look as if a developed water power of ten thousand horse power would be worth that amount in industrial activity in the state.

Hitherto the lack of capital with which to make these developments has discouraged even those with a knowledge of the great intrinsic value of water power. It takes money to develop a power as well as the power itself to be developed, and in the dawn of Georgia's industrial era while her natural resources are not growing in intrinsic value each year, they are developing in the appreciation of the manufacturer and capitalist; and the time is not far distant when water power will be worth more than the capital required to develop it.

Take for illustration the two elements that go to make water—hydrogen and oxygen. The compound water is a prime necessity, but the two independent elements which are produced by the scientist are of no special interest to the layman, nor can one be more valuable than the other in the combination, water. The unthinking mind is reckless of natural resources and dreams not of their possibilities in conjunction with each other, but if isolated, with a strike of balance born of experience, while he properly estimates the value of both, in the case of water power and money, he realizes that there is a limited supply of natural power but of the making of money there seems no limit.

Too often have Georgians, Esau like, frittered away their birthright for a mess of pottage. Let us appreciate the possibilities that lie in this wonderful water power of our state; and conservation of its gifts, conserve it as a precious heritage, until through its wise development Georgia will take her place, which through her natural resources alone she deserves to have, first among the sisterhood of states.

MARY L. BROSNAN.

Albany, Ga.

Study Laws.

The first requisite for successful civic work is a thorough knowledge and understanding of the laws in your own locality. Take day in your club year for the study of those laws. Learn what the annual expense budget is and what amounts are extended for specific purposes. Find out whether the appropriations for cleanliness and sanitation are adequate, and, if not, why not. Inform yourselves as to what rights you have under your local laws, to call upon your city or town authorities for aid in the furtherance of any plans.

CLAYS AND LIMESTONES FOUND EXTENSIVELY IN STATE OF GEORGIA

May Be Destined to Become Among Her Most Important Mineral Resources.

BY ELIZABETH H. McCALLIE. (Mrs. S. W. McCallie.)

Two of the most interesting, and at the same time the most valuable of the minerals of Georgia, are the clays and limestones. It is only within comparatively recent years that they are most likely destined to become the most important of Georgia's mineral resources.

Clay.—Articles made of clay have been known to exist since prehistoric times. Indeed, it is said that the potters-wheel was known to the Egyptians as early as 2500 B. C. It is a far cry from the coarse common brick of commerce to the exquisitely fragile and artistic works of the fine arts, yet we find such to be the scale of usefulness of clay.

Georgia has the most extensive clay deposits of any state in the south, and stands foremost among the clay producing states of the union. The quality of her clays range all the way from that which produces the "old red hills of Georgia" and the coarse brick of commerce to the white kaolin from which high grade porcelain is made. The famous potteries in New Jersey which manufacture the beautiful Lenox ware, use a portion of the high grade kaolins produced in Georgia, as do also the potteries in Ohio and West Virginia. Would it not be a great thing for Georgia to convert her high grade kaolins into the manufactured products with her bodies and supply the southern trade with white porcelain, as well as the lower grade of clay articles? It is believed by those who have studied the question that all the conditions necessary to establishing and maintaining successful potteries can be met within the state.

Georgia clays are also suitable for the manufacture of electrical porcelain, sanitary ware fire, paving and ornamental brick, terra cotta, and sewer pipe. By far the larger amount of Georgia clay however is used in the raw state for paper filling.

Limestones.—Our forefathers knew the value of lime for the making of mortar, and also recognized its usefulness when applied to their soil to increase its productiveness. As time has progressed many new uses have been discovered, until at the present time probably no other rock has been used for such a variety of purposes as limestone.

Limestone is widely distributed throughout Georgia, and is used for paving, curbing and flagging; for lime in building; for railroad ballast, for road building, for concrete purposes and a fertilizer, and for other purposes too numerous to mention.

The use of limestone as a fertilizer has recently come into great favor. Hundreds of farmers in the state who had never recognized its value to the soil, have awakened to a keen appreciation of its usefulness. Lime of itself is not a plant food, its physical effect on the soil is due to chemical reactions which take place between the lime and certain soil constituents, which, it is said, is often of as much value to the plant as a stimulant as its effect in liberating like plant foods. Lime also makes clayey soils more porous, and applied to sandy soils, has the opposite effect, for binding the soils particles more closely together, thus diminishing their porosity. Lime should be distributed uniformly in the soil, and the amount to be used per acre, and the frequency of the application depends upon the nature of the soil.

There are hundreds of square miles in south Georgia as well as in northwest Georgia, which are underlain by limestone suitable for agricultural purposes, and which require only the use of the rock crusher to make them immediately available. By the use of these limestone as the ever mounting price paid for fertiliser could be materially reduced and at the same time the soil greatly benefitted.

FRUITS GROWN IN STATE SHOW GREAT VARIETY

Georgia Produces Nearly Everything From Tropical Banana to the Hardy Apple.

By Mrs. Seigmund Sterne.

Georgia, encompassing a territory extending over nearly four and one-half degrees of latitude produces a wealth and variety of fruits, from the tropical orange, lemon and banana in its southernmost portion, to the hardy apple, which grows to perfection among the red old hills of north Georgia.

The value of the apple crop is estimated at $1,000,000, but its cultivation may be said to be but in its infancy. However, so rapidly is the acreage in this "king of fruits" increasing that the lordly Chattahoochee, as

"Out of the hills of Habersham,
Down the valleys of Hall
It rushes amain to reach the plain,"

will have to add to its song a new note in praise of the magnificent orchards it periodically sweeps by.

The peach, which adds approximately $3,000,000 yearly to the wealth of Georgia's products, is more widely distributed. Its area is as long in length and breadth of the state, being more extensively cultivated in counties between Sumter and Bibb.

Pears also are coming in for their share of attention, and the demand for the LeConte and Kieffer varieties, which thrive best in south Georgia, is constantly increasing.

Southwest Georgia carries off the palm in the shipment of the luscious watermelon and cantaloupe. About $1,000,000 worth of these are yearly forwarded to tempt the appetites of the denizens the crowded cities of less-favored climes.

Rich possibilities lie in the field of the growing of small fruits, which has as yet been so little exploited. The blackberry, which grows wild in every nook and corner of the mayhaw, gathered from the swamps of south Georgia, and which furnishes a jelly as delicious as the far-famed guava; the fig, yielding prolifically without any cultivation whatever; the grape, pomegranate, strawberry, plum, etc, have none of them been developed on the commercial scale to add to the store of delectable jellies, jams and preserves of the thrifty housewife.

With the advent of scientific farming and the information gratuitously given both by state and national governments, fruit growing is no longer an experiment in the Epire state of the south. A Divine Providence has blessed her with a mild and equable climate, an abundant rainfall and unsurpassed fertility of soil, so that success is assured to any one who intelligently plants fruit tree, bush or seed in the fields of grand old Georgia state.

Make School Social Center as Well as Educational One.

"Make the rural school the social center of the community as well as the educational center," was the main thought in Miss Celeste Parrish's talk to the teachers of Fulton county recently. This idea was thoroughly developed in a very interesting address, in which Miss Parrish pointed out the strong influence which the school may have in the rural community.

"If."

If I can dry one tear today,
Hold back one soul that wants to stray,
Or show to one the higher way,
My life will fuller be.

If I can speak one soothing word,
Inspire a talent yet unstirred,
Or check some sentence best unheard,
My life will fuller be.

If I can spare of my scant store
A mite to cheer some life more poor,
If some lost hope I can restore,
My life will fuller be.

—GERTRUDE WALTON.

WORLD'S FINEST PAPER-SHELL PECANS GROWN IN SOUTHWEST GEORGIA

More Than 20,000 Acres Planted in This Section During Past Six Years.

By Mrs. S. J. Jones.

For the last fifteen years, southwest Georgia has been known as the region producing the finest paper shell pecans in the world.

This section comprises an area, a number of miles in width, up and down the Flint river, of which Albany is the geographical and commercial center. Within this area, there has come to bearing, grown and proven the budded and grafted varieties, the fifth and sixth years after planting.

The peculiar adaptability of the soil and climate for pecan culture was first by the late Professor John Craig, the eminent horticulturist of Cornwell university. This high opinion of Professor Craig is demonstrated by such prominent nut growers as G. M. Bacon, H. C. White, Mr. Stone, of Thomasville, Mr. Wright, of Albany, and others who have invested in large tracts of land which are planted in pecans and nurseries.

ROSIN AND TURPENTINE OBTAINED ABUNDANTLY FROM STATE'S FORESTS

Long-Leafed Yellow Pine Supplies Georgia With Large Part of Its Wealth.

To Georgia, the Empire state of the south, nature has been lavish in the variety and richness of her gifts, and by no means least among the states, natural resources was her abundant supply, as about half of her entire territory lies within the belt known as the pine barrens, and less than forty years ago the life of the state was a magnificent, almost unbroken forest of long-leaf yellow pine, except along the waterways and in the swamps, where were found cypress, the feathery, light green of cypress trees from the darker green of the pines. Among the marshes of the swamps and in such growth of live oak, whose brilliant green was softened and made picturesque by the Spanish moss. In the central and northern part of the state were forests of hard woods, such as oak, hickory, chestnut, and black walnut—the latter valuable for the manufacture of furniture, and for inside finishings etc. The live-oak is used for building purposes, and cypress, on account of its durability, is used in manufacturing shingles, and for bridges, piling, docks and other things needed in exposed places.

The most valuable of all Georgia's forest growths, however, is the long-leaf yellow pine, which furnishes by the superior quality of lumber manufactured from the tree, but for the rich, yield of turpentine and rosin. The alcohol which may be termed its by-products.

Following the track of the turpentine farm came railroads, bringing in settlers from north Georgia, the Carolinas and other states. Thousands of sawmill plants were established, and it was not uncommon to find mills whose daily output was from 50,000 to 150,000 feet, which was then shipped to all parts of the world. Around these large plants have sprung up some of south Georgia's most flourishing cities and towns.

The turpentine and lumber industries have made fortunes for many enterprising men, and have given employment to thousands, thus pouring millions of dollars into Georgia's coffers. Vast as this wealth is, it might have been almost doubled with careful handling and cutting of the trees.

But as it is, if a terrific cyclone has swept this entire section, the destruction could not have been much more complete, for acres and miles are denuded of trees, and there is nothing except the stumps and decaying tops to tell of the majestic pine forest that once grew there. May we not, even now, enter a plea for the conservation of what forest is left to us?

MRS. J. S. BETTS.

Have You Ever Thought?

Appreciation is only found in the heart of the descendant of generations of culture, no one ever heard of it growing in a mushroom.

MOULTRIE--THE WIRE-GRASS METROPOLIS OF--GEORGIA

Remarkable photo of Birdseye View of Moultrie, Ga. The center building is the Courthouse.

Moultrie claims to be the most thriving and progressive of the wiregrass cities.

The story of its growth reads like an Arabian Nights story. Twenty years ago Moultrie was a village of less than 100 souls. Today it is a beautiful and growing city of 5,000 people.

Eighteen years ago there was not a railroad in Colquitt county. Five lines of railroad now radiate from Moultrie in the several directions like spokes in a wheel. Eighteen years ago there was not a banking institution. Just now Moultrie's great banking houses, with more than a million and a quarter dollars on deposit, have made the city known in financial circles as one of the wealthiest cities per capita in the United States.

A few years ago a struggling village among the pines with cottages and small shanties and a few sandy streets was all that the visitor found here. Now magnificent homes and handsome streets make Moultrie the city beautiful of south Georgia.

Tax Values of Five Millions.

In the early nineties a grog shop and one or two small grocery stores made up all of the business section of Moultrie. Two decades have wrought so wonderful a change that it is now a city with tax values of more than five million dollars. One hundred business establishments and industrial enterprises, comprising cotton mills, barrel factories, mattress factories, fertilizer factories and six wholesale establishments, make up the business Moultrie.

The rapid growth and building that have made a city of Moultrie in so short a period have by no means ceased. Among the big improvements for this year will be the completion of its first skyscraper, the construction of an additional school building to meet the demands, the paving of the streets and the organizing of another large banking institution.

But the ambition of the fine citizenship is not limited to money getting and industrial growth. Educational and religious interests come first with this people.

Splendid School System.

Here is to be found one of the best school systems in the state. Moultrie has free schools for all of the children—absolutely free schools from the primary grades through high schools—without one dollar's tuition. Her broad-minded people cheerfully pay the school tax and feel that the investment in the education of their sons and daughters is by far the best investment they can make. Eight hundred children find training annually in these well-equipped schools that are always maintained at a high standard of excellence.

The several handsome temples of worship, the large congregations, the strength of pulpit and pew, the generous contributions to all religious causes, make the Moultrie churches among the first in the state.

Here is the ideal home for the good citizen. Climate, progress, opportunity, environment in every way invite to the good citizen, and here they have come from the east and the west, from the north and the south, the sturdy men and women, whose works and generations shall make Moultrie the great city of the wiregrass.

WOMEN OF MOULTRIE HAVE LEAD THE FIGHT

• • • • • •

HAVE HAD ABLE LEADERS

• • • • • •

IN THE CAMPAIGNS FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS

Vieing with the men in working toward the advancement of the city, the women of Moultrie have kept abreast of the times and are noted for their culture and progressiveness.

The Worth While club was organized October, 1907, with thirty-five active members. In the constitution then adopted it was stated that its object was to cultivate a taste for classical music and to study literature. During the five years' work the first was spent in a study of European travel, the following two years was devoted to the history of America; a year was spent on Italian renaissance, and the last and perhaps the most interesting work was concerning current events in which women are most concerned, including domestic science, sanitation, civics and questions of a similar nature.

Combined with the literary work of no less value was that of the musical. The leading American and European composers have been studied and selections rendered from them, and the combination of music enhanced the enjoyment of the literary program.

As the Worth While club has been from its inception distinctly a culture club, it has not made special effort in line of work in which other clubs excel, but some work has been accomplished worthy of mention. The club federated in 1908 and since that time has been loyal in its support of the federation work, contributing to the Tallulah Falls school, the students' aid, and has done civic work in the town agitating the enforcement of laws for improved sanitary conditions, securing the consent of grocers to screen their places of business, and has been actively working for a cleaner, purer, more wholesome atmosphere for the community. It has also been instrumental in securing women of national reputation in their line of work. Miss E. C. Noyes, of the Boston School of Expression, made two visits and charmed her hearers with her delineations, and recently Dr. Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley college, now of Shorter college, appeared before the club and also before the citizens, making the most direct appeal for the betterment of civic conditions, which will prove of permanent benefit to the club in its work along this line.

Able Presiding Officers.

Much of the success of the work has been due to the able administration of the presiding officers. The club had as its first president, Mrs. A. W. Chase, who presided for two years, being succeeded by Mrs. P. B. Allen for two years, then, owing to a change in by-laws, officers were debarred from holding office but one year. Mrs. Everett Daniel was then elected for the year and was succeeded by Mrs. T. O. Marion, now in office.

Perhaps one of the most popular activities undertaken was the cooking school conducted last year by Mrs. Harris and open to all women of the town and as culture and cooking join hands so successfully, a general awakening along all lines of home economics has been the result.

The club observes library day upon which members donate books to Carnegie library, also Clean-Up day, which is faithfully observed. Last spring the club had the pleasure of entertaining the convention of the second congressional district and the information and inspiration received from such splendid club women as Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Mrs. H. H. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. H. H. Merry and Mrs. Nicols Peterson, gave the work a new impetus of untold value.

A new work was inaugurated this spring, when the county teachers were tendered a reception and homes secured for them during their week's session of the institute and it is the plan of the club to co-operate in the future C. convention, which will be in session in Moultrie in October.

The club meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month from October until May. At the conclusion of the regular program after business is disposed of a social half hour is an enjoyable feature, during which light refreshments are served.

A general reception is tendered by the officers every year and it is looked forward to as quite an important social event during the winter. For next fall a reciprocity meeting is planned with the Worth While club as hostess to the other women's organizations of the town, and it will also tender a luncheon to the U. D. C. convention which will be in session in Moultrie in October.

BAINBRIDGE, GA.

Continued From Page Two.

appreciation from many Decatur county mothers. The rough rooms, also maintained four years, has been given up temporarily, but the rest room has secured new quarters in the courthouse, and still has an attendant in charge.

The city park has been beautified by the U. D. C. with monuments and cannon, and the Woman's club has added a drinking fountain to this popular resort for the children.

"Be the style." Improvement club first, and later to women on civic, health and conservation committees of other organizations is due the credit of such public works as the establishment of children's playgrounds, the observance of clean-up days and arbor days with appropriate exercises, securing flower show prizes, organizing junior civic and Audubon societies, campaigns against tuberculosis and the fly; distribution of health maps, charts, pins and literature; securing lectures on health, and the formation of a city board of health.

The legislative committees from various organizations have been active in behalf of the McWilliams bill for prompt payment of teachers; the Appalachian forest reserve bill; the Esch bill for protection of match-factory employees; kindergarten bill; compulsory education bill; bill for extension teaching for women; anti-cigarette bill; bill for raising age of consent, and bills for better child-labor laws. (The first three bills are now law.)

The educational departments have supported these bills, and have done work in other lines as well. Besides contributing to state educational projects, here in Decatur county they have conducted medal contests among school children, secured scholarships, maintained a pupil in school, circulated rural libraries, agitated for rural consolidated schools, entertained county teachers and are to furnish a Decatur county schoolhouse.

Rural Educational Work.

Another way in which club workers have shown their interest in rural education is in offering prizes to the corn and canning club boys and girls, in providing for annual exhibits, and in creating sentiment in behalf of ready money for the products of these energetic young citizens.

But not only in the rural child is interest shown by the organizations of Bainbridge, the problems of the child, both city and country, are being earnestly studied by a most devoted band of mothers and teachers.

The public spirit of the Bainbridge women was again exhibited in the enthusiasm with which work for school bonds was undertaken; and the fact that Bainbridge has already had one state convention (that of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs), entertained there by the invitation of her women, and is now looking forward to a second (that of the Georgia W. C. T. U.) this fall, goes to show that her women are given to hospitality of the kind that makes for a greater Bainbridge.

As Ellen Foster Stone says of club women: "Whether the path be smooth or the work easy matters not. Once the goal is set it must be reached. There seems no task too small, no task too great to claim attention. To train, to teach, to lead, to improve and to inspire are natural to woman. To set these tendencies in the wider mold, as now she is disposed to do, is registering far and near in realities, in bigger, better things for all. For good is self-multiplying."

Holland Has Schools for Farmers' Daughters.

These schools give such practical instruction as will combat the danger of inspiring farmers' daughters with ambitions outside of farm life. The courses in these schools are nature study, zoology, botany, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, household duties generally, household administration, nourishing foods, etc. It is proposed that as interest in the schools increases, still more comprehensive lines of instruction will be gradually introduced all over the kingdom.

Georgia's Most Neglected.

Georgia does nothing for her defective feeble minded, but does nobly for her defective blind and deaf mutes.

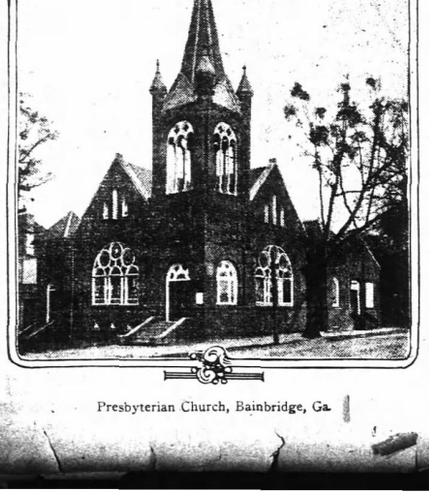
As many almost of this class can be made self-supporting as of the others. Trained workers for hand and brain are needed for all.

Neglected from childhood, no one can tell what phase of criminal or sexual crime they may commit in after years. They can easily be led into almost any crime, even if they don't lead the way.

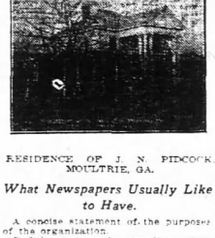
They are not the full idiots, but many have some sense.

School Lunches.

A group of club women have kept up penny lunches for the children in Davis street school, Atlanta, where such help was sorely needed. Teachers in that school report decided improvement in character of work, since the lunches were inaugurated.



Presbyterian Church, Bainbridge, Ga.



RESIDENCE OF J. N. PIDCOCK, MOULTRIE, GA.

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Definite statements regarding plans adopted and special projects to be undertaken.

Accurate lists of officers and committees for reference.

Brief, pointed, signed letters (written on one side of the sheet only) regarding selected topics of improvement.

Accounts of actual achievements in other places along the line of local projects, either in print or written out.

Photographs, especially showing "before and after" improvements, when the paper has facilities for printing illustrations.

Suggestions for Playgrounds

There are vacant lots scattered throughout the city, many being available for this purpose. Of course, the city cannot appropriate them for this object against the owners' wishes, but it can become the lessee on terms that will bring consent by way of reduced taxation. Five or ten per cent rebate of tax would bring many such spaces under control as playgrounds, provided a reasonable option, say thirty days' notice, is given the owner to withdraw his assent.

Model Rural School.

Agriculture and home economics are taught in a very practical way, the curriculum including gardening, growing of corn, breeding of animals, the care of dairy products, cooking, butter making, laundry, general housework and sewing. Educational games and gymnasium work and music are also included. The whole training is practical and carried on with a view to fitting the boys and girls for the ideal life on the farm and raising the estimate of the farm to a higher standard, putting it on the level with other professions.

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Established 1868.

Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly

CLARK HOWELL,
Editor and General Manager.
W. L. HALSTEAD,
Business Manager.

Directors: Clark Howell, Roby Robinson, Albert Howell, Jr., E. R. Black, H. W. Grady.

Entered at the postoffice at Atlanta as second-class mail matter.

POSTAGE RATES:
United States and Mexico.

10 to 12-page papers	1c
12 to 24-page papers	2c
24 to 36-page papers	3c
36 to 56-page papers	4c

ATLANTA, GA., June 4, 1913.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL.
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	Daily and Sunday.	Daily Only.
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The address of the Washington Bureau of The Constitution is No. 1727 S street, N. W., Mr. John Corrigan, Jr., staff correspondent, in charge.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New York city by 2 p. m. the day after issue. It can be had at Hotaling's Newsstands, Broadway and Forty-second street (Times building corner), Thirty-eighth street and Broadway and Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.

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A TRIBUTE TO A WOMAN

The soul of the special edition of The Constitution today is the tribute from the united women of Georgia to the late Mrs. Dr. Harry C. White. It is a tribute of many women to one woman. The gifts of self-sacrifice and of energy and of endurance they have brought as free-will offerings and laid them at the shrine of her memory. That is the spirit that speaks in every page of the "Ella F. White Memorial Edition." Few women have so appealed to their era as to win a monument of such rarity and sweet graciousness.

It is to be doubted if since the civil war the women of a southern state have been such a co-operative unit in a single cause. With the tragic and untimely death of Mrs. White, her co-workers among the club women of Georgia determined to carry out the project upon which she was working at the time of her death. They would bring to conclusion a permanent endowment for the fixed annual charges of the woman's federation. As a means toward that end they decided upon a special woman's edition of The Constitution—for years the newspaper spokesman of the federation.

She whose memory kindled this consecrated enthusiasm was a woman of rare and positive qualities. She gained so strong and enduring a hold on the minds and hearts of other women because in her personality she combined those traits that have meant most to women since creation's first dawning. Her temperament was sunshine itself. Her first impulse was service. Sympathy with her was intuitive and all-embracing, stopping not at the barriers of age or station or caste. A woman essentially of high social graces, she realized how much woman might accomplish through the social faculty. She attracted universally. Her good will was spontaneous; her forbearance instinctive, as a part of her nature. Crowning all was a permeating yet unobtrusive magnetism that drew to her age and youth, joy and sorrow, strength and frailty. No woman in the contemporaneous life of Georgia enjoyed a larger, a more democratic or a more devoted circle of friendships. The roof-tree of her hospitable Athens home has probably sheltered more well-known guests than ever gathered in any other one Georgia home.

These qualities explain the appeal made by Mrs. White to thousands of men and women in Georgia, and those throughout the nation privileged to have known her. They explain the driving force that has enabled the women of Georgia to achieve so uniquely as they have in this edition and in her name.

A WOMAN PIONEER.

The woman's movement in the southern states and the woman's club movement in Georgia and throughout the south will always owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, of Rome, Ga., editor-in-chief of this edition of The Constitution, former president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, and now a director for life in that wonderful organization. Mrs. Johnson is due the credit that goes throughout history to the pioneer. For she it is who is the mother of publicity for the women's club movement in the south, if not in the nation. And it is upon judicious and tactful publicity that the woman's movement has grown to its present established proportions.

Mrs. Johnson was the first southern woman to realize the imperative function publicity plays in all propaganda. When the woman's movement was a nursling in Georgia she determined that the gospel and the duty of woman's new-found and organized usefulness must be carried to women. Women drowsing to their possibilities must be awakened. Women vaguely anxious to enlist in the mighty crusade for the new ethics, the greater uplift, must be shown the way. Women anxious to promote the welfare of mothers and wives and little children and to join with other women in the undertaking must be made articulate and strengthened by encouragement.

The product of these reflections was The Southern Club Woman, edited and owned by Mrs. Johnson, and the first publication devoted to the woman's club cause published in the south. Later, when the task of conducting the periodical and keeping pace with the scope of the movement had gotten beyond her energies, she felt the need of widening the field. She laid the matter of establishing a regular woman's department before The Constitution. This paper recognized the importance of the opportunity. It was the first daily in the United States to inaugurate a separate woman's club department. And it has since been the official organ for the federation in Georgia.

Mrs. Johnson has devoted herself unsparingly to the "Ella F. White Memorial Edition." For that she deserves the thanks of 30,000 women in Georgia. In her more historic service as pioneer of publicity for the higher phases of the woman's cause she deserves the gratitude of those who know today what the club movement has grown to mean; and also of those who recognize its incomparably greater mission of tomorrow.

THE CASE OF SENATOR ROOT.

Rumors run thick and fast in Washington that Senator Elihu Root, of New York, will retire at the expiration of his present term. He is said to believe he has made so many powerful enemies that he could not emerge victorious in a contest before the people, and the new constitutional amendment puts senators to that test. Men may with propriety differ with the stands Root has taken on various public questions. But he is a valuable asset in our public life in that he has never hesitated to advocate what might be temporarily the unpopular side of a question if he thought it was right to do so. So rare is this particular species of bravery that it should make an impression, regardless of whether Root is republican, bull moose or democrat. In this day of rampant demagogy and easy acquiescence in popular errors, the man with the backbone to take issue with the wrongful trend is an asset.

Root believes that because in the past he has affiliated with corporations, because he opposed his one-time friend Roosevelt, and because he has incurred the enmity of several powerful newspapers, he would be marked for slaughter should he offer at the polls. He also knows that he does not personally appeal to the gallery, which is not readily captured by men of his cold, intellectual type. It is probable he has practically stated the case against his own chances. As far as the corporation part is concerned, a large percentage of the men now battling in the cause of alleged "progressivism" walked straight from the bosom of the corporations to the head of the hosts of righteousness (?); so that need be no deterrent. The colonel's enmity in New York is of doubtful strength. And the newspaper antagonism would display its personal animus so clearly as to strip it of half its effect.

We hold no personal brief for Mr. Root. But one need not be in accord with a man to recognize his capacity and his worth.

DISAPPEARING HYSTERIA.

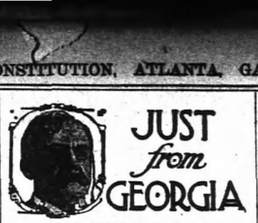
Professor Graham Taylor, head of the Chicago commons social settlement, told the Illinois vice commission the other day that only a small per cent of all cases of immorality among women and girls was due to low wages. Professor Taylor is in a position to know whereof he speaks, and he testified before the proper body, since the Illinois organization has, of all others in the country, been foremost in sowing the brutal fallacy that feminine chastity is a question of price. We doubt, even, if the percentage given by the professor runs as high as his figures.

It is noticeable that the past few weeks has brought a cessation of the hysteria that laid a brand upon working women in the country. At first, vice commissions everywhere, seeking to simplify and make spectacular their tasks, broadly subscribed to the doctrine that underpay was the chief provocation for prostitution.

The manner in which the press of the whole country without regard to location repudiated the suggestion is an essential tribute to its manliness and cleanliness. Hardly a paper was too small or obscure to raise its voice against this snapshot and unfounded accusation. The vice crusaders who based their campaigns on this particular bit of folly were riddled with indignant rebuke and ridicule.

Now the investigations into the cause of immorality are returning to legitimate channels and becoming rational enough to accomplish good by the disclosures they make. Even the prophets themselves are seeing that whereas women should, in many instances, be better paid, the change should come as a matter of merit and not because female virtue is dependent upon it.

The whole incident is curiously illustrative of the tendency of muckrakers in this country to catch at spectacular causes, and again, of the tendency of the nation to rebuke the muckraker when he strays aside from his job and perpetrates injustice. In this particular case American manhood would itself have gone indicted had it not resented with force and finality the covert attack made upon the womanhood of the nation.



The Old Man's Maxim.

"When you've got old Trouble climbin', set fire to the tree!"

When he's up, on high,
Make the fire fly,
Until the Four Winds scatter his ashes 'round the sky!

"That's the way," he used to say—"never have a doubt—
To run gray Trouble up a tree and then to burn him out!"

Make the fire fly
Until the flames leap high,
And the Four Winds come to scatter his ashes 'round the sky!

* * * *

A Clash of Humorists.

The Waco News says that S. E. Kiser, of The Chicago Record-Herald, told an audience that "nothing is easier than to write a column of humor every day," and Judd Mortimer Lewis makes this comment:

The fact that he made the statement credited to him in the above clipping proves him to be a humorist. That statement from Sam reminds one of the statement a man made to a chance acquaintance of the value of his numerous possessions, he set the value of his possessions sky high. And then his listener said: 'I guess you don't know me; I'm the tax assessor.' 'And I guess you don't know me,' replied the loquacious one; 'I'm the biggest liar in these here United States.'"

* * * *

At the Cross-Roads Resort.

"According to your published rates," said the departing guest to the cross-roads hotel man, "you've charged me $4 too much."

"Not a bit of it," was the reply. "You admired the scenery, didn't you?"

"Why, of course I did."

"You praised it to the skies?"

"I guess I did; but what difference does that make?"

"Jes' this, stranger: The high place you gave it run yer bill up. Scenery, $6 extra."

* * * *

On a Bed of Violets.

I.

On a bed of violets Love makes his throne;
Any time is love time, but Junetime's his own.

Sing to his sweetheart, mockingbird, and say
How she makes the music and the beauty of the day.

II.

Sweet is the Maytime by every vale and stream,
But Love drifts to dreamland, and Junetime's his dream.

See his sweetheart coming—she walks where violets wait,
And Love longs to kiss her at a violet-gate.

* * * * *

Heard on the River Bank.

George Washington didn't have any inauguration; he couldn't make a minnow assume the proportions of a whale; it never occurred to him that under certain influences alligators can be induced to climb trees and sing like mockingbirds, while catfish, leaping for the bait, protest against the high cost of living. He never was in the same class with our old friend, Jonah,—in short, he would never have made a first-class Georgia fisherman!

* * * *

A Provincial Critic.

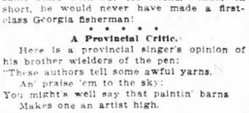
Here is a provincial singer's opinion of his brother wielders of the pen:
"These authors tell some awful yarns.
An' praise 'em to the sky;
You might's well say that paintin' barns
Makes one an artist high.

"They never weary on the way
Of picturin' silly passions;
I'd ruther plow a mule all day
An' live on country rations!"

* * * *

The Outlook.

One who speaks with authority says that in spite of the fruit crop killers the railroad companies will make fine watermelon crops this year.



The Interests would like to have tariff bills to burn, but as far as they are concerned "the fire is out."

If, like Br'er Rabbit, that Marquette editor had "laid low" he might have eased his conscience by contributing that six cents to foreign missions.

As the tariff comes down the trusts haven't the nimbleness to stand from under.

Having been presented to the king, Ambassador Page may now take time to figure the high cost of ministerial living.

The English suffragettes are taking lessons in oratory; they seem to think it's more humane to talk the government to death.

As soon as all the lobby trusts are put out of business legislators will have a chance to make some good laws.

If Sir Thomas wins that cup we shall have to congratulate him upon realizing the ambition of his life.

Mrs. Pankhurst has three years of starvation ahead of her. If her sister warriors follow her example no food trust will stand a ghost of a chance.

COLORADO

By Philip Weltner, Secretary Prison Association of Georgia

Colorado owes many of its most wonderful thoroughfares and scenic beauties to the men who are housed in the gray prison at Canon City. The Santa Fe trail, the road to the top of the Royal Gorge, is a triumphant vindication of the "honor system" of working convicts on state highways, as exemplified in Colorado. From a reformative standpoint, it has been a tremendous saving to society in lessened criminality, to the men themselves in increased self-respect, stamina of character and an added sense of reliability. The first convict camp was started in 1908. The work progressed slowly, and entirely too much attention was paid to the safe-keeping of the men at work. A short time after the induction of Thomas J. Tynan into office as state warden, Colorado enlarged upon the honor system, eliminating every vestige of armed guards and placing the men solely upon their "honor, with the result that triple the quantity of work was performed. The camps are modern, sanitary, with no sign of physical restraint usually associated with prison life.

The road camps are the hope of every man in the penitentiary at Canon City. They are only transferred to the road camps after having given every evidence of reliability. In the camps they are decently fed, clothed in khaki uniforms, worked eight hours per day and on Sundays have the day to do with as they please—fish, swim, play ball or otherwise to amuse themselves.

During the past four years more than eighteen hundred individual men were transferred from the penitentiary to the honor camps. These men, with road supervisors as their only guards, some fifty and one hundred, and even three hundred miles away from prison, have created a national reputation for loyalty. Only a little over one in every hundred men violated his pledge, which is far less than the desertions from the United States army or navy; and communities have come to feel perfectly safe near the prison camps.

In his last report, Warden Tynan has this to say: "The old idea that imprisonment should be purely punitive has gone the way of other ancient cruelties and stupidities bequeathed to us by tradition. Penal servitude is no longer considered society's revenge upon the offending individual, but society's effort to correct and reclaim. The penitentiary system that sends out unbettered, unstrengthened men is only a menace to the society it is supposed to protect. But men, when one gets close to them, are only bad boys grown up."

His example, the spirit permeating his work in Colorado, the practical results of his efforts are such as to lead him to a fuller acceptation of the injunction: "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you." Colorado's penal system lives up to the Master's command. Does Georgia's?

A Garden Tragedy.

Mister Watermelon Vine got clean above hisself,
He fling his long legs crost de groun' en climb up on de shelf;
He pass Sis' Merry Gold right by to tell his true lub story
To jes' de flower ob de flock, en dat's Mis' Mawnin-Glory.

Sunday Meetin' nigger come a-steppin' mighty high,
He see dat Watermelon from de corner ob his eye,
Sez he: "He's lookin' mighty fine, I spec' he's gittin' meller,
Ise gwine ter hang groun' er bit en den I grabs dat feller!"

De sun he sank, de moon he rose, en den slipped out er sight,
Mis' Mawnin'-Glory closed her eyes en almos' died wid fright.
Mis' Merry Gold turned valler ez a form drap from a tree,
En dat Mister Watermelon—whar', O whar', wus he!

Nex' day dey sent for Sherlock Holmes, de great detective chief,
Dey gib' him all de mournful facts ter sic' 'em on de thief.
He shuck his head: "Faint no use fer me ter chase sich loot,
Fer a nigger en' a melon-patch am always in cahoot!" —Willie Bellah.

Fifty Years of Peace.

Editor Constitution: I am very much impressed with your editorial in regard to fifty years of peace and the suggestion that there should be a grand "reunion" at that time with the veterans of the north, south, east and west, and the logical place for this reunion would be in Atlanta Ga. If the chamber of commerce, convention institutions, newspaper men, city officials and citizens would take this up at once and plan to have this on a very large scale, perhaps combining some other conventions or expositions with same, it would make an epoch in the history of not only Atlanta, but the entire United States, and would be an attraction worthy of the most enterprising citizens of our enterprising city.

C. W. M'CLURE.

Atlanta, Ga., June 2, 1913.

Four-Legged Chicken.

(From The Abbeville Chronicle.)

A chicken with four distinct legs and feet was found in the chicken yard of Mrs. W. S. Smith, Colquitt, Ga., recently, and the chick is still living.

Horses Ate Flour and Died.

(From The Thomasville Press.)

Mr. Mitch Sampson, whom everybody knows, operating a store on Jackson street, has lost two horses this week by very unusual and peculiar circumstances. The animals got hold of a 24-pound sack of flour, which was in a wagon used for delivering groceries, and proceeded to eat the bread-making substance.

Next morning both of the animals were sick, and the empty flour sack explained the occurrence. Both soon died.

It's a Paying Business.

(From The Cairo Messenger.)

Pelham is erecting a factory in which to can sweet potatoes. Cairo has several factories, but we have yet to learn of the potato being canned. Gentlemen, think of this.

Of course, they're all saying Mr. Newett didn't know it, and therefore had no right to blow it.

Still, milk, with a liberal dash of brandy, wouldn't be so bad as a national drink.

Photographs

By GEORGE FITCH,
Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

(Copyright, 1913, for The Constitution.)

A photograph is a picture of a man as he looks when a photographer has balanced him on a stiff backed chair and has aimed a camera at him.

Photographs are a means of preserving woman's good looks and man's embarrassment for future generations. A woman will look a camera in the eye all day without flinching if she is sure her hair is on straight, but when the ordinary man is ordered to have his picture taken he makes an engagement with the dentist in order to escape.

This is because man thinks he is modest. But it really is because he has no faith in the ability of the photographer to make him as handsome as he would like to be. On the other hand, woman's faith in the photographer is only equaled by her faith in the retoucher.

Photographs are made by exposing a glass plate, which is more sensitive to light than a trust agreement. After this plate has been developed it goes to the hands of a sad-eyed young woman, who puts it in a retouching frame and works over the customer's features and complexion. She is sad-eyed because she knows that no matter how shamelessly she improves on nature, the woman who sat for the picture will shake her head when she sees it and say: "Isn't that awful?"

Photographs once cost $2 a dozen, and looked like the sitter regardless of consequences. Nowadays, however, photographs are taken by artists, who juggle with lights and shades, and bend the sitter around this way and that until artistic angles are secured. The artist then prints the results on a half-acre sheet, mounts it in a portfolio, signs it in lead pencil and charges $6 apiece for the prints. They are worth it, too, as long as you don't see the original.

Photographs are valuable because some day our descendants will dig them out of the attic, just as we have dug out those of our ancestors. But while we look at the old tintypes and said, "What horrible features the ancients used to have!" our descendants will exclaim with delight over our beauty when they find our pictures, and they will frame us and hang us on the wall beside prints of Helen of Troy and Apollo Bevelledear.

Really Surprising, Isn't It?

(From The Jesup Sentinel.)

Although the democrats have been in power nearly three months, the country has not gone to ruin yet, as some persons predicted it would.

He Won't Buy Oats This Winter

(From The Gainesville Eagle.)

Mr. J. W. Brown, of Route 5, brought us a bundle of oats yesterday cut out of his field. It measures seven feet length, and is well headed. He sowed forty bushels on twenty acres and expects to thrash out 1,500 bushels. It is the Appler variety.

That's Another Matter, Sir!

(From The Pickens County Progress.)

The postmaster general thinks a fourth-class postmaster should be over 65 years of age. Wonder if he thinks the same rule should apply to the office of postmaster general?

A Law Might Help Some.

(From The Elberton Star.)

Years ago it was common for farmers to raise sheep. Hound dogs made sheep unprofitable. Will the time ever come when our farmers will prefer sheep meat to dog meat?

Seeking the Missionary.

A Kansas City minister, visiting an Indian reservation in Idaho, inquired of a government agent where the missionary could be found. "The chief can probably tell you," replied the agent, pointing out his tent. "Clasp your hands, look heavenward and ask, 'Great man?' He will understand you doubtless." The reverend gentleman did as directed. "I presume you are seeking the missionary?" replied the Indian in excellent English. "Please be seated, sir, he will be in presently. If you will excuse me I will go down to the agency and lambast into unconsciousness that fool clerk who directed you here."—Kansas City Times.

Mendelssohn's Mistake.

It is too bad Mendelssohn didn't live a little longer. What an elegant divorce march he might have written.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Malaria.

Malaria has been recognized since the days of Hippocrates as one of the most formidable and destructive of maladies, the more formidable because it was supposed, in accordance with the name which Macculloh adapted for it from the Italian less than a century ago, to be caused by a pervasive venom in the air. But since the epochal observations of Laveran, the labors of Golgi and his colleagues and the experiments and discoveries of Ross, it has lost much of its mysterious terror, and the sure way to its prevention and extirpation has been revealed.—New York Tribune.

His Legacy.

(From Lippincott's.)

A prominent congressman decided to turn over a part of his law practice to his son. Shortly afterwards the young man entered the office, and with a face beaming with pleasure exclaimed:

"Father, you know that Wilbur case you'd been trying for the last ten years?"

The congressman admitted that he did.

"Well," said the young man triumphantly, "I've settled it!"

"Settled it!" reiterated his father. "Settled it! Why, my boy, I gave you that case as an annuity!"

One Way to Escape.

You will have only yourself to blame if you are compelled to pay an income tax. You can escape it entirely by moving to the Philippines or Porto Rico.—Chicago Tribune.

Now, will California kick on that $600,000 appropriation for Japan's for an exhibit at the Panama celebration?

When occasion demands the Colonel can use the hammer for other purposes than nailing lies.

DISCIPLINE.

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS.

DISCIPLINE in its best sense means to educate. And to Educate is to bring out of yourself your very best abilities in orderly fashion. There is no lost motion in the action of a well Disciplined army. Every move counts. The wonder of any of our great modern business enterprises is its smooth working Discipline.

Maximum Power demands Maximum Discipline.

To Discipline your Will, your Emotions, your Desires is no easy job. To some it is a tremendous task. But to the man who through patient and determined effort finally brings his every ability into control and harmony, there is created a momentum that makes the greatest works come easy and enveloped with delight—all of which is the result of Discipline.

Maximum Power demands Maximum Discipline.

Those privileged with the daily association of President Wilson marvel at the ease with which he accomplishes things. There is nothing marvelous about it at all. For a decade or more he has been practicing what he has been teaching—putting Discipline to work daily in his own personal house.

Maximum Power demands Maximum Discipline.

Gather your forces together. Discipline your mind and your body. Do many things each day for no other reason than that you would rather not do them. Draw in the loose cords. Neglect nothing that is important. Put Discipline to work.

Takes Issue With Crop Figures Given

Editor Constitution: I observed recently in The Constitution an article from a banker in this state, who had discovered that Georgia produced an average of only 168 pounds of lint cotton per acre during the year 1912, being with the exception of Florida the lowest state in the cotton-producing section, and drew from that fact various conclusions adverse to the Georgia farmers. It seems to be popular to bait the Georgia farmers with the charge of incompetency these days.

I desire to call the attention of The Constitution and of this banker to the fact that the seasons of 1912 were very unpropitious to the farmers in raising cotton, and that the western states had excellent seasons. I desire to call attention further that in the year 1911 Georgia averaged 240 pounds of lint cotton per acre, surpassing Texas by 54 pounds, Louisiana by 70 pounds, Mississippi by 68 pounds, Alabama by 36 pounds, Florida by 110 pounds, Arkansas by 50 pounds and Oklahoma by 80 pounds per acre. Does the gentleman suppose that the Georgia farmers deteriorated so greatly in one year? He also calls attention to the wonderful production of California. California did not produce in the year 1912 one-third as much cotton as did the county of Terrell.

The statement issued by Mr. H. G. Hastings and accredited to the agricultural department of the state of Georgia has done more harm to the standing of this state in the north and northwest than any one thing that has occurred in the last decade. I dare say that none of the gentlemen who have quoted these statements that it required the entire cotton crop and cotton seed and $37,000,000 more to pay for corn, hay, oats, feedstuff, meat, dairy and poultry products had the remotest idea that even in the year 1912 the value of the agricultural products of the state of Georgia surpassed respectively such states as Indiana, New York, Nebraska, Wisconsin, North Dakota, North Carolina, Michigan, California and more than twenty-five others. That in 1911 there were only four states, to-wit: Illinois, Texas, Iowa and Ohio, whose agricultural products equaled that of Georgia, Georgia surpassing Missouri, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and all the others except the ones named.

In 1911 the corn produced in all United States for all purposes averaged about thirty bushels per capita. During that year Georgia produced over 69,000,000 bushels, and if we imported into the state 83,000,000 bushels, we consumed approximately double the amount of corn per capita in Georgia, that is 50 bushels, that the bulk of the garnets produced are measured by the ton, but these of inferior quality are used for abrasive purposes. In 1912 the production of abrasive garnet, according to the United States geological survey, amounted to 4,182 short tons, valued at $137,800, so that the average price for a ton of garnets was not quite $33, or considerably less than double the price of a ton of hay. The production of garnets in 1912 showed an increase in 196 tons in quantity and $16,052 in value compared with 1911. The three garnet-producing states are New York, New Hampshire and North Carolina.—Indianapolis News.

The Shepherd to His Love.

Come live with me and be my Love,
And we will all the pleasures prove
That hills and valleys, dales and fields,
Or woods or steepy mountain yields.

And we will sit upon the rocks,
And see the shepherds feed their flocks
By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

And I will make thee beds of roses
And a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers and a kirtle
Embroidered'd all with leaves of myrtle.

A gown made of the finest wool
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair-lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold.

A belt of straw and ivy buds
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my Love.
The shepherd swains shall dance and sing
For thy delight each May morning:
If these delights thy mind may move,
Then live with me and be my Love.
—CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.

Some Basketmakers of Today in Georgia

One of Mrs. McAfee's basketry classes.

What Mrs. Mary Jane McAfee and Others Have Done Towards Reviving Art That Was Dying.

By Sally Eugenia Brown.

THE mother of today in adorning the bassinet for her babe may feel but not express all the poetry and imagination portrayed in the Navajo legend of the wonderful basket made for the first boy born into the world. In this exquisite legend we are told the mother wrapped her babe in a black cloud and laid him in a basket, whose hood was a rainbow studded with stars, the back of the frame a pernellon, the sides of zigzag lightning, straight lightning formed the front, while sunbeams shining on a distant rain storm added the fringe and carry straps. Full of faith and hope Moses' mother took for him an ark of bulrushes, and laid him in it among the flags by the river's brink.

The origin of the word is unknown, but thought to be of Celtic, the Welch bascawd," meaning literally a weaving or putting together of splinters.

There are no savages so rude but have some form of basketry. In the very dawn of human existence the primitive woman used for her first utensils shells, gourds and other natural receptacles. She must have been not only a suffragist, "a woman with a wishbone," but a **suffragette**, "a woman with a backbone," for in wishing to strengthen these she had the courage and the backbone to gather materials and weave coverings around them, then baskets themselves, water tight and clay-lined ones, and from this rough, crude weaving were developed the arts of basketry, weaving and pottery making. So well did this "Mother of Invention" work that today there is not a weave produced but is handed down to us by our savage ancestry. In their basketry and kindred work, as perfect as we now find it," Professor Mason, of the Smithsonian, writes the first woman making a change in any natural object for the gratification which it afforded her is the starting point of three evolutions: that of art itself, whether textile, plastic or musical; of herself in the practice of it, growing out of a mere imitator to be a creator, of the universal or public appreciation of art, of which might be called the racial or the tribal imagination.

In Prehistoric Days.

So far back as there are relics, made by the human hands in every land, we find traces of basket weaving. Some of the prehistoric graves along the Pacific coast, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, contain so many baskets as to give their occupants the name of "The Basket Makers." The baskets most highly prized by intelligent collectors are the older specimens of the work of the Mission Indians of this region. In studying them we have glimpses of humanity under its earliest and simplest phases, and in them "the initiated sees a work of love, a striving after the ideal, a people's inner life of poetry, art and religion, and comes to a closer knowledge of the oneness of human life."

The Indian woman roaming from place to place in search of food and clothing was ever mindful of her basket materials. "The basket was her battlefield in which she won her triumphs or suffered her defeats," as the expert weaver was more sought after in marrying, and brought the greatest price. An unmarried woman never tapered down the grass at the end of her basket, but always left it with an unfinished appearance. Baskets were put to every use in the daily life were often symbolic, and were used in religious ceremonials. And so it is they fill every human need, from the cradle to the grave.

Baskets are of two kinds, the woven and the sewed. Greater variety of each kind was secured by the use of feathers of birds, beads and all other decorative materials procurable as well as colored stitches. In studying the materials we can often determine the geographic and physical conditions of the country in which the worker lived, the nature of the soil, the color of the rocks, the vegetable growths, for from these she gathered her materials and distilled her dyes. These dyes are permanent, softening by mellowing touch of time and gaining an exquisite combination of color values, altogether immitable—truly a delight to the artistic soul!

A basket crank never wishes to buy a basket made for sale, but one the weaver expected to use in her home life, in which she puts something of herself, her life, her thought. Of course, one pays for this, and in the Field Columbian collection there is one which cost $800. In estimating the value one also considers weave, symmetry of outline, of stitch of thread, material, pattern, ornamentation, general effect and size."

The women of today are following in the footprints of their primitive mothers in using for basket-work materials found in their respective localities.

In Georgia.

In Georgia we have some fine basket makers, who are using wire and crab grass, oat straw, corn husks, *millet, sorghum cane and fodder millet* in their glorious autumn tints, pine needles and other things found in God's open. Of the long-leaved pine needle baskets the pioneer, our own Mrs. Mary Jane McAfee, is to tell herself in this woman's edition. Of Mrs. McAfee's baskets Mrs. Julian Harris has written, "the natural color of the well-cured pine needles has a warmth and depth that is not found in any other material. When washed and polished the texture becomes of a satin finish. *Sewed and with its toughness a basket to* be achieved of unusual strength and durability, particularly adapted to handsome furnishing, both because of its mellow beauty and its substantial form. To the lover of the pine itself, these baskets exhaling their spicy odor, are a longed-for embodiment of all its stately beauty, its healing fragrance."

Among those following in Mrs. McAfee's lead are Miss Jennie Lott, Mrs. Halstead and Miss Tignor, of Columbus, and the Martha Berry school, at Mount Berry.

Miss Claudia Mullins, of Shiloh, makes a very unusual basket of crab grass and oat straw satiny in texture and opalescent in color.

Through the courtesy of Miss Coleman, of Boston, I am able to tell of the beginning of the arts and crafts movement in Deerfield, Mass. The women in the inland towns of that state, fifty years ago, braided palm leaf hats. In Deerfield, in the fall of 1899, a "braiding bee" was called to meet at Frary house, the summer home of Misses Baker and Coleman. This historic old tavern" was built by an ancestor of Miss Baker's in 1685. About thirty women in the village met and organized "The Deerfield Basket Makers." They agreed to buy their own materials, employ one of their members as agent, giving her one tenth of the selling price of the basket. She was to attend to all sales, correspondence and packing, and they bound themselves to sell only through her. Old and new basket models in palm leaf white and colored reeds were copied. Their work has grown so that the sales are now three thousand dollars a year. About the same time another band of women organized the "Pocumtuck Basket Makers." They work with raffia grasses and corn husks. One member, Mrs. Gertrude Ashby, has sold some very elaborate ones to collectors, and for her straw baskets charges as much as $100 apiece.

Besides these basket makers there are women who work in metal, weave fancy counterpanes, plain fabrics, rugs, make netted fringes, bay berry candles, artistic photographs and do the old New England blue and white embroidery." All these separate industries join, the last week in July, in an annual sale and exhibition. An old barn is used for special exhibits, while the several industries are shown in their own rooms, and each group of workers controls its own affairs.

I have gone into detail of this work. If it can be done in Deerfield, by the village women, who do all their own work, besides this work, and the annual sales of one society is $3,000 a year, the same can be done in any small town by good work, organization and proper advertising.

The Other Side.

As there are always two sides to every question, it is interesting to read the following which appeared some years ago in the Boston Transcript.

"*Dear Listener: I am sorry* the basket fever has struck you so hard. We laugh very often about it, but cheer up, after awhile it will abate. You see 'tis this way with the basket germ, during the period of incubation, lasting about two months, perhaps, a little longer with people who have Indian blood in their veins—the fever rages and raffia is very profuse, with some it is highly colored and with some pale. This also is according to temperament. About the end of the ninth week *the fever gradually abates*, the patient begins to be 'normaler,' and generally she is able to go about her usual business. You want to 'watch out' for signs of return of this dreadful disease—it is very contagious, with some 'tis only necessary to see a basket, or even a bit of raffia to bring back an attack of the fever, and it is sure to return at greater or less intervals, for several years with less and less severity of suffering, till at last the sufferer is made entirely ill at the sight of a basket and raffia causes one to foam at the mouth. I shall expect to hear that your fever begins to abate about January 1. In meantime hear your germs as cheerfully as you can, and as you suffer take care not to spread the disease—'tis as bad as the brown-tail moth."

Hard to Please.

An old citizen in a country village, being asked for a subscription toward repairing the fence of the graveyard, declined, saying:

"I subscribed toward improving that burying nigh on to forty years ago and my family hadn't had no benefit from it yet."

WIREGRASS SCHOOL OF FEDERATION'S INTEREST

Although Poplar Springs Industrial school has been and is yet an inspiration to other schools it falls short of what its teachers and its friends would have it.

Since Laurens county has no local tax and supports schools for only five months each year, the burden of supporting three teachers for eight months or more falls heavily upon the patrons of Poplar Springs. After this strain there is little left to spend on improvements. Nevertheless, these people *respond to every call and some* contribute liberally.

The most urgent needs at present, and those for which the teachers are striving are two sanitary closets and a cloak room sufficiently large for each of the school rooms.

The industrial department is established; the patrons realize its value. But we struggle here in little space with very poor tools.

The school is anxious to raise poultry, but for lack of funds the yard is not yet made. We have a few of the best chickens, which were given by friends of the school.

We thank Mrs. Heard, our director, and our other friends of the Federation for giving us this space in the Woman's Edition, as well as for much substantial aid in the past.

NANNIE FLETCHER.

Public high schools should not set standards beyond the reach of the boys and girls of the community. If the average pupil cannot do a Carnegie unit in one year, the course should be modified to spend more than one year in doing that unit.

ROBT. R. OTIS JAS. R. HOLLIDAY

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Why not start that youngster of yours with the real Atlanta spirit, by putting him in a pair of Atlanta-made shoes.

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should be provided with the Piano that anyone can play, for there will be rainy days and dull evenings.

A Carola Inner Player Will Furnish

Enjoyment for yourself; education for your family; entertainment for your friends.

The Carola Inner Player is the perfected type of player and *can be found only* in the three famous makes which we recommend and guarantee.

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Let us demonstrate this wonderful instrument to you, or, if you cannot call, write us for our free book.

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Home Office of the Company

The Empire Life continues to grow; record after record are being continuously smashed—and insurance history being made every day by its wonderful achievements.

There's a reason for this steady and substantial growth!

The good people of the South are learning more and more every day of The Empire's way of doing business; its clean business methods, its strength and safety, its kind treatment of policy-holders and beneficiaries. And watch The Empire Life's future; there is no heading it off—nothing to do but guide it along *the same broadminded, conservative lines as in the past—its coming stronger and* stronger every day—it's proving a winner in every territory it enters—its a tower of strength in the Southern insurance field.

The Empire Life's latest statement as filed with the Insurance department of Georgia shows the following excellent financial condition of the company:

Gross Assets	**$ 1,959,628.69**
Gross Surplus	**651,549.40**
Insurance in Force, About . . .	**20,000.000.00**

Claims Paid Since Organization and Funds Now Held for the Protection of Policy-Holders

$2,109,190.88

Tocoa, Ga., April 10, 1913.
Mr. A. L. Fricks, General Agent,
The Empire Life Insurance Company,
Rowen, Ga.

Dear Sir: We thank you most heartily for the prompt settlement of claim under Policy No. 12504, on the life of Dr. H. M. Freeman, deceased, for $3,000.00. This check was received by us three days from the time proofs of death were made complete and forwarded to your company. The promptness and courteous action on the part of YOUR company is especially gratifying in *view of the fact that it is a Southern Company*, and for this reason we wish for it continued success, and take pleasure in recommending it to anyone not now protected by insurance.

Yours truly,
E. A. FREEMAN, Executor.
MRS. MARY TALLULAH FREEMAN, Executrix.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

We have openings for high-class personal producers for Atlanta, Macon and *south Georgia territory.* Attractive contracts to right parties. Address Home Office.

Augusta, Ga., April 25, 1913.
The H. C. Lerick Company, General Agents,
The Empire Life Insurance Company,
Augusta, Ga.

Gentlemen: We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of The Empire Life's check in full settlement of the $3,000 policy carried in your company by the late C. A. Wylds.

The courteous and satisfactory manner in which you handled this claim is very commendable.

Mr. Wylds made only three payments on this policy and the policy would have lapsed, but the dependents shouldn't non-forfeitable feature of The Empire Life's policy kept it in force, and the claim was promptly paid.

We take pride in The Empire Life, our Home Company, and we commend it to the insuring public.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. S. HATCH,
President Merchants' Bank.

THE EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
"The Company of the South"—Home Office, Atlanta, Ga.

ART DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN'S EDITION

Edited by Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, Assisted by Mrs. H. B. Scott and Mrs. H. H. Osgood.

An Art Creed

By Ella Bond Johnston.

We believe that reference for the beauty of the earth and intelligent enjoyment of works of art are essential to complete living, that all human beings have some innate capacity for enjoying beauty in nature and art, but that taste is a matter of cultivation, and requires the presence of art.

We believe in the valuable formative influence of a beautiful environment on the minds of children and deplore the lack of simplicity and beauty in American homes and the general ignorance among women of household decoration and landscape gardening.

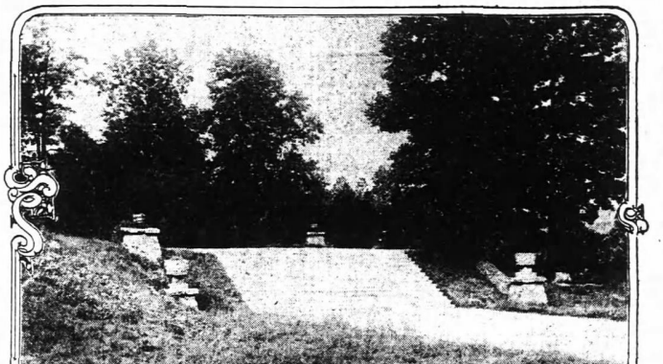
We believe that it is as important for the children in our public schools to acquire a knowledge of art as of history, or arithmetic, or Latin, and that an art gallery for art exhibits is as useful in a high school or university as a library, or gymnasium, or a laboratory; that there are now in our day as in the past history of the world, many beautiful ideals which cannot be expressed in words, but must be set forth by the expressive hand in the language of paint or marble or wood or iron or any material whatsoever, and because this is true our educational system must be broadened to give art its rightful place.

We believe, since we live in a democracy, that some knowledge of the laws of beauty and art in the minds of all our people is fundamentally essential to creating the "Beautiful America" we dream of.

We believe and glory in the achievement of our American artists, and think we should try to learn about art from them and their works, rather than from history and literature. An intimate acquaintance with American painting is a better preparation for understanding the old masters than the reading of books about them.

We believe in the refining and elevating influence of art, but we know that art is not righteousness, thought it is of the spirit and for the spirit, and it may be that it will be one of the sources of inspiration, one of the strongholds of faith in that new religion that is to satisfy the intelligence of twentieth century men and women; we pledge ourselves to work for the democratic advancement of art in America, for beautiful schools, for beautiful homes, for beautiful cities, that to the souls of all our people may be brought the new world of "sweetness and light" that art gives, and the "Heaven on Earth" of love that cannot fail.

Atlanta's Art Museum *A Dream That Must Come True*



Site donated by city for art museum at Piedmont Park.

ATLANTA HAS CELLAR POSITION *A BUSH LEAGUER* IN THE ART LEAGUE STANDING

If American cities were to figure out their Art League standing, as they do in baseball leagues, Atlanta would be in the cellar.

Atlanta has done less to promote community interest in art than any other city of approximately her size this side of Tombstone, Arizona.

It's sad, but it's so.

There are few cities of Atlanta's population in the world, even in the newly developed middle west, that haven't a public art gallery of some description, where local talent is encouraged, and where you can at least see good copies of famous paintings.

Atlanta is a bush-leaguer when it comes to art.

But in the words of the breakfast food advertisement, "There's a reason."

Lack of team work is it.

There are hundreds of individuals here, probably thousands, who take a keen interest in good pictures and sculpture, but there has been no effective concerted work.

ALWAYS THERE'S ONE REMEDY.

The only thing needed is an application of the Atlanta "get-together" spirit. *There are many indications that the time is ripe to be up and doing, for although Atlanta as a community has stood still in art progress, Atlanta people have not.*

Stores which fifteen years ago were loaded with lithograph junk, are now handling fine copies of the masters—and handling them profitably.

Families which a decade ago regarded a Gibson drawing as the most superb portrayal ever achieved of female loveliness, have learned that there was once a man named Raphael Sanzio, who also made pictures of women, and that if you hang them side by side above the mantelpiece, you will get tired of the Widow sooner than you do of the Madonna.

Here's an illustration that is positively heroic: An Atlanta negro, Georgia-born and Georgia-bred, makes a fortune shaving Atlantans, and decides that as a return for what Atlantans have done for him, he will give Atlanta the finest barber shop in the world. He has $20,000 to spend. One naturally expects a gilt-and-gingerbread rococco freak. Instead, the negro barber goes to Paris, picks out a splendidly simple doorway on the Avenue de l'Opera, and has it copied sixteen feet high, in all its beauty and simplicity, for the Peachtree entrance to his barber shop.

THIS IS WHAT WE REALLY NEED.

Verily, Atlantans have passed the stage where a landscape has got to have a mother-of-pearl moon in it in order to be interesting. It is not a love and appreciation of the beautiful that we need—we have already got that. What Atlanta needs is some kind of an institution where art interest can be centralized in a practical way.

The Atlanta Art association, of which Mrs. S. M. Inman is president, has a plan which will in all reasonable probability make Atlanta the art center of the south, if it is given the backing of the whole *public. The city has deeded a* piece of land, the site of the old government building in Piedmont park, for the erection of an art building. The gift was made, however, on condition that something actually be accomplished within five years. That was two years ago, so there are only three years left to get the thing going in. The idea of the art association is to raise money, both by city appropriation and by subscription. Tentative plans have been drawn by Architect Haralson Bleckley.

Some time in the very near future, the art association, backed by the chamber of commerce and by leading citizens in every walk of life, will issue a definite appeal to the public. When that appeal comes, the art future of Atlanta for at least the next twenty years will depend on how it is answered.

Contribution of Mrs. Mims To Art and Philanthropy

By Mrs. Thaddeus Horton.

Among the gifts of the late Mrs. Livingston Mims to the Museum of Art, which will be built by the Atlanta Art association, is her portrait, done by the well known Atlanta artist, Miss Adelaide Evernardi.

The portrait reveals the subject in the beauty and dignity of mature life and in the environment of her own home.

The pose, setting and coloring is charming and the picture represents to those who knew Mrs. Mims a most satisfactory interpretation. In the early days of her social leadership, she was discursive, analytical and witty, and possessed of many social graces. She was a student of life as well as art. *Literature and history.*

At the time her portrait was painted she had become one of the most distinguished religious leaders and lecturers in America.

Her Friendship.

No one ever gave so much in friendship and required so little in return as Mrs. Mims.

Through her work among Atlanta's poor, Mrs. Mims was among the first to see the need of public institutions for their help, and she founded the Home for the Friendless which is today one of the best organized and most beneficial charities that Atlanta has. Later she founded the First Church of Christ's Scientists in Atlanta, which having outgrown its first home a larger edifice toward which Mrs. Mims has contributed generously.

Though possessing only a modest fortune, Mrs. Mims endowed this church, contributed to public parks, to the night school, the art association. She willed that her jewels be sold to create a fund with which to erect a monument to the greatest of southern poets, Sidney Lanier.

Her Encouragement of Talent.

Mrs. Mims was an inspiration to the student of higher things and many young men and women have found their first encouragement in her consideration of their talents, and have had their first hearing in her home. Tributes have been paid to her by great writers and editors, while Orelia Key Bell, the *gifted southern poet*, wrote a series of one hundred and fifty sonnets to Mrs. Mims, all of them brilliant and polished gems, in which her home-life, her personalities, her tastes and opinions were celebrated.

Mrs. Mims regarded her early life as a preparation for the work of teacher and spiritual leader to which she devoted her last years. "One by one I have tasted all phases of life, social and intellectual," she said, "and found them all meaningless." Mrs. Mims, the Christian scientist, the literateur, the patron of the arts, the social leader and finally the public benefactor has proved to be one of the most noted women of her time, the south has produced.

Atlanta's Next Ambition

The building of a museum of art on the site given by the city in Piedmont Park for the purpose, is the direct object for which the Atlanta Art association is now making.

The City Beautiful committee of the chamber of commerce, the city federation of Women's organizations, the Atlanta association of the girl's high school are united in effort for the art museum. They believe that its establishment will prove a direct medium through which they can work for the unbuilding of that art life which will entitle Atlanta to her place among the cities of the world standing for every phase of higher civilization.

It remains for the people of the city at large to co-operate in this movement, and to respond to the plans which will be put forth at an early date for the building of the museum.

The majority of the members of the Atlanta Art association are women; a member of the art association, the late Mrs. Livingston Mims, was the first individual in Atlanta to contribute personally to civic art, when she left a fund for the purchase of a memorial to the great poet Sidney Lanier, this to be chosen and placed by the president of the art association. Women either initiate or supplement every good work in Atlanta. Therefore, it seems eminently appropriate that a general appeal for public interest in work of the art museum, go out through this—the Woman's Edition of The Constitution, standing for all movements of civic, cultural and social uplift.

MRS. SAMUEL M. INMAN,
Editor Art Department Woman's Edition.

Great is Atlanta!

As a center of business and industrial activity, we easily lead all southern cities.

In the field of education we have accomplished much. Our school of technology is in the first rank. Throughout our borders are such excellent institutions, to say nothing of our public schools systems and Agiethorpe university, which is sure to materialize.

Our splendid record in grand opera gives us ground for the hope that Atlanta may some day be the musical center of the south, but when is Atlanta to have an art museum?

It is a fine thing to beat the drums of local pride and plume ourselves on victories won, but the very fast that we have accomplished so much that is really excellent should make us willing to stand for a little friendly criticism along lines that we have neglected.

Our Sister Cities.

We are fond of boasting of our superiority over our less enterprising sister cities of the south, but candor will compel us to admit that in some respects they have far outstripped us. Savannah, with less than one-third of our population, long ago established the Telfair Art gallery and today has a collection of paintings, statues and other art treasures which is really noteworthy, and which is growing every year by gifts from its citizens and from outsiders anxious to help on such a worthy cause. New Orleans is very proud of the Delgado art museum, which is coming to be one of the great art galleries of the country, and in connection with its Sophie Newcomb Art school is making New Orleans an art center of the south.

Asto the Future.

Atlanta's art dream is sure to come true. Chicago was once the butt of eastern critics on account of her alleged lack of appreciation of things literary and artistic. You doubtless remember the famous retort of a millionaire pork packed who said: "When Chicago gets around to it, she'll make culture hum." And she did. Today no city is doing more for education, music and art than the great metropolis of the middle west.

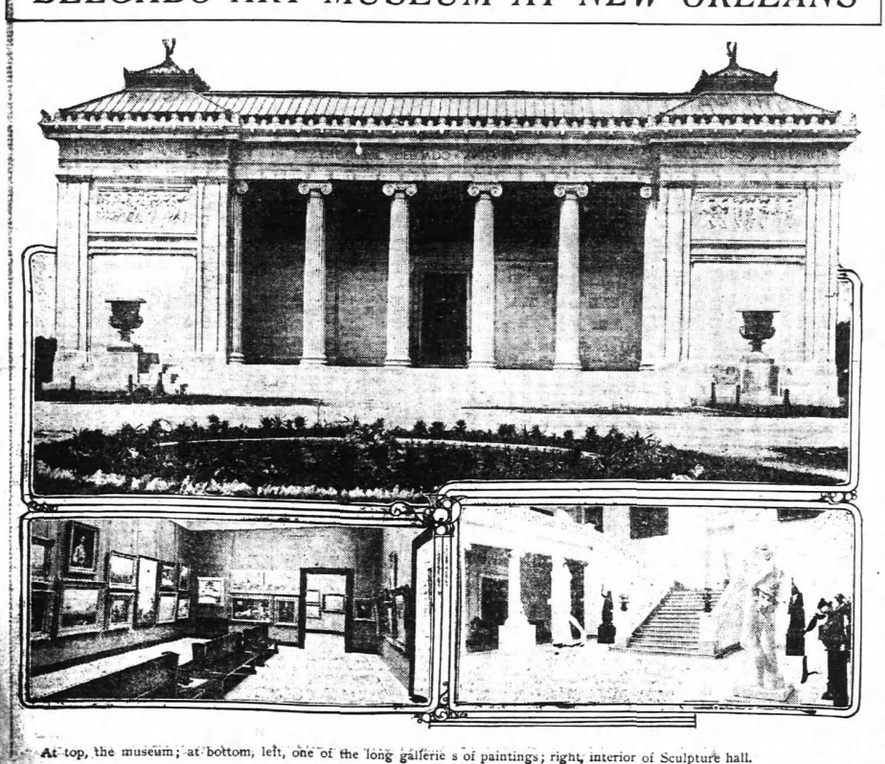
Atlanta has been called the Chicago of the south, and there are many points of similarity. Both have risen phoenix-like from the ashes during the last half century, and necessarily with have had first to wrestle with the pressing problems of bread-and-butter and brick-and-mortar. Both are now rich in material resources, but interested in those things which make for largeness of life and that background which is for the support of some life and the building up of a city as a place to live.

The Practical Side.

An art museum is a great resource to any community, and as a part of our educational system would be of immense practical importance to Atlanta. Just as the library is a source and center of literary development, so an art museum would be the beginning of a larger appreciation of all things beautiful, and even by the test of dollars and cents would repay its cost many fold. Louis XIV and XV were charged with squandering the revenues of France in making Paris and Versailles supremely beautiful, and yet it is claimed that France now receives from tourists each year almost as much as those things cost. If we are going to make Atlanta the beautiful city that we all desire, we must do for art what we have done for music, and the results will be equally compensating.

THE OPTIMIST.

DELGADO ART MUSEUM AT NEW ORLEANS



At top, the museum; at bottom, left, one of the long galleries of paintings; right, interior of Sculpture hall.

ALICE BARBER STEPHENS SENDS HER GREETINGS FOR WOMAN'S EDITION

Only Genuine and Sincere in Art Remain, She Says.

I most heartily congratulate the Georgia women who are so active and interested in practical matters which are as broad in scope as is the work of the state federation of clubs.

Especially interesting to me is the mountain school work of which your women have so much right to be proud.

It was to me a delightful experience to come in touch through my charming friend, Mrs. Isaac Boyd with that really remarkable circle of young married women in Atlanta whose homes are so perfectly ordered and who yet give so freely of their vitality and rare personality to needs outside their homes.

I heartily commend the effort towards an art museum and a future collection of pictures for Atlanta. There is no measuring the growth in importance of art training everywhere at this time, in those broad states where so much talent awaits development.

Beauty has many manifestations. Fashions there are in art and literature and strange rendering and methods come and go, but the genuine and sincere remain.

HOLIDAY CARDS BY FLORENCE EARL BUEK

To illustrate her bits of exquisite verse, now being published in papers and magazines and soon to arrive in book form, Florence Earle Buek, of Birmingham, Ala., has had designed a number of Bon Voyage cards, which are a pleasure to possess. The cards, some of them bear the lines:

I wandered east, I wandered west,
I sought the rainbow's end.
At last I found it—a fairy quest,
A heart of gold—a friend.

They are set in the prettiest little woodland scenes with enough color to catch the eye.

Mrs. Buek has had great demand for her cards for Easter and Christmas time. She is one of the many gifted women of the moment, possessed of means beautiful homes and friends, but who feels that she must express the talent she has in such form that the world may have of it, what there is. She was the beautiful Florence Martin, a southern belle, and her friends are legion, wherever she is known.

Miss Woolley's Outdoor Class.

Miss Virginia Wooley is planning to take a group of her art students to north Georgia during the month of June, where they will enjoy instruction in the open air, and find inspiration in the scenery which has been praised by artists and travelers as equal in beauty to any mountain scenery in the world. Later, Miss Wooley will go to New England, where she will join a group of well-known American artists in out-of-door classes.

Waukegan, Ill., through its women, opened and supervised a skating park.

CHARLESTON HAS AN ART BUILDING AND FINE MUSEUM

By Mrs. Robert A. Smythe.

Charleston has an art building and museum.

The city has long been the possessor of numerous portraits and many famous groups from the brushes of such masters as Romney and Raeburn. Copley, Theus, Sully, Gilbert, Stuart and Trumbull, in addition to a genuine Coreggio, and a Rubens, put it was not until 1858 that "The Carolina Art association of Charleston" was incorporation. It has became a part of the board of trustees of the art museum. A gallery was equipped, and the first catalogue published, enumerated 256 pictures on view of which the art association already owned several. Its principal possession was a picture painted for $1,000 by Emil Leutze, an American, living in Dusseldorf, and representing the rescue of the "Flag of Fort Sullivan by Sergeant Jasper."

Neiper's "Death of Jacob Surrounded by His Sons," cost six hundred dollars, and was so valuable that it was soon paid for by the admission fees at its exhibition.

In May, 1858, a fair was held for the benefit of the art association, realizing about $6,000. The membership was so large that a fee of ten cents per member permitted the expenditure of one thousand dollars a year for the purchase of pictures.

Building and Pictures Destroyed.

The breaking out of the confederate war, soon followed by the great fire of 1861, put an end for the time to the work of the society. The building and pictures were entirely destroyed.

After war and reconstruction it was not until 1874 that a few scattered members of the society held a meeting for the purpose of reorganization, and an art exhibit was held the following year, but many valuable paintings, then the property of Charlestonians, have since gone to enrich the collections of richer cities.

In 1882, the Carolina Art association bought a building, and once more started a gallery.

The prime object of the association, however, was the establishment of a permanent gallery as an abode for the paintings and statues destined to be accumulated from year to year.

In 1880, the women of Charleston, gave a series of benefit entertainments, and organized for themselves an art club with annual exhibitions of its own, alike creditable to the city and to the club.

In 1888, Mr. James S. Gibbes left one hundred thousand dollars to erect an art building in the city of Charleston, the Preston, and in twelve years later. In April, 1906, the Gibbes Memorial Art building was formally opened to the public.

Organizations Continued.

The Woman's Art club and the Carolina Art association were then combined, the women becoming associate members, with four representatives on the board of directors, and in charge of all social functions of the association.

To the art gallery which occupies the upper floor of the building, each year a *picture of special merit is added.* Among the artists represented are: Theus, Sully, Inslee, Chase, Carroll Beckwith, J. C. Nicoll, W. R. Silva, Birge Harrison, Arthur Parton, Hopkinson Smith and many others, while the most recent acquisition is a characteristic canvas from Robert Henri.

Annual exhibitions of American artists are held in the spring and an exhibition of local talent in December.

The monthly meetings of the associate members usually include a talk on some art subject and conclude with a tea, where, surrounded by beautiful pictures and objects d'art, the Charlestonians and the always welcome stranger within the gates can pass a pleasant hour.

The Woman's club of Cedartown gives $50 yearly to help the industrial training for girls in the Benedict school. Also it offers prizes for the best kept lawns and flower gardens among whites and negroes.

TWO ATLANTA CHILDREN

GEORGE FONTAINE AND SAMUEL THOMPSON.
The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weyman, from the painting by Miss Virginia Wood.

GENERAL FEDERATION DEPARTMENT

MRS. BOLLING JONES EDITOR

GENERAL FEDERATION GREETS GEORGIA STATE FEDERATION

EDITORIAL BY MRS. BOLLING JONES

"What is a Woman's Club? A meeting ground
For those of purpose, great and broad and strong,
Whose aim is toward the stars; who ever long
To make the patient, listening world resound
With sweeter music; purer, nobler tones,
A place where kindly, helpful words are said,
And kindlier deeds are done; where hearts are fed
Where wealth of brain for poverty atones,
And hand grasps hand and soul finds touch with soul.
This is a woman's club, a haven fair,
Where toilers drop an hour their load of care."

To bring to an organization like the Georgia State Federation of Women's clubs—splendid in numbers, grand in strength and magnificent in purpose—the greeting of the general federation, the greatest woman's organization in the whole whole, is unquestionably a rich privilege and such is mine today. As the connecting link between these two great organizations I greet you, and not only you, but to all women working in organizations for mutual helpfulness and community betterment for patriotic service and the coming of the kingdom of heaven on earth. I bring greetings and wish you God speed!

The early days of the New Year brought a great sorrow and loss, not only to our own state, but to our national ranks. Our beloved state president, Mrs. H. C. White, was called from her work on earth to sing everlasting songs in the paradise of God. That death loves a shining mark is the thought that arises in our minds as we think of the passing of the precious life of our friend and faithful coworker. Dear to her heart was all club work whether of state or world-wide significance, and she will ever be of blessed memory. No work seemed a burden, but with the love which lightens labor she gave the cause her best. This very Woman's Edition bespeaks the love which her sisters in the work bore her and the endowment which bears her name and for which we labor is fitting tribute to commemorate her beautiful life full of loving deeds and service, not for self, but for others.

"And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal one shall tread,
For all the boundless universe
Is life—she is not dead."

It is my precious privilege to bring you messages from many of our most brilliant and talented women, those who are really doing the big things of today; women from our own cherished Georgia and women of superior mind and ability from the north, east, south, and west, whose minds and hearts are reaching out towards the whole united sisterhood of women, lifting them out of apathy and helplessness and compelling them to reach outward and upward with a new desire to help and uplift the world.

A message of good cheer comes from our beloved and honored president, Mrs. Pennybacker, who is holding in the hollow of her hand the experiences of the past, wisely adjusting them to the present and shaping for the future of the general federation a glorious destiny. Mrs. Pennybacker was a woman of big achievement before becoming the head of the largest woman's organization in the world. She was a wonderful factor in the educational and civic life of her own state, Texas. While serving as state president, she wrote the "History of Texas," which is the authorized text-book on the subject in the public school. She is brilliantly educated, socially charming and has wonderful personal magnetism and exquisite adaptability. Her visit to our last state convention still lingers with a rich fragrance and inspiration in our memories.

A World's Masterpiece.

Our recent ex-president, Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, brings a word of love and greeting. Wise in council, untiring in labors she still possesses the enthusiasm and whole-heartedness which enabled her to undertake and faithfully discharge every trust committed to her for four years. In bringing to you the last message of our sainted ex-president, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, I know I bring you a world's masterpiece of mentality, wise counsel, sound judgment, courage, fortitude and optimism, which strongly marked her character. Mrs. Decker's life was identified with all those forces which make for tangible achievement in municipal, philanthropic, patriotic and educational work. To enumerate the organizations and spheres of life in which she saw service as an officer or director would be to name most of the factors in the whole world's civic life. Every avenue of altruistic service testified to the catholic scope of her activities, and the humanitarian breadth of her sympathies. A friend aptly summed her: "Of rare worth as a woman, of great merit as a citizen, of wisdom as a counsellor, of unerring instinct as a christian, of inexpressible value as a friend." If it be indeed true that "the most lives who thinks the most, feels the noblest, acts the best," then surely Sarah Platt Decker splendidly rounded out her destiny on earth and made her life an ideal of signal achievement within herself and for others.

In bringing you a word from our national and also state officers and chairmen I feel it is giving you a panoramic view of the club work of the world as our departments run the entire gamut of intellectual, educational, philanthropic, scientific, legislative, charitable, and civic endeavor. So sincerely do I believe that the state for a few of our most brilliant Georgia flowers, and with equal pride I bring my own state president, vice and general federation should be one in aim and service that in my beautiful national garden I have reserved space president, state president and other faithful and cultured women with their messages to you for their conscientious and faithful examples are an inspiration to every club in the nation. Can anyone blame when I dare to give special mention to one woman who belongs not only to Georgia, but to the nation, a woman who has helped conquer more club difficulties, scaled more walls of club obstacles and given so unselfishly, loyally and devotedly of her time, energy, judgment and wisdom that she has earned the well deserved title, the "ideal club woman?" I mean our brilliant journalist, Miss Iama Dooly. Said a little one, one evening when she noticed for the first time the silver crescent of the new moon in the glowing western sky: "What's that?" "The new moon," was the reply. "I want it," she said in positive tones. "But I can't get it for you." "Why not?" she pursued, with the insistence of a baby to whom nothing is denied. "Because it is too high for me," was the reply. "Well, then," she concluded, "take a chair." The press is the chariot in which the club movement reaches up to the sky of high purpose and noble endeavor. Nothing is too high for us to reach; nothing that cries out for help is too hedged about with difficulties for us to lend our hearts and hands to assist. With the press with a woman like Iama Dooly at the helm shall continue, as it always has been, our very present help in time of need. The press has co-operated in every movement which makes for development and uplift of humanity. American journalism leads the world! American club women lead all others! Hand in hand what shall we not achieve?

More capable pens than mine have given you a brief history of the beginning, advancement and glorious developments and achievements of the general federation of women's clubs. We are no longer in our infancy, several years ago we passed our majority piece of mentality, wise counsel, sound and now number far more than a million women. We count in our ranks not only the born leaders, the courageous, progressive woman, but also the timid, conservative, distinctly domestic woman with a desire for intellectual development, not for self alone, but for her home and children. Some one has beautifully said, "The general federation of women's clubs is the consecrated motherhood of America, for like motherhood it represents all that is unselfish, pure and beneficient." It is our pride and glory we join hands with every agency known for the betterment of God's great world. Of all the crops which each year add to the importance and wealth of this nation, it is almost a truism to say that none will bring richer returns and more enduring strength than the annual crop of earnest, enthusiastic, philanthropic women who are giving their very selves to all lines of moral, physical, spiritual and educational development, reaching into every nook and corner of our cities, town and counties. Mrs Decker put it concisely when she said: "To the conservative woman it brings the knowledge of the individual point of view, the best reason ever learned; to the lonely woman it brings friends and fellowship; to the unhappy woman, useful work and forgetfulness of self; to the rich woman it has brought knowledge of the obligations entailed by her possessions; to the poor it has brought generous help and uplift in a multitude of cases."

Federation and Reciprocity.

Is there a woman or a club in this grand old commonwealth of ours who does not long to be a part of this stupendous force for good which is moving our world today? Can any club afford to hold itself aloof from this great national body? To maintain our highest efficiency every element of strength should be worked and to increase strength we must increase membership. We want to feel that every club, however small, is standing shoulder to shoulder with our mother club, willing and wishing to do its share, "to preserve, protect and defend" this noble work and the righteous principles to whose highest welfare we are all committed. With federation comes a real reciprocity, not only a breadth of outlook, of purpose, of association of work, but a broader charity, a sweetness and strength of sympathy, a concerted movement for common good.

In scanning the horizon we find at no time in the history of the world has so great a number of economic and sociologic questions engaged thinking minds. The plummet of research has never dropped to such depths, curative and preventive measures are being applied to all the ills of the body individual and the body politic. Governments and communities are looking upon the individual not as an unrelated atom alone responsible, but as a constituent part of the mass. Problems of arbitration, the operations of trade and commerce, the kinship of capital and labor, all these questions indirectly affect us and through these great questions the world has been forced to assume its thinking cap. Every facet and angle of humanity reflect an interrogation point and out of this questioning good is obliged to come.

Club women of Georgia, do you not want to become a part, a mighty factor, in this army of builders? Then I urge you to give your loyal, unwavering support to the general federation. Whatever helps, stimulates and strengthens the individual, benefits the whole. "Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense of service which thou renderest."

Head of General Federation

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER,

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Her home is in Austin, Texas.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. SARAH S. PLATT DECKER,
President General Federation, 1904-1908.
Died July 7, 1912.

OUR FRIEND, the friend of all humanity, has left us.

We are stunned and without words to express what her loss means to the work of the world, what it means to the intimate circle of those in the federation.

She was brave and loyal, sane, conservative and beyond everything progressive.

No one can speak with more certain knowledge of her power than one who served with her closely for the four years of her presidency, and no one can speak with more loving appreciation of her generosity than one who received from her during the next four years sincere and constant friendship, cordial co-operation and hearty, whole-souled approval of advance that must come if the federation does not fall below the mark.

We were joyful in her presence at the convention, realizing that every word she uttered was full of inspiration. We knew her strength, in her disapproval of certain issues which many wished to bring into the convention.

We were anxious from the moment the serious nature of the attack was known, on account of the similar, longer illness of the summer before.

Her last message to the convention was characteristic of her very optimistic intent, wishing to reassure each and every one and thus make the closing hours as happy as if she herself had been present. "I send a message of love and good cheer. I am sure your thoughts and prayers have been helpful in this hour of need. With sincere regret that I have not been able to fill my part, I promise to be present in 1914." Present she will be in spirit; and the best memorial we may raise to her is to carry out the policies of the federation, dear to her heart.

Were she to speak she would bid me say: "God's in His heaven; all's well with the world."

In loving remembrance,
EVA PERRY MOORE,
President 1908-1912.

"You can help make this world better
If you'll only lend a hand;
You can help to scatter sunshine
Everywhere o'er earth's broad land.

"And there is no one so humble
But she has some work to do,
That will make this world better;
There is work for me, for you."

MRS. BOLLING JONES,
General Federation State Secretary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

The women of Terre Haute have carried on a vacation school for three summers.

PRESS WOMAN'S VIEW OF VALUE OF WORK OF GENERAL FEDERATION

I have never attended a meeting of the general federation of women's clubs, but if I were asked what had proven one of the most inspirational influences in my work as the press club woman, I would say the messages which have been brought to me from time to time by the women who have gone from Georgia to the meetings of the General Federation.

Our women from the state federations go to the meetings filled justly with pride in the achievement of their state work. They go with the note: "My club has done this or that" or "my state federation is a wonderful institution," but they come back thrilled with the magnitude of the great federated movement, and the note is "What the women of the nation are doing to fulfill their obligation in the onward march of civilization."

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is an organization of incalculable value to the nation, for it not only represents the largest organization of women, but their principle and activity are on the broadly democratic basis which draws women of all elements and all interests together for the common cause of humanity.

The wonderful programme which are presented at the biennials represent a university of knowledge to the modern woman, for there in systematic form is presented every department of work which the organized women of the nation are doing.

Not only is the origin and purpose of these departments fully exploited, but every phase of it is presented, and the woman who hears the talks and discussions pertaining thereto is equipped on her return to her State Federation and local club, to inaugurate the work there and bring her club sisters into direct co-operation with the women of the nation.

Not only has she heard related the experience of the women workers elsewhere and their achievement, but she has heard from the expert in whatever the line of work may be, the very last message on the subject, for a great carrying influence of the general federation program is that there has been drawn into it each year the master minds of the country both among men and women, and that whatever is the dominant thought of the nation at the time is expressed at the biennial meeting.

The first step forward a club takes when it is organized should be to join the State Federation, and the General Federation, for then, and then only, is the individual club a part of the great unison of forces, which is not only the first principle of the federated movement, but the first principle of twentieth century civilization.

IEMA DOOLY,
Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

The Usual Variety.

(From Judge.)

"Paw-uh?"
"Well?"
"Paw, what is an explanation?"
"An elongated, circumambulatory, involved, turgid statement, my son, which does not explain."

Fourth National Service

"The interests of our patrons are identical with the interests of the bank itself."

This is the basic idea of the service we offer the public.

Hence it is of the greatest importance to conserve the welfare of those who do business with us and to provide them with a banking service that looks to their convenience and benefit.

Location, equipment and methods all contribute to this end. Owning our magnificent building and providing every facility for the transaction of business, we are enabled to handle an immense volume of it—both local and foreign.

Eleven years ago the Fourth National gave substantial recognition to the woman movement by opening a department exclusively for women, in charge of a woman teller.

This was the first of the kind in the south. It has been a success from the start. The large and increasing patronage of women has shown their appreciation of the service rendered in the department, and its growth has indicated its popularity.

Other departments are those for Savings, Safe Deposit Storage, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Travelers' Checks, Letters of Credit.

The strength of the Fourth National is shown in the fact that its Capital and Surplus are a Million and a Half and its Total Resources more than Eight Millions. Its building is carried on its books at $625,000. Of this amount the building itself is carried at $515,000, and the lot on which it stands at $110,000.

In addition to the rigid examination into the affairs of the bank by the United States Bank Examiners, the Fourth National maintains a system of independent audits, providing for frequent unannounced examinations by an outside audit company. A monthly count of all the cash is made by this company, with no previous notice to the bank. Reports of these audits are made to the Directors in their regular monthly meetings.

The Officers of this bank devote their entire time to its affairs. In addition, a committee from the Board of Directors meets in the bank every business day for the purpose of examining and passing upon all loans.

OFFICERS

JAMES W. ENGLISH . . . . . President
JOHN K. OTTLEY . . . . . Vice President
CHARLES I. RYAN . . . . . Cashier

Assistant Cashiers:
WM. T. PERKERSON, F. M. BERRY,
STEWART M'GINTY, H. B. ROGERS.

DIRECTORS

EDWARD C. PETERS, JAMES D. ROBINSON, J. R. HOPKINS,
CHAS. A. WICKERSHAM, ALBERT STEINER, D. N. M'CULLOUGH,
W. T. GENTRY, JAMES W. ENGLISH, DANIEL B. HARRIS,
JOSEPH HIRSCH, JOHN J. WOODSIDE, GEORGE W. PARROTT,
DAVID WOODWARD, CHARLES I. RYAN, CLYDE L. KING.
JOHN K. OTTLEY, HARRY L. ENGLISH,

Fourth National Bank
ATLANTA

TIFTON--SOUTH GEORGIA'S IDEAL CITY

The cleanest city in the south.
Four hundred and twenty-seven feet above sea level.
Surroundings sanitary.
Atmosphere exhilarating.
A social center.
A third of a million of dollars spent this year for new manufacturing plants.
Encircled by a 40-foot boulevard.
Surrounded by rich agricultural sections.
The ideal home for the trucker.
A city owned by white men only.
A city in which intoxicants have never been legally sold.
Railroad facilities unsurpassed.
A city of beautiful homes, schools and churches.

The ideal home city for the traveling man, the retired capitalist, the agriculturalist, the trucker or the man desiring the best religious and moral surroundings for his family.

Tifton was born a saw-mill town. When the magic wand of progress touched the pine lands of south Georgia and caused them to blossom into a rich agricultural section, Tifton was the first to anticipate the change and prepare for it. Now the pine tree and its products are passing, and as the lands over which the pine once murmured are pouring out their bounteous plenty from nature's cornucopia in response to the touch of the hand of industry, Tifton has changed as conditions have changed, and is now the home of the manufacturer or of those whose calling brings them into intimate touch with the tillers of the soil.

New Manufacturing Plants.

The third of a million dollars spent in the last year for manufacturing plants was exclusively for those lines of manufacturing that are dependent upon agricultural products. This proves the confidence which men of money have in the great agricultural future of this county.

The altitude of the city is unusual, being 427 feet; 70 feet higher above sea level than Macon, which is 105 miles to the north, and 188 feet higher than Albany, which is 40 miles to the west. The topography is greatly undulating, and perfect drainage make natural conditions especially conducive to health, and the work of nature man has added his part. The water supply is artesian, and a chemical analysis shows its medicinal properties of the best. A complete system of sanitary sewerage makes a harmonious whole. To cap this is an unusually vigilant and active board of health and a band of devoted women who not only made it a clean city but keep it so.

An Ideal City.

Tifton is an ideal city because its builders made it so. Its streets are wide and its general plan made possible the city beautiful. And from the beginning not a foot of realty inside the incorporate limits has been sold to any but a white man. Tifton has negroes, but not one of them lives on a street, and then only in houses owned by white men. The negroes have two suburban towns of their own south of the city, where they have their own regulations, but are under the police jurisdiction of the city.

Never since the city was incorporated has the sale of intoxicants or any substitute therefor been allowed. Neither have other institutions calculated to corrupt the morals of the young been permitted. The result is that the city is not only clean outside, but clean inside, clean physically as well, and clean morally, and the man whose calling compels him to be away from his family for several days of the week can leave them here with the assurance that no temptations surround them.

Three trunk lines of railroad, with twenty-two passenger trains daily, afford convenience for the traveler.

Two serious harbors the complete telephone system reaching every section of the county, and all other modern conveniences afford unusual facilities for the business man.

A modern hotel, costing $135,000, under a progressive management, is the pride of the city.

A modern system of graded schools in a building which cost $35,000, affords ample educational facilities, to this is added the Second District Agricultural school, only 1 mile out.

The religious atmosphere of the city is inspiring. The First Baptist church is a beautiful structure, which cost $35,000; the Methodist and Presbyterians have handsome brick houses of worship, and the Episcopalians and Wesleyan Methodists have neat and comfortable homes.

Among its manufacturing plants are a 5,000-spindle cotton mill, lumber manufacturing and remilling plants, variety and novelty works, a foundry and machine works, a modern plant for the manufacture of harrows, a fertiliser plant, a cotton compress, two cotton ginneries, a $100,000 acidulating plant and a $75,000 cotton seed oil mill.

Boulevard Surrounds City.

Last year a graded boulevard, surrounding the city, was begun and half completed. It will be finished this summer. It connects with the principal streets of the city, and surrounding it the land has been surveyed into 5, 10 and 20-acre tracts and will be offered to truckers, fruit growers and farmers.

Tifton's public buildings are the handsomest of their kind in the state, besides those mentioned, a courthouse is being completed at a cost of $60,000; a government building is under way at a cost of $65,000, and a public library is to follow.

The builders of Tifton have worked with a supreme confidence in its future, and that of the section surrounding it. The wonderful development of the pine barren into the modern city within twenty years is but an earnest of the great possibilities which lie in the work of the future. Invest in Tifton property and your riches will grow.

MAYOR OF TIFTON

W. W. BANKS,
Mayor of Tifton.

HELPED BUILD TIFTON

H. H. TIFT,
Whose efforts contributed largely to the formation of Tift county a few years ago.

TIFTON'S IDEAL HOME CONDITIONS

STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF VALUE

OF ORGANIZED WOMANHOOD TO A CITY

That Tifton is the cleanest city in the south;

That its moral atmosphere is the purest;

That its educational surroundings are the best;

That its social life is a center of culture and refinement—is due to the club women of Tifton because they, through organized work, have made it so.

The Twentieth Century Library club was organized in February, 1905. It was admitted to the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs in 1906, and to the General Federation in 1908.

The officers for the ensuing year, elected on the second Wednesday in May, are: President, Mrs. H. H. Tift; vice president, Mrs. W. S. Cobb; recording secretary, Mrs. J. A. Peterson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. O. Hood; parliamentarian, Mrs. J. E. Cochran; librarian, Miss Lolla Holder. Club colors, gold and white; club flower, chrysanthemum; motto, "God's eye is looking on us, and beneath us is His hand."

The club has an active membership of fifty, with nearly one hundred associate members. The original organization had only nine members, but these devoted women, whose first object was the establishment of a public library, soon surrounded themselves with a number of congenial spirits, and after the primary object of the organization was obtained the club has been made a factor in the religious, social, civic and educational life of the city.

For eight years the club has been identified with every movement for a cleaner and better Tifton, and its influence has been strongly felt in social as well as political circles.

Handsome Rooms of Club.

At first the meetings were held in private homes, then in rented rooms, but for the past year the club has had a home of its own. It now occupies a suite of three handsomely fitted rooms, including a reception room, reading room and library, with cozy open fireplaces for the long winter evenings, and a reading table piled with the latest periodicals.

The library contains 2,000 volumes, is catalogued and between 350 and 400 books are exchanged monthly.

For some time the club has been accumulating funds for the erection of a library building. For this purpose it has not solicited outside help or philanthropic contributions. They have a building fund of $1,200 in the bank, and a lot worth $3,000. The lot is situated between the new postoffice building and the new Tift county courthouse, and the club has been awaiting the completion of these buildings in order that its building may conform in style to its surroundings. On the southeast corner of the library lot is handsome oak, planted in 1911, and dedicated to the beloved first president of the club —Mrs. W. O. Tift.

The active committees are those on education, civics, conservation, household, economics, literature, press, library, music, art and health.

Educational Work.

On education the club has a public program every year, and leading educators make addresses. This year the speaker was Governor-elect Slaton, last year State Superintendent Brittain and Hon. J. M. Pound. The program is always followed by a reception, at which the public school teachers of the county are invited to meet the citizens and officials of Tifton. These occasions have proven among the most enjoyable events of the year.

Two members of the club are assigned to each of the rural schools in the county to co-operate with teacher, pupils and patrons in educational and civic improvements. The object is mutual help only, and this committee is responsible for and supposed to look after every need of the school and community. This work among the rural schools has received national recognition. A number of letters from states in the east and middle west have inquired concerning this branch of the club's enterprise. As a result of the club's work, two of the rural schools of the county have already been standardised, and three more are almost ready.

But the education work of the club has not been confined to the local territory. Its president, Mrs. H. H. Tift, gave the lumber for the model home for teachers at Tallulah Falls, and the total of the club's contribution to this institution will exceed $1,200. Besides this, for several years the club gave $50 annually for the maintenance of this school and now gives $25. Mr. H. H. Tift, Jr., gave $250 to equip the boys' workshop at Tallulah.

The club contributes $10 annually to the Students' Aid Fund. In the near future the club hopes to give a scholarship every year to a Tift county girl in some of the colleges of the state.

The library committee has been no less active. Besides the 2,000 volumes accumulated for the Tifton Public library, a circulating library with several hundred volumes for the rural schools of the county was put in the hands of the teachers several years ago. This gradually being changed, however, into a permanent library for each school. As a result of only two years' work, eight of the public schools in the county have libraries of their own. The city schools are encouraged to work for the libraries, the club members co-operating with them. It is hoped to soon have a library in every public school in the county.

Clean-Up Week.

In civics the work of the club has been as successful as in education. Instead of having a clean-up day, the club has a clean-up week. For this year the week began on March 10, and a different committee from the club was in charge of the street-cleaning force each day. But the work had been so thoroughly done during the year that there was little cleaning up to do, and one member of the street gang expressed the situation thus: "Fore dese ladies clean up anything, they hafter t'row out some trash for us to have something to haul off."

The club has kept constantly in touch with the city authorities, not only in keeping the city clean, but in improving the public property and making a city beautiful. Outside of the city much work has been done for improving the grounds and buildings of the public schools. The teachers and pupils have been assisted in beautifying the interior of their school buildings, in ordering their grounds and planting flowers. At the Second District Agricultural school, just outside the city, the plants exhibited by florists at the South Georgia Agricultural exposition were purchased and given to the school for beautifying the grounds. In public school work the teachers are always consulted and the pupils encouraged to individual effort.

The club has done on health co-operated with the board of health and school board in having sanitary drinking fountains put in the local school building, and through the city board of health, has made many improvements from a sanitary standpoint. This includes municipal laws covering the sale of meats fruits, vegetables, etc. In many of the rural schools sanitary drinking cups have been installed, and many sanitary regulations established. In the near future the club intends setting up a sanitary ornamental drinking fountain on the public square, with a suitable inscription.

City Park Improved.

The committee on conservation has been very active. After much effort, a city park has been secured and improved, and the grounds surrounding Tifton's handsome public school building have been set with trees and flowers and converted into a pretty park. Arbor day is generally observed, and the public property and squares are set with trees, usually substantial oaks and nut bearing trees. The city has been induced to donate liberally for this purpose, and the county and many citizens have done likewise.

In household economics, the study of labor-saving devices, of wholesome and nutritious food and the economical value of meats, eggs, etc., have contributed to reduce the high cost of living. Last year the club had a cooking demonstration for ten days, and expects this year to devote an hour each week to the study of household economics.

In literature the members of the Bay View study course meet every Tuesday. The aim is to promote the study of good literature and a study of the modern drama is also being made.

Children's work has not been neglected. Story hour and annual entertainments have been given the little ones, also to the factory children.

In music, a close study is made of the old masters, and an effort made to teach the value of good music and cultivate a public taste for it. Have had several refined musical programs since the piano was added to the club rooms.

Every effort is being made to encourage the study of art. Last year the club had the General Federation's traveling art exhibit, and this year, in co-operation with the superintendent of public schools, had the Elson exhibit, of which a committee was in charge each day, and a handsome sum was realized to start an art gallery at the school. To this the club added a very handsome picture.

In social service, the club has been closely allied with the churches and has co-operated in a great deal of active work.

One of the best meetings of the year was the historical one, at which pioneer citizens of Tifton and Tift county gave entertaining talks on the early history of both. These meetings will be made an annual feature. To this the club proposes to add "home-coming day," to which every woman who has ever been a member of the club will be invited to a great annual reunion.

Rest Room Established.

A rest room, comfortably furnished, with a maid in charge, for the convenience of shoppers in the city, was established last year. It was destroyed by the big fire.

The social side of the club life has not been neglected. Its anniversaries are always pleasant occasions, and on the last one, February 4, the birthday bags brought by the members contributed a neat sum to the libraries of the county schools. Open house, October 1, was on the same day as the first county teachers' institute, and the club had all the teachers as guests. Refreshments are served on all these occasions. Entertainments are given often, among the most notable being the annual bears, which have formed the nucleus for the library building fund.

In all its work the club has had the co-operation of the press, the city and its people. When the city needed the club's help it asked for it, and when the club needed anything from the city it did likewise. The city council appropriates $25 per month for the club's maintenance, and Mrs. H. H. Tift gives $15 per month. Mr. Tift has contributed the lot for the club building. Mayor Banks has been a liberal contributor, and a number of business men, including all the members of the city council, gave readily and liberally to the Woman's Edition.

Active in Federation Work.

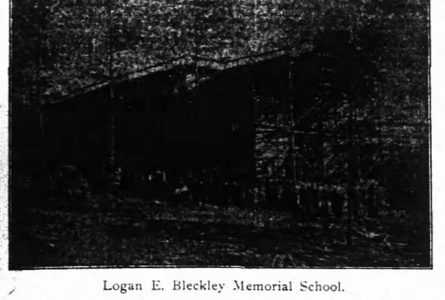
The club has been very active in federation work, it being the first town in south Georgia to entertain the state federation. It has been represented at every meeting of the state and general federations since it was organized. It has had three officers for five years in the state federation, and now furnishes the vice president for that body. Mrs. Tift, the president, is chairman of the general federation endowment committee, and also of the state federation endowment committee.

While the record of the club has been one of achievement, what has been done is only an inspiration to greater effort. The work accomplished has been largely preparatory, and it paves the way for more earnest endeavor and more signal results. As south Georgia promises to soon be the greatest agricultural and manufacturing center of the south, so will Tifton, through the efforts of its club women, be a center of education, culture and refinement.

Education the Slogan of the Federation.

Education, and more education, and farther into the uttermost parts of the state until every point is illumined by the rays of knowledge; industrial education carried to every point in the state; the kind fitted to the needs and environments of the child. This has been the goal of the federation since its beginning. To this has come a new note, struck last year, and enlarged this year—hygiene in the public schools; physical examinations of children; prevention of spread of contagious diseases; nurses to follow up the work.

LOGAN BLECKLEY MEMORIAL SCHOOL



Logan E. Bleckley Memorial School.

I bring to you greeting and sincere wishes for the success of the work of this federation from the Logan E. Bleckley Memorial High School Improvement club, of Clayton, Rabun county, doubtless the youngest among this sisterhood of clubs.

This club was organized August 8, 1910 with twelve members. It was the outgrowth, or expression, of the longing and prayer of women who had watched and waited for the erection of a school building, and the establishment of a modern, well equipped school in Clayton.

After the firm, rock foundation of the Logan E. Bleckley Memorial school had been laid and the building well begun, the women met and organized this club for the purpose of stimulating and gathering interest in the school, assisting in the building and equipments, putting in order and beautifying the grounds and by personal and combined effort, to help in every way possible.

The club meets twice a month. The entrance fee is twenty-five cents; annual dues are a dollar.

The entertainments for the school have been given under the auspices of the club. A Thanksgiving dinner and a Doll's Bazaar are planned.

The village children have been invited twice to assist in clearing the grounds of blocks and rubbish, using this as a means of interesting them in our school.

We come seeking your interest and good will, asking your influence and co-operation and expecting to learn from your experience and wisdom valuable lessons.

MRS. J. F. EARL, President.
The Logan E. Bleckley Memorial High School Improvement Club.

The Land That Put the Profits Into Farming!

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Mammy Phyllis

She Talks on Woman Suffrage and She Talks, Talks, Talks. A Short Story by a Gifted Author, Mrs. Lucien Cocke.

(During the recent visit of the gifted Virginia authoress, Miss Mary Johnston, to her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Cocke, of Rosalind, Va., there were many heated arguments pertaining to woman's suffrage—Miss Johnson, a staunch supporter of the cause, and Mr. Cocke positively opposed to it. Mrs. Cocke, the author of the Phyllis stories, the first of which she wrote while she still resided in Atlanta, has made a story of the effect these after dinner talks had on "Phyllis," the quaint old philosopher who was the "black mammy" to Mrs. Cocke's children. The story was written especially for the Woman's Edition of The Constitution.)

A great authoress and feminist who had come to lecture at a large equal suffrage rally to be held on the following Monday evening was spending the week at Miss Lucy's home. Though Mammy Phyllis knew Miss Lucy had never given the question a thought, and though she knew the distinguished writer was a house guest simply on the basis of friendship, still she watched with growing anxiety Miss Lucy's interest in the all-absorbing subject. Until now, the old woman's idea of suffrage were those unsightly females who affected mannish attire and traits. That "sho' nuf quality ladies' should discuss it seriously, or that so busy a woman should devote a part of her valuable time to its propaganda, was a blow to the old-fashioned ideals of Phyllis. She adjusted her mind to this, however, by classifying the talented guest as an exception. But in her careful watch upon Miss Lucy she unconsciously absorbed more information and interest than she knew. One night, after she had put the little boy to bed and was passing the library door, she heard:

"All mankind had by the grant of the Creator an original right, and this natural right still continues except when it is restrained by the civil law. Accordingly every sane man and woman has the right given them by their Creator to a voice in the laws controlling them."

A slight shawl fell across Phyllis' face, a peculiar sensation passed through her, like the sadness that had swept her to the mourners' bench during the revival when she had finally "come thu."

All night, whether waking or sleeping, she wrestled "dat white 'ooman sholly talk like scripture 'Snosin she's right? Nobody doan know what dis wor'l's comin' ter, exze how we gwine know whin to'se wastin wid sin. Oh, Lawdy, Lawdy!"

The next morning she came into the nursery still talking to herself, but the task of diverting the little boy through his bath interrupted her trend until she heard Miss Lucy's husband's voice through the open door connecting the chambers.

"But my dear if I introduce a suffragist, the audience will have every reason to believe I am in sympathy with the——"

"Don't be narrow," she heard Miss Lucy remonstrate. "You should be proud to present to any audience a literateur of——"

"I am, my dearest, in her literary capacity, but——"

She heard the comb impatiently drop on the dressing table.

"In her literary capacity! Why can't you be broad and acknowledge her magnificent qualities of citizenship, her——"

"Do I understand that you are advocating from the standpoint of hostess or convert?"

Mammy pulled the child to another part of the room where she could command the view from the door. She strove to answer the children's pranks yet lose no word of the mighty issue being threshed out at the high tribunal.

"Mammy, loss us go over and get Mary Van, and less us have a picnic over in the grove where the sulphur spring is."

"Put yer foot in boy," holding the small trousers in position.

"Mammy, you're a suffragist!" A hand resting on each of her arms.

"Hurry up wid yer foot."

"No, not till you promise."

"Yas, I'll go, but shucks."

She heard the head of the house say dispassionately:

"All I ask is the truth," and the voice was that of the lawyer, not the gentle home frolicking tones of Willie papa. "I simply ask if you have turned suffragist? I want to adjust my mind to the change—you understand."

"I didn't say I was a suffragist, but I do hold that women have the sense to give an expression of their opinions in the ballot. Why, look at old Zeek yesterday, when he asked to 'get off to vote.' I asked, 'Who are you voting for, Zeek?'

"'Well mam, jes' any uv'em you thinks is de bes'—yas mam, I was jes' comin' ter git yer ter fix m' ticket mam.'

"And then tell me women haven't the sense to vote?"

"Then you are a suffragist!"

"I did not say I was."

"I so construed your meaning."

"I repeat that I said I had sense enough to vote. Look at the wives of most of the great men of the day. They are all feminist and their husbands agree with them."

"That's a broad statement, my dear."

"Not at all, my statement is perfectly true. Look at all the women writers—all the thinking women—it is only the social light head or woman held down by the tyranny of narrow-minded husbands who are not suffragists."

"Under which head does my wife come?" The cold voice of the lawyer melted into Willis' papa's genial laughter.

"My dear, I am going to introduce our famous guest on Monday night, but I must reserve the right during the course of my introduction to explain that I have as yet seen no good reason for a change in the relationship and division of labors which have heretofore been satisfactory to the sexes. You must understand that the privilege of voting carries with it the burden to hold office."

"But we do consider it a burden, it is a privilege that is withheld from us."

"Then, my dear, I feel that it becomes my duty as a citizen to also incorporate in this introduction a warning to the public that should my wife be elected to the office of justice of the peace, there would then and there be no peace."

"That's right, make fun of us—our shoulders are as broad as our question is big—make the audience laugh. We do not care, only introduce the speaker with your usual graceful eloquence, and you are welcome to your puny jokes."

"So you've lined up with them, have you? I notice you speak of 'we' and 'us.'"

"Now, dear, I am just what you want me to be. Remember I only said I had sense enough to vote, not that I wanted the franchise for myself—mercy no, not with you to protect me, but I do want it for the sisterhood of women—for the poor working girl, the struggling widows, for the bread-winning women who support lazy good-for-nothing men—yes, I want them to have the full rights of citizenship for—"

A small voice floated in through the half open door:

"Mammy, you've put my shoes on the wrong foot."

"Lawd er mussy, I b'leef I done got de wrong ye'rs in m'haid too—tu'n my'e's loose boy, you can't see nothin'. Come on less me an' you eat our brek'fus' in de kitchen 'fo' de white folkes comes down, den we'll git Ma'y Van, an' g'long ter de woods, caze dis house done got too lit' ter hole me an' yo' ma ter day."

"What's the matter with my mammy?"

"I dunno baby, I ain' 'cidi'd yit whethr me an' her got de mis'ry er yo' par jes prokickin' long wid bofe uv us. Git out'n m'way, an' come on less eat our brek'fus, an' fix our lunch fur de picnic."

An hour later, Mammy with a lunch basket opened the barnyard gate for Willis and his little cousin to pass through the meadow to the spring grove beyond.

"Mammy, Mist'r Rooster's crowing. 'Where are you going to d-a-y.'" And without awaiting Mammy's official interpretation, Mary Van replied: "We are having a picnic n-o-w."

"Stop that, Mary Van." Willis slapped his hand over her mouth to prevent a repetition, "Mammy said girls couldn't crow."

"She didn't," as she struggled to free herself.

"Stop dat skuffin'—I nuv'r sed no sich or thing suh, I sed dat dem 'ooman hens dat want ter hesh dersel's crow is got er right ter do hit, but I notice de rooste'a keep mo' comp'ny wid de hens what cackles, dan dem what crows."

"Ahah, and I'm not going to play with you—you are a crowing girl."

"I don't care, Mammy'll play with—"

"Look b'ond' chillun at dat black bird roostin' up on Sis Cow's back—dat's ole Mrs. Cow-Bird."

"Mammy, don't her feet tickle Miss Cowe's back?"

"No, my Lawd, dey ain't nothin' ter tickle nobody 'bout Miss Cow-Bird. She jes scratches folkes, an' de time Cow done got so use ter hein' scratched an' knock'd erroun' dat she doan pay no 'tention ter de scratches now."

"Mammy, make Mary Van's put her bonnet back on her head," and Willis' papa's delicate embroidery, a jerk which left the prints of his fingers on the white ruffle, "Just look at Mister Sun sprinkling freckles all over your face."

"Stop it," she cuddled close to Mammy, half crying, "My face is not covered with freckles either."

"Lef dat gal'erione boy. God knows dat sufferer 'ooman up yan'r at de house's right. De mens is done got ter whar dey doan wan' dem 'ooman fokes ter do nuthin' but whut dey tells 'em ter."

"Well, Mammy, auntie told her she had to keep it on her head.

"Liss'n suh, how come you nev'r sed 'Ma'y Van does you think Emerline Brown's putty wif all dem freckles on her face?' an' Ma'y Van'ud say, 'I think she's de ug'liest gal I ev'r seed.' Den you'd say, 'Better pull yo' bonnet up on yo' haid quick caze I'd cry m' eyes out sf ole man Sun speckle yo' putty face like dem.'"

Willis looked scornfully at the little girl.

"I'm not going to tell her she's pretty."

"Den 'tain' ter yer own bizness' suh, *tell yer learns how* ter poke yer nose in unr'l'able bizness."

Willis took one of Mammy's hands and began gouging his eyes with her rheumatic knuckles.

"You love Mary Van better than you do me."

"Doin' no sich er thing, I'm jes tryin' ter learn you ter treat gal' jes like dey had some sense. Yer orter see dese *Beav'r varmints* at the Beav'r dam, up yan'r on de creek. I tell yer de ole lady beav'r an' de ole man beav'r, an' de gal beav'rs, an' de boy beav'rs, all uv'em worka'n'a tergether heap better'n fokes. An' I tells yer de ker'ect men fokes hetr g'long up yan'r an' kit dem beav'r varmints ter learn 'em how ter git erlong terder fokes."

Mary Van, feeling a common tie between them, patted the black hand that held the basket and urged: "Let's take Willis up there, Mammy, and you tell him about them."

"Well," began Phyllis, half mumbling to herself, as though her thoughts were too deep to bring to the surface of childish understanding, "dem beav'r dem 'oomen fokes is suff'rer 'oomen fokes."

"What's *sufferer women folkes*?" asked Willis, in spite of wounded pride.

"Sufferer 'oomen fokes is fokes dat wants der sayso in der own bizness. De men fokes," she paused, "tie'lurly de gent'man men fokes, say dey ain' got nuf sense ter know whut dey wants. I use ter arg'fy dat er way mse'f ter dis mawnin', whin I heah Miss Lucy tell yer par de gov'ment think dat lazy nigger Zeek got no sense dan her. Dat's de truf. I hear Miss Lucy say so her'sef, dis ve'y day."

"I'm going to slap the governor over if he said that about my mamma." The little fists knotted to deliver the blow.

"Go off boy, you one de ve'y wussest ones doin' de damage."

"I'm not neither."

"You is too, heah yer come pullin' dat gal's own bonnet on her own haid whethr she want'd hit er no. I clar 'fo' de Lawd I done got es twistified in de haid as ole Sis Cow sayd's. Miss Cow-Bird done talk ter de ole thing s' much 'bout de 'ooman sufferers dat Sis Cow dunno whethr she chawin' her own cud or her cal's tail."

Mary Van ran a little distance back to view the cow and returned.

"No, Mammy, she's only licking little caffie, but Miss Cow-Bird has brought some more birds there and they are just eating all of Sis Cow's dinner."

"Ahah, whut'd I tell yer! An' I bet dem uthr bird fokes ain't nobody in dis worl' but ole Miss Cuckoo's family. Oh, I tell yer Sis Cow in er bad crowd now. Yas, my Lawd, she sho' is. Dey tryin' ter git Sis Cow ter g'long wid dem ter de beav'r dam meetin'. Sis Cow tell 'em she can't leave her house an' her fambly. Dey laf an' say: 'You orter be like us, an' doan have no chillun.' Sis Cow ax 'Howcum yer doan have none?'

"Hump. I ain' got no time,' sez Miss Cow-Bird, 'ter he 'bildin' nestes, caze I too bizzy 'tendin' sufferer bizness, an' sich things. An' when de lay'n' aig time come 'roun' I jes watches out whin ole Miss Blue Bird git off her nes' ter take anuf fresh air—I slips in an' throws one er her aigs out an' drags one er mine in. Den de nex' day I gloncs ter Miss Ginny Wren's nes' an' drags anuther. I jes' keeps dat occupation up tell I done laid my lett'r, den I g'long back ter speechify fur de sufferers.'

"Sis Cow look 'stonish, an' she low sf she was Miss Cow-Bird she'd be feard whin de aigs hatch dat dem uthr birds 'ud keep all de vittals from her chile an' fight him too.'

"Miss Cow-Bird say, 'Miss Cuckoo mos' split dey sides laffin'.

"'Law, Sis Cow, you ain' got no mo' sense'n er one-da-nie kittin, dey sez. You shole doan think we ewine drag our aigs 'mongst birds big es ourn? Nor suhree,' she laf. 'We allus make sho' ter go ter fokes nestes dats lit'er'n we is, so our chillun kin whoop dey chillun an' git all de vittals.'

"Sis Cow long lickin' her calf, an' 'fuse ter spon'er, 'cept ter say dat ef dat was what sufferer fokes does, den she huv'n speck ter suffer wid none uv 'em.

"Dey say: 'Lou jes' skeer'd er Mist'r Cow, dats all all you.'

"Sis Cow low: 'I ain' sayin' I'm skeer'd er Mist'r Cow, an' I ain' sayin' I ain't, but I does say I ain't got no harkerin' ter ase conversashun wid my old man 'bout no sich outdashus doins, an' mo'en dat, ef I was you all, I'd be shame'd ter look de preach'r in de face.'

"Miss Cow-Bird jes roll herse'f on de groun' an' holl'r, 'Sis Cow,' she squall, 'You doan keep up wid de times no mo'n you' ow'f.'

"Sis Cow jes keep on chewin' her cud. Miss Cow-Bird laf out ergin: 'Sis Cow doan you know no body ain' skeer'd er preach'rs dese days?'

"Sis Cow sort'r wail her eyes up like she ain' gwine stan' no mo' laffin' fum Miss Cow-Bird, so Miss Cuckoo she up an' sort'r step up kind'r b'twix' an' b'tween h'e, an' she 'splain: 'Nor Sis Cow, she jes mean en-ybody kin fool de preach'r dese days. All yet got ter do, yer know, is ter put on yer 'ooman Jesus coat an' dar yer is. Why yer'll git took up ter de amen corn'd'r ev'y time.'

"Sis Cow op'n her mouf an' switch her tail an' tromp up an' down dar like she gwine tromp de stuffin' out'n dem all. 'Clar out'n dis heah yard,' she keep er trompin' an' holl'n, an' dey flies, too. Den she turn erbout fas' es she kin ter git dinn'r ready 'fore her ole man come. She ain' no soon'r git de greasin ter bilin' 'fo' heah come Sis Colly Dog er runnin' in wid her tongue hangin' out'n her mouf.

"'Hurry up Sis Cow,' she say, 'an' lemme hope yer thow off some yer work so yer kin g'long ter de big sufferer meetin' at de beav'r dam. Miss Race Hoss comin' 'long terreckly, soon es she kin shake de wrinkles outn Mist'r Race Hosses' grim swingin' coat, so he kin set up in de pulpit 'long side er Miss Eagle whin she talk de speech.'

"Sis Cow switch her tail ergin an' moo de outdaclousest moo an' she say: 'I ain' got no 'spec' fur no sich fokes, an' mo'en dat, ef my ole man knowed de talk I bin lis'nin' ter dis mawnin' he'd horn dem sufferers clean off'n de plantation.'

"Hadn't Mister Cow ever heard about the sufferers at all, Mammy?" asked Willis, disgruntled at the preponderance of the women.

"Yer be sho' he heah 'bout da sufferers, an' yer heap mo' b'sides dat, but he doan keer fur Sis Cow ter know no mo' dan she 'bleeg'd ter. Mist'r Cow jes like mos' er de men folks. All he want is his vittals hot, an' his chillun slick an' fat—an' he say dat's all Sis Cow's head kin hole.'

"Mammy, is Miss Colly Dog waiting for Sis Cow?"

"Nor suhree. Sis Cow too muddy minded fer gett'r whut Miss Colly Dog say. She done got at de wrong side er de matt'r, an' she ain' got nuf sense in her laid ter hole de right side on. No, my Lawd, Sis Cow say she ain' got no 'spec' fer 'ooman fokes speakin' out in de meetin'. She say dey bett'r stay at home an' 'ten' ter dey ole man an' dey own chillun. She say, goon es Mist'r Cow eat his dinn'r an' g'long ter de pasnur, she gwine take de road an' hole meetin's 'gainst de sufferers all 'long, clean up ter de beav'r dam. Oh, I tell yer she gwine sweet'n' an' anert wunse'n de sufferers. Yas, my Lawd, an' dey's er heap er fokes what'll jine her, too. Chase yer fokes all'll takes er big old haid ter hole bofe sides er anything. Her an' Miss Mud Turkle gwine down ter de calm brook ter—an' Jemmes are who else gwine jine 'em on der side—'

"I'll tell you who—don't you remember that bird we saw when we went to Washington?"

Mammy did not remember.

"You know, Mammy," assisted Willie, "that stuffed bird that the old papa bird plastered up on her nest in that holler tree, with nothing but her head stickin' out, and wouldn't let her get out until all the little baby birds were hatched out."

"Good Lawd, cose I 'member dat po' creet'—an' I heah her say dat ve'y day dat ef de good Lawd spar her ter git ter dis beav'r dam meetin', dat she gwine ter show sf she had ter fetch all de chillun wid her. She say she was jes plum wo' out cramp'd up in dat nes', jes plastered down so she can't stretch her neck ter pick at er bug. Ter be shu', her ole man feed her all she kin eat, but she say eatin' an' all a woman ter do. She wanter pass howdy wid de beastes an' varmints sometime, an' she wanter slick her feathers an' fly 'roun' too, I spec—an'——"

Phyllis' voice sank into a mumbled accusation with herself for and against the question. The children ran ahead to the pig sty where Willis perched himself on the apple bough overhanging the sty and shook the fruit to the noisy greedy swine.

What you doin', boy. Jes tryin' ter collic Sis Cow's chillun so none uv 'em kin git of ter de meetin'.

Mary Van pulled Mammy's head down and whispered: "We don't want those old dirty pigs at our meeting."

"How come?" replied Phyllis, *straightening herself.* "She Sor an' de gal pigs ain' no wusser'n Brer Hog an' de boys. An' den, too, de pig rambly's votes counts jes as much es de Race Hosses' an' de Eagleses' does. Hit doan make no diffunce who draps de ticklt, dat all looks de same whin dey gits mixt up in de box."

"But, Mammy, their tickets are obliged to get dirt on them," and the sloppy, muddy pen seemed to bear witness to the assertion.

Mammy did not answer at once, she plucked a flower near her feet. "See dis heah flow'r? Well look yan'r at dat putty 'un dat ole Mister Gandr's done gone an' tromp'd on wid his nasty foots. Yer see dis flow'r nuv'r wud er bloom'd ef hit hadn'ter bin fur de dirt 'roun', his roots, an' dat un yan'r nuv'r wud er bin spilt ef hit hadn'ter got hitsef under ole man Gandr's nasty foot. Nobody doan know whut all de worl', but hit looks like some sort'r dirt 'bleeg'd ter creep in ev'rwhar. Ter be sho hits sand some time, an' yer tromp'd on wid his nasty foots, but mos' er de time hits plain old dirt."

"Mammy, less wash off little flower and drive Mister Gander away."

"Yer nuv'r is ter drive dat Gand'r Goose erway, caze dem flow'rs carry'n too many bugs 'bout 'em, an' Gand'r gwine stay dar tel he eat hisself full. He tell Miss Goose ter g'long an' eat sumphin' else, dat bugs ain' ditt'n fur her. Miss Goose tell 'im she willin' ter try hit, dat whut puts fat on his bones 'll make her pow'ful plump. Tond'r go Miss Queen Bee up ter de meetin' now."

"And Miss Butterfly, too."

"Nor Miss Butterfly ain' got nuf sense but ter eds frinkle Frankie in de sunshine, but Miss Queen Bee's de lady dat de men fokes sked'd er lettin' dey ole ladies git er turn. Caze dey knows whin er sho' nuf good 'ooman kin fly 'roun' an' make nuf honey ter keep her own fokes in er good hum' all de wintr, an' den have nuf lef' ter hope dem whut ain' got none, den dey knows dat er sho' nuf 'ooman wid her haid full er sense an' her heart full er honey's got er fine start in de race wid some er dese ole lame legg'd men fokes tryin' ter hop eroun' like dey had two good legs. Yas suh, ev'y Lawd's blessed son uv'em knows hit. An' de 'omen folks findin' hit out too, an' hits gwine be jes like Saint Paul and Nigger-deemus' on Paul ax. 'Whar did 'ooman fokes come fum?' 'Niggerdeemus spon'. 'Dey come fum de rib er Adam.' Paul ax ergin. 'Who is she?' Niggerdeemus spon ergin. 'She ain' nobody but herse'f.' Paul say: 'Brer, kin yer tell me whar she gwine?' Niggerdeemus say: 'She gwine tackly whar she make up her mine, ter go, dat whar she gwine.'

They paused under the old picnic shade tree. "Heah, son, run down ter de spring an' git dis lit'le pail er wat'r fur Mammy, like er good boy."

"No, I'm going to get the water."

"But Mammy told me to, and anyway ladies always fix the table."

"No—listen—"

A struggle was in progress.

"Hole on son, let de lady fetch de watah ef she want ter, an' hole wat heah an' hole yo' han's like er gentman."

"I don't want to go by myself," demurred Mary Van shyly. "I'm afraid Mistr Rattlesnake'll jump out at me. I want Willis to go too."

"Dats caze yer ter'ectfh, caze yer kin have er heap er fun runnin' down de hill wid de empty bucket, but whin hit gits full hit take bofe yer ter'ectfh'r ter bring hit up ter de top without splashin' hit all out."

SARAH JOHNSON COCKE.

An Absent-Minded Attorney.

A prominent attorney in a certain western city is very absent-minded. One day, on returning to his office after having been at luncheon, he saw written on a slate that hung on the door:

"Gone to lunch. Back at 1:30."

He looked at his watch. It was only 1:15. Then he turned and paced up and down the hall in deep study until 1:30 before entering the office.

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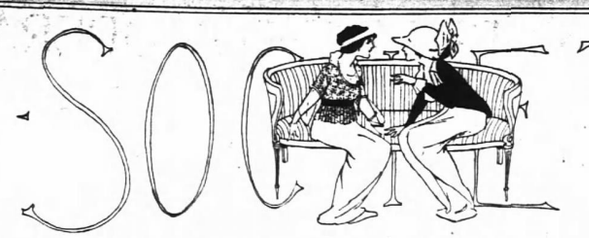


JOE THOMPSON BOLDLY ADMITS

WRITES ABOUT THE OLDEN DAYS

THAT HE IS A SOCIETY MAN

IT is seldom that a man comes forward and bold announces that he is, first and foremost, once and always, a society man.

It is for this reason that Mrs. R. L. Cooney, society editor of the Woman's Edition of The Constitution, is to be congratulated on securing the services of Colonel Joseph Thompson as one of her assistants.

For be it known, Colonel Thompson frankly admits the implied impeachment that he knows all about society.

Either men do themselves on the fact that they are leading figures in the finance, would that they are champion athletes, or deeply philanthropic, that while shunning any suggestion that they are society men, I am honest about it. I am a society man, and I don't care who knows it. Why should I? Don't the papers devote more space to society than to any other subject? What is the first thing of the newly rich? To get into society, of course! Yes, I'm a society man.

Colonel Thompson is right. He is a society man—born in it, and proud of it. He is to Atlanta what Edwin Martin is to New York. What he doesn't know about Atlanta society, past and present, is not worth knowing.

Colonel Thompson has written for the Woman's Edition the following reminiscences of Atlanta society during the reconstruction period.

By COL. JOSEPH THOMPSON.

There is nothing new about this Atlanta spirit about which people now talk so much. It always existed in Atlanta. Everybody was always ready to help everybody else in every way. Why, I remember right after the war, when all of us were struggling to build up our wardrobes as well as everything else, I was asked to be an attendant at Captain Mangham's wedding to Miss Ida Winship. I accepted and the only things I had on I could actually claim as my very own were my shoes.

Bob Johnson, a friend of mine, came down from Nashville about that time, and was the proud possessor of a dress suit. He let me have it for the occasion, somebody else loaned me a nice shirt, and vest, and I was the best dressed man at the wedding.

True Southern Hospitality.

For several years there were three or four beds in the back of my store which I kept there for my friends who had no means to go to. They knew they were welcome, and many times I would not know which one of them was accepting my hospitality.

Just after the war, everybody made the effort to make it pleasant for everybody else, and there was always the disposition to share profits and pleasures.

We had parties frequently; organized musical societies, and held fairs for public benefit. I remember going to a party at the Leyden house, the same one standing next to the governor's mansion today, and if there was one pistol on the floor there were forty or fifty. Everybody had to carry one, and the beau of the day had his girl on his left arm, and his hand near the pistol in his right-hand pocket. It was right after the war when the town was full of questionable characters, and it was dangerous to go out at any time unarmed.

The first musical society, called the Beethoven society, was organized in the early '70's in the old Georgia railroad depot. We had the top floor there for our meetings. Mr. Ed. Werner was the agent for the road and a fine musician. Mrs. Snook, Miss Mary West Pollark, Mrs. Augusta Hill Thompson, Percy Stevens, Hugh Amzier and myself were among the number, and we gave excellent entertainments.

First President of German Club.

I was the first president of the Nine O'clock German club, organized in the early '70's. We met in the old Kimball house and observed the reasonable hours from 9 until 12 o'clock. We entertained all the pretty visitors, and among our handsomest germans was one we gave Miss Winnie Davis. The club souvenir presented to her was a nice gold bracelet with gold bangles bearing appropriate inscription. Among the charming women who chaperoned our germans were Mrs. John Fitten, Mrs. McDougald, Mrs. W. P. Peck, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Walter Taylor and that grand little woman, Mrs. Robert Lowry.

We had great times at fairs in the early days of Atlanta, one of the first being in the old James block, just across the railroad tracks, where the viaduct now is.

At that fair, Miss Augusta Hill was voted the most popular young lady in Atlanta, and her name engraven on the big fire bell in the No. 1 engine house, the fair given to get money to buy the bell. Miss Hill won the honors at the fair, and I won Miss Hill. I worked hard to get her, and to make her take my name, which she did in 1867.

Fair, But False.

A switch, and here and there a puff,
A rat in the first story;
And that's why we have the biggest bluff—
A woman's "crowning glory."

Ain't This Fool Stuff?

The man of means is mean, say we,
His wealth he always screens,
And he will never tell what he
Means to do with his means.

ROBINS HAIR DRESSING PARLOR.
40½ Whitehall. Main 3625.
For Ladies and Gentlemen.

In a quaint little parlor,
Where we dress the hair,
Forty and a half Whitehall,
You will find it there.

You can get a good, refreshing shampoo,
And a nice up-to-date manicure,
Also a massage so soothing and sweet,
Such is seldom found outside on Whitehall street.
We make beautiful switches
Any one can have without riches.
These are made from combings,
So while in town in your rummings,
Call at Robins Hair Dressing
Parlor for a little recreation,
And we will surprise you using imagination.
Bring with you your girl or boy—
So beautifully we cut the hair,
That they laugh for joy.

IF WE FAIL

If in a topsy-turvy world,
The kind they say is coming
When moonlight in the daytime shines
And streams are uphill running,
Suppose the boys no longer do
As boys have ever done,
And therefore for the little girls
Provide no longer fun,
That would very tragic be,
Unless thereto we change
And to a different lot of things
We straightway must arrange;
So here we start to pay our debts
And edit now this paper,
And if it fail, of course you'll say
It's just a woman's caper.

JUST SOME PUNK SOCIETY JUNK

By JOLLY JUMPER.
(Contributed.)

"Give the men a chance."

That was what I told the city editor when the question was discussed as to what I should write for the special edition. We've all heard over and over again of the charms of Atlanta's fair women, but little, if anything has ever been said about the city's handsome men.

Am I going to call names? Well, you just be good and see if I do. Maybe I will and maybe I won't. I really believe, though, it would be better to wait until next time, and then, I will tell you all who is the best-looking man in Atlanta.

Now, don't try to guess who Jolly Jumper is, because you never could. I haven't been in the city long enough for you to find out.

* * * * *

The annual meeting of the Driving club was my first appearance at a big social event in this city, and I must say I was struck by the appearance of graceful men, young, old and indifferent, who make up the male dancing element.

Why, one of the sprightliest men on the floor, a man who danced like a young gazelle, I was informed was no other than the "Colonel," and what I mistook for a blonde head was in reality a snow white one. He claims to have reduced his age about twenty years by turkey-trotting.

He is an immaculate dresser, and right here I want to say that I have just heard from my old friend, the queen of Honolulu, who says that coral buttons are being worn in men's waistcoats. I wonder if Beau Peachtree will take up the fad.

* * * * *

To return to the dancing men of Atlanta, I must not forget to give a prominent place to the big brother of the prettiest girl dancer in Atlanta. He's almost as light on his fet as his younger sister. He is one of the coming insurance men of the city, a talent inherited. But, girls, Dame Rumor "do say" his heart has been punctured. He will probably be led to Hymen's altar before many moons.

There is another beau, who is just as promising a catch. And when it comes to the latest animal dances! He is one of the youngest men in charge of a big establishment on Whitehall street. He affects dull grays in his morning apparel, and is hardly ever without an embroidered kerchief. He was particularly struck with the "London smoke" tone he saw when he visited the Continent last summer. The girls enjoy his company, but they say his feet just won't behave when it comes to that "Alabama Rag." His knees interfere, and he breaks his gait, just like a horse when he hears the circus band. Anyway, we all envy him.

* * * * *

Who is the best catch in Atlanta, did I hear someone ask? Why, that's easy. You know and everybody else knows that it is one of the big Peachtree Colonel's three sons—the next to the oldest. The one who is an attorney, and an old Georgia varsity boy, and a Yale graduate. He dances beautifully and is a young social lion.

This same fellow met my younger sister, who was at Vassar when he was at New Haven. And, by the way, my sister writes that men are no longer wearing loud-striped, zebra effect waistcoats. She says the king of Spain might try to introduce such style in Europe, but that the best dressed men in the north are sticking to subdued styles.

* * * * *

I was surprised to find that one of the most graceful men on the floor at the Driving club's annual meeting was none other than one of the biggest baseball moguls in the city. The checked suit he wore, as well as the charming color scheme of his hose and scarf, added to his other attractions.

A real cubist dancer was pointed out to me. He was all in angles. He got away with the time of the music, though, and was as popular as any man on the floor. They say he is some athlete, so I dare not go further for fear he might not approve of being a cubist, although it is quite the latest fad.

That fellow who pounded the piano, when the orchestra made a bluff like it was going, got my eye. He had the cute little moustache which made the prince in the "Merry Widow" famous, and they say he has some histrionic ability. However, we shall see about that later. His friends are taking it on trust now.

* * * * *

A round-faced young cotton buyer, who looks like Cupid in the face, is another musician, I hear, and plays himself any old time into the hearts of the visiting girls, to say nothing of the hearts he has already cracked right in this city. He went abroad last summer, and almost succeeded in becoming famous enough to have his face with "Bunny" in a motion picture. He is one of the very best beaux that society boasts, and one who can always be depended on.

"Billy Bow Legs" with the white trousers is another who skimmed the pond last summer, and who no doubt showed the boulevardiers of Paris something they hadn't seen before. He has a paternal nickname, they say, for the fatherly way with which he handles all debutantes. He is some dancer, too.

* * * * *

A bachelor who is fast becoming one of the city's best financiers, and who is one of the few real "horsey" men in Atlanta (in that he is the most ardent member of the Brookhaven Hunt club), ranks now as one of the best catches in town. He has his own car, is a hard worker, and will be able to take care of a young wife in truly metropolitan style, if his head should turn to matrimony.

Speaking of matrimony, I must inform you that I saw a dispatch from New York which was to the effect that a charming and immensely wealthy princess from Samoa is about to visit New York in search of a husband. I, for one, will not give a dollar to head a subscription to bring the princess here to look over our young men. Our girl market is too crowded, as it is, and with the high cost of living and the low wage scale, it's everybody for himself.

* * * * *

A fine looking member of the social set is a young man who has somewhat extravagant tastes when it comes to boutonniers. He just refuses to wear anything unless it is a pale mauve orchid—what he needs is a partner for life, who will soon show him a way to spend money. He is very popular with both the men and women of society.

Two promising young bachelors, who are very fond of Macon, and who are boon companions, are what the girls term "regular flirts." They are apparently as happy in the company of one girl as the next, and never miss a trick.

An attractive widower in town, while not doing the newest dancing steps, is constantly dancing attendance on one of the finest young ladies in the city. He is entirely too attractive to long be allowed to remain single.

* * * * *

Here endeth the first lesson, as the good preacher would say. I will tell you girls the next time about some of the other men who romp and dance in Atlanta's society, whether it be at the Capital City club, the Piedmont Driving, the University club, East Lake Country club, or Brookhaven.

Inadequate Public Services.

There is not a public service or utility in Kansas City that comes anywhere near filling its field of usefulness except the waterworks service. Even in that the rates are excessive.

Many streets are dark for lack of street lamps; and only about one-third of the dwellings and other houses of the city are supplied with electricity. The demands for street railway extensions cannot be met.

There is hardly a chance that this defect can be cured until the city adopts the fair and the one practical plan of building or providing extensions of utility services by charging the cost of such extensions against the area reached and benefited by them.

Although the rates of all these services are much higher than they ought to be (because they are fixed high enough to meet teh cost of such extensions as are made) still they do not and cannot provide sufficient revenue to afford twentieth century standards to all the citizens.

Take Mental Vacations.

It behooves all of us to let the earth drop away from us occasionally, and go sailing off to brighter, bluer realms. If we cannot sail away in reality, then let us do in our imagination.—Laura A. Smith.

Choice Cut Flowers

Dahl's FLORIST

Atlanta's Leading Florist

Candler Building

Atlanta | Southern Suit & Skirt Co. | New York

200 Dainty Dresses

Just Arrived--On Sale Tomorrow

VALUES $12.50 to $16.50 CHOICE $7.50 ALL LATE MODELS

An example of Southern Suit & Skirt Company "Quick Action Selling"—as fresh and beautiful as June roses—these lovely summer frocks come in the season's most favored materials—fatines, crash, linens and voiles in solids, stripes and figures—the $12.50 to $16.50 values—the first 200 fortunate women at this store tomorrow will get them at choice, $7.50.

Southern Suit & Skirt Co.
43-45 Whitehall Street

Charles W. Crankshaw
Diamond Merchant
and Jeweler

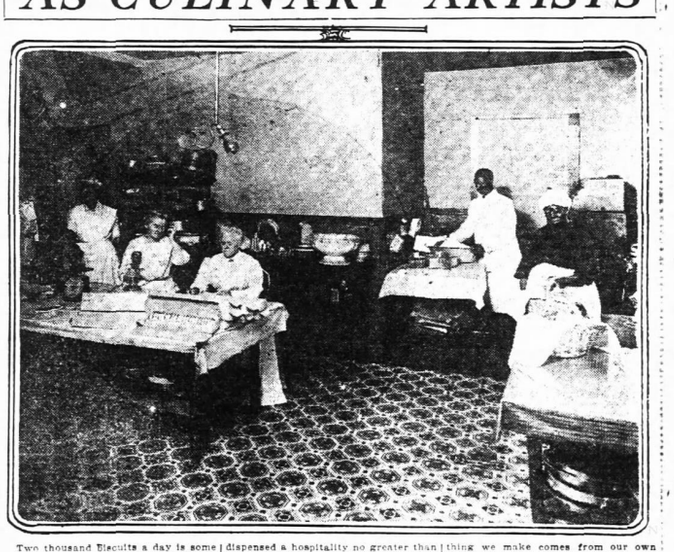
¶ This establishment has been one of the leaders in Atlanta for the past thirty years, and our reputation for goods of high quality is recognized. A complete stock of

Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Sterling Silver
and Rich Cut Glass.

¶ You are cordially invited to call.

Charles W. Crankshaw
16 Whitehall Street

Atlanta Ladies Make Fortunes AS CULINARY ARTISTS



Two thousand Biscuits a day is some business in itself, and yet that is just one department of the work accomplished by the firm of Ruse & Carson, culinary artists. When one hears of the herd of twenty-five Jerseys owned by the firm, of the work accomplished through this possession; of the hundreds of cakes baked each day, and, finally, that this firm has catered for entertainments where as many as a thousand guests were present, the suggestion comes that the firm is composed of large broad shouldered individuals of the masculine persuasion, yet this firm of Ruse & Carson in more ways than one represents the very essence of what is dainty and womanly.

Women may achieve in the professions of the law and medicine; in many lines of business, or even as politicians, but they can never adopt any field of occupation in which they seem more gracefully at home than in the culinary arts. It is a grace as becoming to the queen in the palace as the aproned housewife in the vine-covered cottage, and it is a grace every woman should acquire if it is not a natural possession.

There is no art more exalted in the sense of importance than that culinary, and women who achieve in it are expressing not only what is so essentially woman's own, but they are meeting one of the greatest demands of the world.

Miss Emmie Ruse, the head of the firm, belongs to one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the south, and she probably acquired her first taste for the art she has so well mastered in the spacious kitchen of the old plantation home near Mobile, where the princes of the south lived and dispensed a hospitality no greater than which the world has known. Mrs. Lizzie Hanes Carson represents the same interesting history, and the home of both ladies at 41 East Merritts avenue is one of the prettiest in the city. Entrance to it would suggest the approach to a studio of art just as much as the approach to the model kitchen of Atlanta, and Miss Ruse welcomes her patrons, all of whom are her friends, as she would those invited to 5 o'clock teas.

The Biscuit Industry.

To the dining cars of two railroads this firm of well-known women furnish the famous southern beaten biscuits; they ship them to regular customers in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and the demands upon them for the home market are met.

Fifteen varieties of cake are baked by the firm, and all varieties of little cakes, and exhibited yesterday before being sent to customers were a group of marshmallow cakes, some of lemon cheese and a number of the always popular chocolate layer cake.

To the social clubs of the city this firm especially caters, while desserts and pastries are on the list of things made. Sandwiches of all kinds, salads, etc., are made with due notice, and aspics of all kinds.

Expert Caterers.

"There is no reason why we should ever fail in the making of anything we undertake," said Miss Ruse when asked how it was she never failed and that her business was growing more rapidly than she could describe.

"One factor in our favor which is incalculable in value," she said, "is the fact that every drop of the milk and cream and butter we use in everything we make comes from our own dairy products, for we have a herd of beautiful, healthy Jerseys. The milk is overlooked by me from the moment it is milked until it is converted into cream or butter or cheese, and we can vouch for the purity of it. We make a specialty of the best materials in everything, and we bake every day, and supply the market subject to order. In that way we can guarantee the freshness of our products, and never the left-over things.

"In catering we have undertaken some very large contracts, the largest of the year, I believe, being that of the banquet for the newsboys, when we served a thousand guests." And as Miss Ruse talked she ushered her guests back to the kitchen.

What a spotlessly clean, shiny, tempting looking place it is!

There are two huge compartments in one, and the polished white floor has pieces of oil cloth here and there which give an ornate touch. The range and smaller stoves were as pretty and clean as if they had never been used, and there was light and air and sunshine everywhere. In a roomy apartment on one side of the hall leading to the kitchen are huge cupboards, which contain the crockery and silver used in catering to banquets, wedding parties or receptions and smaller entertainments. In a pantry of ample size are all the staple things good housekeepers must have, while on the enclosed back porch a refrigerator and all the up-to-date equipment for handling dairy products in the most expert fashion.

Miss Ruse employs three assistants regularly, and commands a force of fifty servants when she caters for large entertainments.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Edited by MRS. M. A. LIPSCOMB

Evolution of Education

EDITORIAL BY MRS. M. A. LIPSCOMB

In the State of Georgia

THE MORAVIANS were the first promoters of education in Georgia. Their efforts were directed to the Indians, then a large part of the population of the state. Not meeting with success and discouraged, they left Georgia and went back to Pennsylvania, where they found a field more responsive to their work. There are today in that state and in some of our southern states fine schools and colleges attesting the good work done by them in the early history of our country.

Georgia's stock in trade in those early days was land. That was plentiful and so cheap that it might be had for the asking. Plantation life was not favorable to education. Rev. Charles Wesley, seeing the need of schools, interested his friend, Rev. George Whitefield, and induced him to ask the trustees to give a grant of land on which to establish an institution for orphan children. This was not difficult to obtain, and five hundred acres were granted near the city of Savannah. This orphans' home was called Bethesda. (The House of Mercy) and well was it named.

Rev. George Whitefield undertook the task of raising funds for its establishment much after the methods of this present day. He began preaching in the fields and at the close of his sermons took up a collection. His efforts were not confined to this country. The English were most responsive and helpful. He returned to Georgia in 1740 with one thousand pounds with which to begin the work. He found that his friend and co-worker, Mr. Habersham, of Savannah, had not been idle during his absence. The field had been cleared and the ground leveled for the work. So intense was their anxiety to begin the work that they did not wait for the building to be erected, but rented a large old frame house and opened it to the orphans. Twenty-four entered at once, the number increased to forty and later on when the school was erected to one hundred and fifty. Mr. Whitefield continued to preach and to raise funds. The result of his second tour was seventy pounds sterling. On March 25, 1740, with his own hands, he laid the first brick of this "House of Mercy," Georgia's school for orphan boys and girls. Industrial education is no new thing, for this was a school in which the boys learned trades and the girls were taught service. This first school of any importance, founded through the philanthropy of Rev. George Whitefield, that distinguished English Divine, laid the foundation stone of Georgia's educational system. It was fitting that boys and girls were trained who were destined to mould the early history of our state. Governor Milledge, that patron of education, was a pupil of this school, so also Governor Ewen and delegates to the continental congress from our state.

During the revolutionary war no schools were established in Georgia, but the state was active after the war.

After the war was over an act under the constitution provided that schools should be established in each county. Land was Georgia's stock in trade. The governor gave to each county one thousand acres of land for school purposes. This act declared: "Whereas a seminary of learning is greatly needed for the instruction of our youth and ought to be one of the first objects of attention, after the promotion of religion, etc." It is interesting to note that in these early days of our educational life religion was put first and education second. This was the principle on which Georgia's civilization was founded. Let not the reader suppose that the early planting of free schools in the state our splendid system of public schools has developed. Today the influence of these old families educated in these first academies of the state, is seen in their descendants noted for their refinement, good blood and education.

The Old Field School.

There were many children far removed from the towns that the academies did not reach. Then developed the Old Field Schools. They have been subjects of much merriment and reproach. Very, very poor they were, these early schools. The school houses were most crude, the teachers often ignorant themselves, and in some cases brutal. A device often resorted to in order to cover up ignorance. Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography were taught. Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston has written of these schools "so grotesque and bizarre, despite their eccentricities and jejuneness they were productive of much benefit to the new community so far distant from enlightened centers." Colonel Johnston has given a striking pen picture of one of the old school masters in the person of Israel Meadows and Hon. Augustus B. Longstreet has rendered immortal the Old Field School in his inimitable Georgia Scenes. In those early days everything was learned by rote; rules, exceptions, the pages they were on, whether on the right or the left side, these must be learned. Here is the genuine picture that the pupil has in his mind. Backwards and forward lessons could be recited and the pupil never stumbled so long as he was allowed to give verbatim the mental picture of the lesson he had acquired.

The hickory was freely used in these schools on the boys, the hickory long, sinewy, solid, keen, wiry." While the girls the punishment was not so severe, the little ferule being sharply applied to the palms of their tender hands. In these days every teacher in the Old Field School would be considered a brute, but in those early days the parents upheld the discipline of the school however strict it might have been.

Card Playing and Dancing.

Colonel Johnston would be, to some yet living who can recall during their childhood the first time they looked upon the long haired, weighty crowned, outlandish vestured, bloody eyed despot, the king; and that brazen faced, loosely clad female, the queen; and that flat headed, red banded, short breeched striped picture of that bad man, the Jack." If so, they will have a horror of cards which they were taught to regard them.

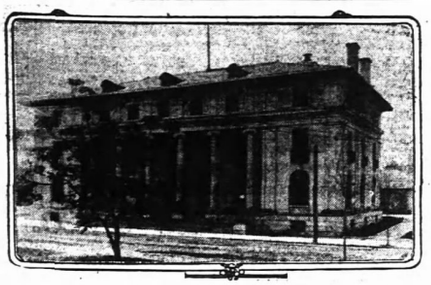
Cards were considered emissaries of the devil. Merchants did not openly sell them, and if they were sold it was done on the sly in a sort of blind tiger way. Children of religious parents never saw a deck of cards. The violin was regarded with equal horror and inseparable from dancing, a spirit inspired by the evil one, and leading to certain ruin. There surely has been decided change in the matter of thought in regard to these two sports. Shall we call it evolution?

The system of free education known as The Poor School System was unpopular from the very beginning. The state appropriated $250,000 to educate her poor. People resented being called paupers and many of the counties refused to make any returns of the number of children to be educated; preferring to live in ignorance than to become a part of that system. A better system was demanded where there would be no discrimination between the rich and the poor, but children of both classes could sit side by side in good warm school houses, and be taught by the same teachers out of the same books. Again there was great opposition on the part of many, on the ground that the state should not be taxed to educate the children of rich parents and that no education was valued that came free. Despite all opposition Georgia set apart $100,000 in 1858 for a common system of general education to be forever free to all the children of the state. From this has developed the splendid system of public schools in Georgia today, free to every child in the state, irrespective of nation or creed.

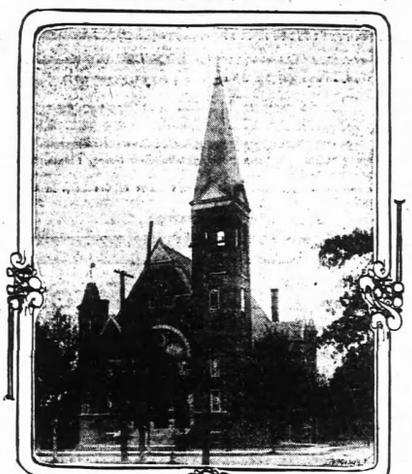
Higher Education in the State.

The first institution for higher education in the state was Franklin college. By an act it was declared that "religion and learning were objects of great importance to the prosperity and happiness of any people," and 40,000 acres of wild lands were conveyed to the governor for the establishment of a college for higher education. A board of trustees was appointed. Abraham Baldwin, who may be considered the father of the University of Georgia, was elected to a seat in the general assembly when he originated the plan for providing "the first public institution for the establishment of higher education." Dr. Church said, "would do honor to any legislature and will stand a monument to the wisdom and patriotism of those who framed and those who adopted it." The act provided for a board of visitors and a board of trustees to govern and direct the affairs of the institution. These constituted the senatus academicus. All officers of the college were required to be "of Christian religion and to publicly take the oath of allegiance and fidelity." The college was declared to be "of the people, by the people and for the people." No pupil was excluded on account of religion. The first meeting of the senatus academicus was at Louisville, and it was the thought that the college would be located there, but a peculiar circumstance overthrew the plan. Mr. Mills, a Baptist preacher from Virginia, was a member of the senatus academicus. He was a friend of Mr. Jefferson and a fellow student of his at William and Mary college. He was also a friend of Mr. Madison. Mr. Mills was considered somewhat eccentric in those days. He was a Baptist preacher and assistant professor in the first years, and an additional tutor for a term of eleven months. A Standard of Value and a member of the board from Governor Milledge elected the plans and the college was located in Athens in the time and the only college building a frame building of second five years. The first commencement was held under a bush arbor about two miles from Athens. The building now stands. There are twelve hundred and fifty dollars. This was considered something phenomenal in those days. He was the first president and professor of Franklin college. At the close of his second year he resigned and left the state. He returned to Virginia and became

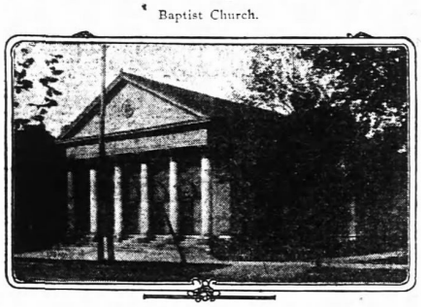
VALDOSTA---*THE BIGGEST LITTLE CITY IN* GEORGIA



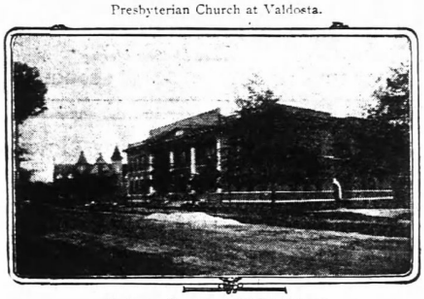
Postoffice, Valdosta, Ga.



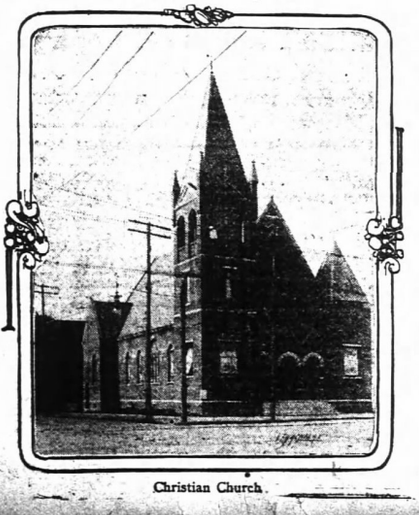
Baptist Church.



Presbyterian Church at Valdosta.



Valdosta Gramar and High School.



Christian Church.

The transformation of Valdosta from a straggling village of a few hundred people to a splendid city of 14,000 population during the past twenty years reads like a story from romance. Valdosta has evolved into one of the most beautiful cities in the south.

The city has always been regarded as one of the biggest little cities in the state, due to the fact that, though small in numbers, the people who have made Valdosta have undertaken enterprises which larger towns would not have dreamed of.

When Valdosta had less than 5,000 people she put up nearly $100,000 for the Georgia State fair and pulled off two fairs which made a new high water mark for displays of that sort in Georgia.

When Valdosta had less than 5,000 people she put in a street railroad, operating trolley cars, and she followed this up with other enterprises that were prized to a much larger city.

Many Public Improvements.

Valdosta set the pace among the small cities of Georgia in street paving, spending something like $100,000 on asphalt paving more than ten years ago. This was followed up with another expenditure a few years later, and about the same time this city built fifteen or twenty miles of cement sidewalks, adding not only to the comforts of pedestrians, but enhancing the beauty of the handsome homes along the principal streets.

During the past few years Valdosta has built three handsome school buildings and last year this city put up more than $75,000 for the South Georgia State Normal college, which bids fair to become the greatest educational institution in this section of the state.

The Work of a Few Years.

Within the past ten years each religious denomination in this city has completed handsome new churches, the result being that no city in Georgia, large or small, has finer houses of worship than are found in this city. Fifteen years ago there sprung up a rivalry among Valdosta's moneyed men in the construction of homes, the result being that within that time more palatial residences have been built in Valdosta than in any other city of similar size in this or any adjoining states. There are scores of residences in this city that cost from $12,000 to $40,000 each, and the principal residence streets here compare favorably with the handsomest residence streets in any of the large cities. The yards are well kept and good taste is shown in all of the arrangements about the homes.

Many New Business Houses.

In the business section of Valdosta the work of construction has also been on an extensive plane. Houses have been built for the future. Office buildings have gone up that would do credit to any of the large cities. The courthouse here is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Georgia. The jail, which was completed last year at a cost of $75,000, has every comfort for the care of the unfortunate who have to be confined there.

At the present time the work of construction in this city is going to make Valdosta the handsomest residence city in the state. Contracts have been let for the paving with cement asphalt of all of the principal residence streets. This includes a mile along the national highway in each direction.

Vast Amount of Street Paving.

Besides the street paving, a contract has been let for ten or twelve miles more of cement sidewalks. This includes sidewalks through the northern section of the city, which was taken in by legislative enactment last year.

Sixty thousand dollars is being spent at the present time on additions to the waterworks. This will give Valdosta a waterworks plant valued at about $200,000 and a flow of more than 3,000,000 gallons of sulphur water each day.

Besides the extension of the waterworks, an extension is being made of the sanitary sewerage, so as to put the sewer system in every part of the town, guaranteeing sanitary conditions which have been impossible heretofore.

New Carnegie Library.

At the present time work is going on in the construction of a Carnegie library to cost $20,000, exclusive of the valuable lot which was purchased by the library association. The library is to be built opposite two of the high schools and in one of the best locations in the city. The Library association will have a fund which will be adequate to support the library and keep it up to the highest point of service.

Handsome United States Building.

Among the handsome new buildings in this city is that erected by the United States government for a courthouse and postoffice. This building cost $175,000 furnished, and no prettier public building can be found anywhere.

New and Modern Hotels.

Valdosta has several hotels, two of them being as well kept as any in this section of the country. Both of them are new, one of them having been completed last September, while the other was opened since Christmas. The New Valdes will add fifty rooms immediately, furnishing private baths with a majority of the rooms. Both of the hotels have telephone connections with each room.

Richest City in the South.

Valdosta has long since borne the distinction of having the largest per capita wealth of any city of its size in the United States. Its banks show the largest amount of resources of any institutions in a southern state of Valdosta's size. The resources of the five banks in this city amount to nearly $7,000,000, a growth of about $2,000,000 in the past two years.

As an index of the logical and geographical location of Valdosta as a commercial center, it is only necessary to state that railroads go out from this city in nine different directions, bringing Valdosta in touch with the richest section of south Georgia and Florida, and giving this city a territory of about 300,000 people. This city is recognized as a distributing point by all of the large oil refineries and meat packing house, and they have built warehouses and cold storage plants in this city, demonstrating their confidence in the future of the town.

Diversified Manufacturing Plants.

Valdosta has between thirty and forty manufacturing plants, whose products embrace the highest grade buggies, barrels of all sorts, cigars, fertilizers, wagons, convict cages, harness, ice, electricity, gas, lumber, naval stores, doors, sashes and blinds, cotton goods, coffins and caskets, while a Toledo, Ohio, corporation has purchased land for a paint and varnish factory to cost $500,000.

Gas and Electric Plants Enlarged.

Within the last twelve months the gas plant has doubled its capacity, while the electric light company and the ice plant have more than doubled their output. Valdosta has the most modern electric light plant in a small city in Georgia. It has a capital of about $600,000.

The Valdosta Traction company has recently obtained a charter for the extension of its trolley lines into the west, eastern and northern section of the city, giving a belt line on both sides, running through the most thickly settled portions of the city.

New Territory Is Opened Up.

Within the past two months a beautiful tract of land has been opened for residential purposes north of the city, near the State Normal college, while another beautiful tract has been opened in the southern part of the city. All of the bays around Valdosta have been drained, improving the sanitary conditions and adding to the healthfulness of the city.

Valdosta, being the leader in all works of enterprise, was the first of the small cities in Georgia to put on a rigid mild and meat inspection, and also to adopt the most rigid sanitary laws. The city bacteriologist has a splendid laboratory in the city hall, where tests are daily made to see that the food is mild, the water, ice and other supplies used by the people are pure and wholesome.

Valdosta's fire department is equipped with the best make of auto fire trucks, besides engines, hose trucks and ladder trucks, drawn by horses. The fire losses in this city was less last year than in any city of the same size in Georgia. The insurance inspectors for the Underwriters' association have put Valdosta in the first classed towns as insurance risks.

Largest Long Staple Cotton Market.

Valdosta is recognized as the leading Sea Island cotton market of Georgia and Florida, receiving about one-fourth of the Sea Island cotton made in the United States. It is the largest inland Sea Island cotton market in the world. This is due very largely to the fact that the territory around Valdosta is especially fitted for growing high grade "long staple cotton."

A Low Tax Rate.

The tax rate in Valdosta is exceedingly low, considering the immense amount of improvements that have been made and are being made. The tax rate for the city is $1 on the hundred, which brings in revenues of about $60,000 to cover the expenses of the city.

Valdosta is surrounded on all sides by splendid running streams and large lakes, which furnish abundant sport for fishermen. There are plenty of birds and other game in the territory near to this city, offering delightful sport to those who enjoy recreation of that sort.

Woman's Clubs Are Active.

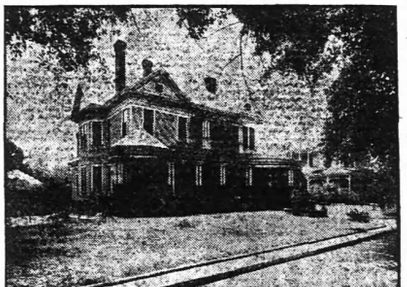
The woman's clubs of Valdosta are engaged in civic improvement work, and they have met every encouragement from the mayor and council of the city and from the county commissioners. With the immense amount of public improvement that is going on in Valdosta at the present time and, with the high ideals which the people have aimed, it is safe to say that within the next two years Valdosta will be the most beautiful city of its size in the southern states, and an ideal place for the home seekers, as well as for the business man who wants to live in an excellent territory.

The public schools of the city are a credit to any city of double or treble the population of Valdosta, and it can be said without contradiction that the schools of the city are equally as good, if not better, than any city in the south. Professor Roberts and his corps of teachers are all learned and able and are specialists in the various departments of which they are the head. There are ten grades, each comprehensive and complete within itself, and the pupil upon completion of the tenth grade is fully equipped to enter the college or university. More than a thousand children are now enrolled in the public schools of the city, and it has been necessary to erect another building, which has only recently been completed, and which not only affords more room, but adds to the attraction of the city.

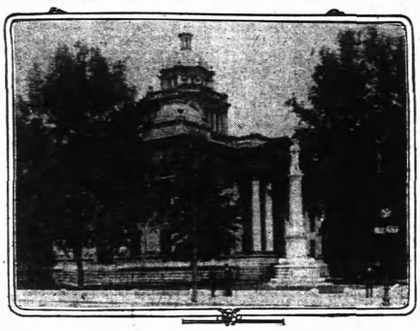
Active Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber of commerce is a live, up-to-date, commercial body, composed of the staunchest and most representative business men of Valdosta, with its energy and sphere of activity directed solely to the up building of the city and county; the enlargement of the scope of its commercial influence; the opening up and development of the uncultivated land in the county; the encouragement of a more intensified and scientific method of farming; the importation of working capital; the further development of Valdosta as a great manufacturing center, and in short, to use any and all legitimate methods to promote that welfare, prosperity and happiness which will be a realization of the great possibilities which lie within this "Land of Promise."

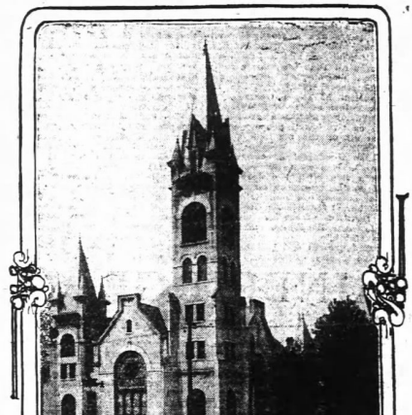
The visitor to Valdosta always expresses surprise at the size, importance and character of the city. The visitors are impressed with the magnificent homes, splendid business houses, well paved streets and the appearance of thrift on every side. The people of Georgia, especially in the northern section, ought to visit Valdosta, in order that they may know what this young giant metropolis on the southern border is doing, as the educational value of such a trip would be worth the time and money for



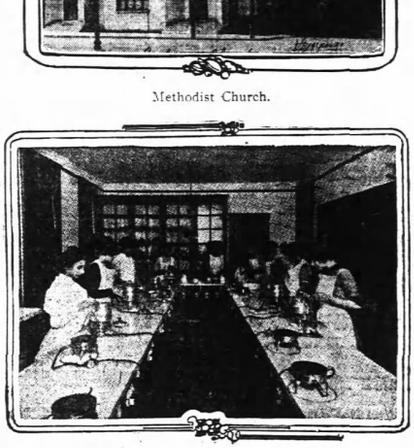
Residence of Mrs. W. B. Conoly, at Valdosta, Ga.



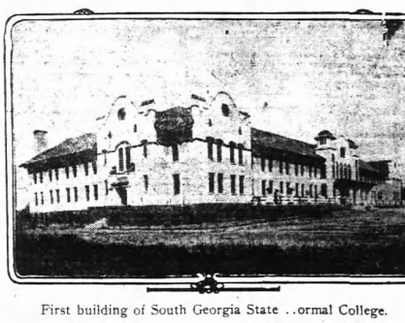
County Courthouse.



Methodist Church.



The Cooking Laboratory, South Georgia State Normal College.



First building of South Georgia State ..ormal College.

Typical Bedroom in South Georgia State Normal College.

Short Sketches of Valdosta and Lowndes County

The following is a thumb-nail sketch of Valdosta and Lowndes county:

VALDOSTA.

Valdosta, which is the county seat of Lowndes county, is the natural product of a section of such wonderful agricultural resources.

Valdosta is a city of 12,000 people, and is the wealthiest town of its size in the south, if not in the United States. Its banks have capital, surplus and deposits exceeding five million dollars. It has more residents who own their homes of any city its size in the south.

Valdosta received one-fourth of the sea island cotton made in the United States.

Valdosta is situated on five lines of railway, and it has outlets in nine different directions.

Valdosta is on the national highway from New York to Jacksonville and the southwestern highway from Savannah to New Orleans.

Valdosta has churches of all denominations, with the most handsome church edifices of any city of its size.

Valdosta has three large school buildings, with a first-class high-school system.

Valdosta has a branch of the State university, the South Georgia Normal and Industrial college, which is supported by the state.

Valdosta has paved streets, cement sidewalks, a splendid system of sanitary sewerage, electric lights, gas, electric street railway, and all of the conveniences of a modern up-to-date city.

Valdosta is the largest live stock market south of Atlanta.

Valdosta controls the wholesale and retail trade for a radius of one hundred miles, or more, in the richest territory of the first agricultural state in the south and fourth in the United States.

Valdosta has a water supply from artesian wells, the analysis of which is unsurpassed by any water in the world, possibly accounting for an extremely low death rate and no epidemics.

Valdosta has a live, wide-awake citizenship, who will gladly welcome strangers to the community and extend a helping hand to all who come.

Valdosta Chamber of Commerce presents these facts for your consideration, and for further information invites you to address

LOWNDES COUNTY.

Lowndes county is the southernmost county in Georgia and located on the Florida line. The annual mean temperature is 67 degrees.

Lowndes county produces every fruit and all agricultural products that are grown in Florida.

Lowndes county soil, according to experiments at Tulane university, contains more saccharine matter than the soil of Louisiana or Cuba, and for this reason produces the finest flavored cane syrup made in the world.

Lowndes county produces the highest grade of tobacco grown in the world, possessing the rich aroma of Cuban tobacco and the mildness of the Connecticut variety.

Lowndes county is the richest sea island cotton section in the world, and Valdosta, the county site, is the largest inland sea island cotton market in the world. This cotton is used in making the finest fabrics and sells in the market at two to three times as much as the ordinary staple.

Lowndes county produces from seventy to one hundred and twenty bushels of corn to the acre, as shown in the contests by the Boys' Corn clubs the past season.

Lowndes county is the home of the watermelon, and melons weighing from 90 to 150 pounds are produced every year.

Lowndes county produces cantaloupes that are famous in the markets of the north and east, and the industry in this county is the largest in any similar area in the world.

Lowndes county soil produces sweet potatoes, pindars, chufas, cassava and all food products for man or beast.

Lowndes county produces the finest variety of scuppernong grapes grown in the world, and all other varieties do almost as well.

Lowndes county has recently demonstrated that the Satsuma orange flourishes, and quite an extensive acreage has been set in this fruit.

Lowndes county produces the finest kinds of Bermuda onions which yield handsome crops every year.

Lowndes county has several thousand acres set to budded pecans, and many trees are yielding handsome returns. All that have come into bearing are producing handsome returns, and the young groves promise to surpass expectations.

Lowndes county produces every grain crop, every fruit crop and every flower that can be grown in any semi-tropical climate.

Lowndes county soil is adapted to a greater variety of crops, which can be produced abundantly, than any other soil in the world.

HITCHCOCK CALLS CRITICISM FALSE

He Declares Statement Attacking His Administration Is as False as It Is Gratuitous.

Silver City, N. M., June 3.—On arriving at Silver City today from the Megellen mountains, where he has been spending some weeks, former Postmaster General Hitchcock was shown the statement issued a few days ago by Postmaster General Burleson attacking his administration of the postoffice department. Mr. Hitchcock issued the following statement:

"A committee composed in the main of newly appointed assistants, having less than three months' experience in postoffice business, attempts in a report to the present head of the department to discredit the financial showing made by the postal service under President Taft's administration.

"After reporting alleged discrepancies that are insignificant when compared with the great sums known to have been saved by their predecessors this committee of novitiates proceeds, in its published statement, to enlighten the American people as to the character of the postal service they have been receiving.

"Statement Inaccurate."

"Their statement is as inaccurate as it is gratuitous, for the public well knows that never was the postal service conducted more efficiently or more handled with greater precision and dispatch than in the closing years of the Taft administration. During that administration nearly 3,000 new postoffices were established; delivery by letter carrier was provided in about 200 additional cities and over 3,000 new rural routes, aggregating about 75,000 miles, were authorized.

"Notwithstanding the great extensions of service and the heavy increase in expenditures they required, the postoffice department was placed on a self-sustaining basis and that was the condition when, on the 4th of March, it passed into the hands of newly-appointed officers, who seem thus far to have been exhausting their time and their energy in a vain attempt to detract from the record made by the devoted public servants they succeeded.

"The postal committee of a democratic house of congress endeavored last year, in a similar manner, to attack the audited accounts of the postal service, but after investigation that committee was fair enough to admit that the department had become substantially self-sustaining. The returns as to surplus or deficit are made up not by the postoffice department, but by the treasury department, where all postal income is received and all postal accounts finally audited.

"Record to Stand."

"The secretary of the treasury reported the wiping out of the postal deficit, and the report thus certified to in his fiscal report, is likely to stand in history. If the postoffice department would have received a proper allowance for the cost of carrying franked mail, the postal surplus would have been much larger than that recorded, and that is the sum after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free carriage of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912 more than 300,000,000 pounds were carried free of charge under the franks of congressmen, and of the various government establishments. If postage, at the usual rates, had been paid on this matter, it is estimated that the postal revenues would have been increased by more than $20,000,000.

"In the last administration we appealed in vain to a democratic house for legislation abolishing the franking abuse. It is a subject that the present postal management might well consider, for it affords an opportunity to save the department millions of dollars a year. But that the report from the committee's report, as published in the press, the gentlemen now in charge of postal destinies seem more interested in disclosing the fact that during the four years preceding march 4, an average of 24 clerkships per annum remained vacant in the department.

"Largest Organization."

"The United States postal service comprises, all-told, more than 300,000 offices and men. It is the largest business organization in the world. It expends annually about $250,000,000, and now takes in approximately that amount in postal receipts. It requires a high order of business ability and the closest kind of application on the part of the various officers in charge to conduct successfully a public service so extensive and complex.

"The question may very naturally present itself in the public mind as to why the present officers of the department, instead of concerning all this time in an endeavor to discredit the good work of the men they succeeded, are not devoting themselves more attentively to the important branches of the service entrusted to their care, even if they are thus far unable in their inexperience to map out and execute a constructive postal program so as to broaden still further the usefulness of the postoffice. They will doubtless find it a considerable task and one requiring their strict attention, to maintain throughout our vast country the efficiency of the postal service as developed and extended by their predecessors, and particularly of those great branches of the service recently established for the benefit of the people by a republican administration, the postal savings bank and the parcel post."

DR. COOK IN WAYCROSS; EXPECTS VINDICATION

Waycross, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Expressing confidence in his complete vindication before a congressional investigation, which he anticipates will be ordered in December, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of North Pole fame, was in Waycross tonight.

He said that, through his efforts, a national campaign was being waged quietly, but earnestly, looking to a reopening of the dispute between Peary and himself. "Practically all Arctic explorers are now on my side," he stated, "and I confidently believe the investigation will clear me of the unfair charges and show to the world that I am sincere in my claims."

When asked what he thought Peary would say to another investigation, Dr. Cook said he had no idea and didn't care. "I expect to be in Washington when congress meets in December," he said, "and with the support given me by my friends, will look for justice. The support that was behind Peary has fallen and with public opinion viewing the matter with a calm, clear manner, I am satisfied the evidence I have will vindicate me." While in Waycross, Dr. Cook was met by C. F. Logan, who was at Brooklyn when he landed, and Jack Vardrip, of the Waycross baseball team, whose home adjoins that of Dr. Cook in Brooklyn.

HIGH SCHOOLS CONTEST AT ATHENS JULY 3-4

Athens, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—The annual contest in the literary events and track athletics among the winners of the twelve Congressional District High School associations of the state will be held in Athens on July 3-4, beginning the afternoon of the third and continuing through the evening program of the 4th.

Interest in these events in every section of the state has increased yearly and this, the sixth state contest, will see nearly 150 contestants headed for Athens.

A new feature this year will be the debate on "Woman's Suffrage," by the winners of the debaters in the several district contests.

Prof. M. Ashdillister, whose book on "High School Administration," is to be used as the basis of the high school teachers' examination in this state this year, will be present by arrangement with Professor J. S. Stewart, head of the department of secondary education in Georgia, and will deliver the following lectures to the High school conference: "Co-operation in the Administration of High Schools," "Determining Principles of the Curricula of Our Schools," "The Problem of Vocation Schools" and "The Cosmopolitan High School."

GRASSHOPPER ARMY MOVING ON KANSAS

Kansas City, June 3.—General reports from over Kansas and Missouri indicate the early rumors of a grasshopper "plague" and worms were exaggerated. Reports from the western Kansas wheat counties say practically no damage has been done by the insects. Pawnee county reports "millions of small grasshoppers," but adds that the number is scarcely greater than in other years, and that the damage done is negible.

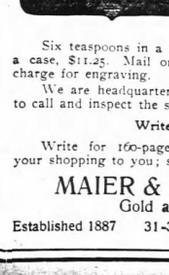
Reports received at the headquarters of the Southwestern Millers' association at Joplin, Mo., indicate that crops in Southern Kansas and Missouri are not in the slightest danger from grasshoppers, according to W. H. Marshall, secretary of the association.

Rowell, N. J., June 3.—The column of grasshoppers that invaded Elida, a town in northwestern New Mexico last week, has moved east and is continuing in a north-easterly direction, according to advices received here today. The column is about eighteen miles in width. Its progress is slow, the grasshoppers not having developed wings.

St. Louis, June 3.—No reports of damage to the crops by the army worm have been received by the secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' exchange.

The Popular Resort for Atlantans.

Better this season than ever, $10 Wrightsville Beach and return on Thursdays. Season tickets and through sleepers daily. Make reservations now. SEABOARD.



Sterling Silver Tea Spoons for Wedding Gifts

This cut illustrates twelve Washington Teaspoons in a handsome velvet-lined silk case. The Washington is a bright, polished Colonial design of heavy weight.

Six teaspoons in a case are worth $5.50; a dozen in a case, $11.25. Mail orders shipped prepaid. No extra charge for engraving.

We are headquarters for gift goods. It will pay you to call and inspect the splendid values we offer.

Write for Catalogue.

Write for 160-page illustrated catalogue. It brings your shopping to you; saves time, money and trouble.

MAIER & BERKELE, Inc.
Gold and Silversmiths
Established 1887 31-33 Whitehall Street Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Players' Club Scores Triumph in Oscar Wilde Play

The Cast.

John Worthington, J. P. — Mr. Marsh Adair
Algernon Moncrief—Mr. Lamar Hill
Rev. Cannon Chausuble, D. D. — Mr. Hamilton Douglas, Jr.
Merriman (Butler) — Mr. Tom Donaldson
Lane (Manservant) — Mr. Frank Taylor
Lady Bracknell — Mrs. John Marshall Slaton
Hon. Gwendolyn Fairfax — Miss Hildreth Burton Smith
Cecily Cardew — Mrs. William E. Owens
Miss Prism (Governess) — Mrs. Henry Bernard Scott

The Players' club scored a signal triumph last night at the Grand opera house in Oscar Wilde's delicious comedy, "The Importance of Being Earnest."

The selection of the play was a happy one. "The Importance of Being Earnest" is one of the cleverest of English commedies, full of the most sparkling dialogue and replete with amusing situations. There is no boresome problem, no hint of the risque motif—just a light, frothy, society play mirroring the manners of smartly dressed folk of the best-bred English circles.

Before dealing with the play proper and the capable cast which interpreted it, just a few words anent the audience. It was such an audience as one only sees at the opening night of the Players' club or at grand opera. All society was there. The boxes were filled with handsomely dressed women and their escorts, while in the body of the house the man in a business suit was conspicuous. Everybody knew everybody else, and everybody knew the members of the Players' club, if not personally at least by sight. So it was a very neighborly audience and there was a feeling of sympathy between player and spectator which one seldom sees. There may have been larger audiences at other performances of the Players' club, but none more keenly appreciative of the really excellent work of the company.

The play was one of instant appeal, and met with the heartiest and most spontaneous reception in the history of the club.

Last night's production proved quite conclusively that if the wheel of fortune should suddenly shift and the members of the Players' club be compelled to look to the stage for a livelihood the stage would be greatly enriched thereby.

There is no doubt of the talent of last night's cast. It was difficult, for example, to realize that Algernon Moncrief was none other than Lamar Hill, whom the newspaper reporters were worrying to death some months ago all because circumstances pointed to the fact that a certain woman had shot her husband. Had Mr. Hill stepped into the dock of a court room and attempted to try a case with the voice and accent which he assumed last night it is safe to assume that the average jury would have decided for the opposite side without leaving the jury box. He would have been suspected of being "framed," and as such the sympathy of all free American citizens of average jury proportions would have been against him. Mr. Hill was typically English. There was no over-acting of the part. He was as much at home with the tea cups and the muffins and the marmalade as if he was accustomed to doing that sort of thing every afternoon.

Mrs. Slaton—she who is soon to be the first lady of Georgia! Her portrayal of Lady Bracknell was wellnigh perfect. She invested the character with great charm and naturalness. The role of the English dowager seemed as easy for her to portray as being her own gracious self.

Mrs. William E. Owens was charming a Cecily Cardew—a very difficult part, by the way. Miss Hildreth Burton Smith as the Hon. Gwendolyn Fairfax did an effective bit of acting.

Marsh Adair—well, we were real proud of him. He looked the part of an English gentleman, but he did not forget the fact that it is far finer to be a Georgia gentleman. He refused to conform to conventions and scorned such little technicalities as pronunciation. He gave the English "cawnt" the real Georgia cant—the "a" being noisy as in cane—and the audience was real glad he did.

Hamilton Douglas, Jr., received an ovation in the character part of Rev. Cannon Chausuble, D. D. Mrs. Henry Bernard Scott, Mr. Tom Donaldson and Mr. Frank Taylor did excellent work.

The play was elaborately staged and mounted. Credit is due Warren A. Rogers and Mrs. Thaddeus Horton, who directed the rehearsals.

SIDNEY ORMOND.

Mule Escapes Unhurt From Collision That Reduced Auto to Scrap Heap

Augusta, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Investigation yesterday disclosed the fact that the death of Harris H. D'Antignac and the painful injuring of his four companions in the wreck of R. W. Spofford's speeding automobile Saturday night, following a collision with a farm wagon near the city, is directly attributable to a defective rear wheel. Spofford states that he had noticed the wheel was badly dished in as the party were preparing to return to this city following the banquet at Carmichael's Fishing club, near Augusta.

That neither of the four men escaping alive have received serious injuries, so far as can be now determined, was the information received from the city hospital authorities last night. Albert A. Davidson and John Swallow are yet in the hospital, but it is thought by the attending physicians that their injuries are not necessarily permanent nor serious.

Details of the accident secured yesterday show that the contact with the wagon wheel has less to do in causing the accident than the condition of a rear wheel. Under usual conditions the automobile wheel would have torn away the wagon wheel, which was struck by the swerving car, and the machine escaping practically unscratched. As it occurred, several spokes of the auto wheel were broken by contact with the wagon axle, and the entire wheel collapsed when the broken section received the weight of the car.

The occupants of the wagon saw the impending accident in time to jump to safety. It is remarked that the mule was not injured, and galloped across the field after the harness had been broken. With the assistance of another negro boy, the negro man and woman riding in the wagon righted the car after repeated efforts and lit the lamps. D'Antignac lay under the wreckage some time before the car was righted and the weight of the heavy engine removed from his body.

An eyewitness to the accident, a negro boy named Mobley, relates a vivid story of the occurrence. He says a little boy was hold by James Smith, of Columbia, after he had been extricated from the debris, to hurry on his bicycle for medical assistance, then swooned away.

The funeral of D'Antignac was held this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

IN BLOODY BATTLE MEXICANS ENGAGE

Fight Is on for the Possession of Matamoras—Many of Huerta's Troops Are Reported Killed.

Brownsville Texas, June 3.—While a handful of federals were still offering desperate resistence to the rebel troops of Gen. Lucio Blanco, "constitutionalist" commander-in-chief of the state of Tamaulipas at 10 o'clock tonight Matamoras, Mexico, is practically in the hands of the revolutionists after a battle waged without intermission since 10:30 o'clock this morning. Colonel Escbaserta with 100 volunteers remaining of the federal garrison is making the last stand from the roof of the cathedral and theater in Hidala plaza, but their subjection before morning is regarded as certain.

Early in the night flames from burning buildings in several sections of the battle-scarred city lighted the sky for miles around and for a time it was feared that the town was doomed. At 10 o'clock, however, the fire zones had subsided.

The toll of death on both sides has been heavy. Major Estaban Ramos, federal commander, was wounded early in the engagement. He was brought to a Brownsville hospital. His condition is reported critical. Private Davis, of the Texas cavalry, was wounded by a stray shot while patrolling the border on the American side of the Rio Grande and rumors are persistent that Miguel Barragan, mayor of Matamoras was shot and killed late today. Authentic estimates of the dead and wounded will not be available before tomorrow. One report brought by refugees was that between 200 and 300 of the combatants had been killed and double that number wounded.

Consulate in Danger.

The United States consulate where Consul J. E. Johnson and his staff remained during the fighting, was in the direct line of fire the greater part of the day, but it is stated that none of those in the buildings have been wounded.

One hundred and twelve of the federal troops crossed to Brownsville this afternoon and surrendered to the United States military authorities.

Major Esteban Ramos, commander of the federal forces, was seriously wounded in the charge of the revolutionists on the Matamoras electric light plant, which they succeeded in taking at 2:15 o'clock.

There is a lull in firing, the rebels taking new positions for a heavy attack on the fortifications south of the light plants. By capturing this plant they have at last put out of commission the electric wire fence which the federals had claimed killed sixty of the enemy.

Besides the loss of Major Ramos, Captain Velez and two lieutenants, a score of federal soldiers were killed in defending the Matamoras light plant. A federal deserter states that the federals have been pushed back to the main plaza with heavy losses.

Attack Began in Morning.

The attack of the forces of General Lucio Blanco, the constitutionalist commander, began at 10:30 o'clock today, the attack being made in skirmish-line order. The shooting was started by a small line of constitutionalists visible from the American bank of the Rio Grande, who were attempting to gain the Matamoras electric light plant, a mile out of the city.

At 1 o'clock the first official report from Matamoras stated that the attacking lines had been repulsed three times, and that four federals of a small force fighting in the neighborhood of the light plant had been wounded during the skirmishing there.

The shooting was brisk from the start and continued in that fashion for three-quarters of an hour. Since then the firing has been carried on by both sides in a desultory fashion.

The entire forces of General Blanco, numbering about 1800, are being brought into the attack. The lines are approaching the city from the west, with apparently the heaviest firing to the south of the city. The federals are entrenched in the outskirts of the city and in addition to the embankments behind which they are firing they are protected to some extent by the charked barbed wires.

One cannon was brought into action at the very start of the firing and was given up after one shot had been fired from it into several small houses in which it was thought rebels were hiding. The houses were blown to kindling wood, but no men were in them.

Ammunition Furnished.

Ten thousand rounds of ammunition were take to Matamoras shortly before noon today, and just after the load was carried over the international bridge a protest was made by Dr. Antonio Gonzales, Carranza consul here. He was referred by the military authorities in charge to the president of the United States. A permit for passing the ammunition was issued several weeks ago, but it had been allowed to remain in this city.

An oil tregtle owned by the Mexican national caught fire during the fight and has been burning briskly since. Three fires are visible in as many parts of the city.

One of the federals captured a few days ago by the rebels was forced by them to give the location of dynamite mines planted near the light plant. One mine was fired without any injury, so far as can be learned.

Two Mexicans watching the fighting from the American side were wounded about noon by stray bullets. One was standing on the bank of the river while another was in a tree. Both wounded men are in a serious condition.

FORTY "LEOPARDS" HANGED AS CANNIBALS

Great Britain Executing Members of Secret Society in Sierra Leone.

London, June 3.—Convicted of the practice of cannibalism and human sacrifices, forty members of the "Leopard Society," a secret organization, have been hanged in Sierra Leone, a British colony on the west coast of Africa.

Sir William Brandford Griffith, chief justice of the gold coast, who presided at the trials, arrived at Plymouth today. He declined to discuss the case, but fellow travelers said that one hundred members of the dread society had been arrested, and that forty-40 them had been hanged, while many were sentenced to deportation.

The "Leopard Society" has existed among the Mendi tribe, and has long caused trouble to the government. All natives failing to conform to its rites or submit to its demands are subject to death or slavery.

SAYS SOUTH NEGLECTS LITERATURE AND ART

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 3.—(Special.)—"Literature and art has been shamefully neglected in the south," declared Dr. Archbald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, in his literary address today in connection with the concluding exercises of the 111th annual commencement of Winston-Salem Female college. Dr. Henderson declared that almost all of the literature of the southern states had been exhibited by the women who, by tenacity of purpose in organizing literature clubs, have belied the false national tradition that the south is a place of hospitality, beauty and fascination, but of useless women. The speaker made mention of several southern people who are winning recognition. He spoke of President Wilson, of Walter H. Page and William Sidney Porter.

Thirty-eight graduates received the A. B. degree, while certificates were awarded to twelve in special courses, vocal and instrumental music, and seven in domestic science.

CLAIM FISH KILLED BY TURPENTINE WASTE

Waycross, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—To find out whether the state has any authority to stop the use of Buffalo creek as an outlet for waste water from the National Turpentine company's plants at Hickox, southeast of Waycross, State Game Commissioner Jesse Mercer is here making a personal investigation. Inhabitants of the country through which the creek flows allege that the waste water contains properties that kill the fish. They also threaten suit for damages suffered through the alleged loss of cattle. Petitions signed by forty residents were sent to Governor Brown and Mr. Mercer. It is asserted in one letter sent to Mr. Mercer that fish by the barrel are found on the Buffalo creek, and that, in the Satilla, where the creek empties, fishing is being utterly destroyed. The chemical company has promised to utilize the waste products and put an end to the pollution of the creek. The commissioner has not decided what steps to take to protect the fish.

Those Popular Excursions to Warm Springs via A., B. & A., commence Sunday, May 25. Only $1 round trip. Train leaves Union Station at 8 a. m.

QUININE AND IRON—THE MOST EFFECTUAL GENERAL TONIC

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic Combines both in Tasteless form. The Quinine drives out Malaria and the Iron builds up the System. For Adults and Children.

You know what you are taking when you take GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC, recognized for 30 years throughout the south as the standard Malaria, Chill and Fever Remedy and General Strengthening Tonic. It is as strong as the strongest bitter tonic, but you do not taste the bitter because the ingredients do not dissolve in the mouth but do dissolve readily in the acids of the stomach. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 50c.

There is Only One "BROMO QUININE" Look for signature of E. W. GROVE on every box. 25c.

RELIEVES PAIN AND HEALS AT THE SAME TIME

The Wonderful Old Reliable Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. An Antiseptic Surgical Dressing discovered by an Old R. R. Surgeon. Prevents Blood Poisoning.

Thousands of families know it already, and a trial will convince you that DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL is the most wonderful remedy ever discovered for Wounds, Burns, Old Sores, Ulcers, Carbuncles, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Throat, Skin or Scalp Diseases and all wounds and external diseases whether slight or serious. Continually people are finding new uses for this famous old remedy. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 25c, 50c, $1.00.

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

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24½ Whitehall Street
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Begin by selecting a STRONG institution that pays 4 PER CENT COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY like the

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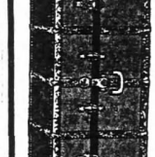

Once you could tell the new arrival by the creases in his clothes. That was before the day of our 1912 Fiber Wardrobe Trunks. They are built to keep out wrinkles.

$30 to $87.50

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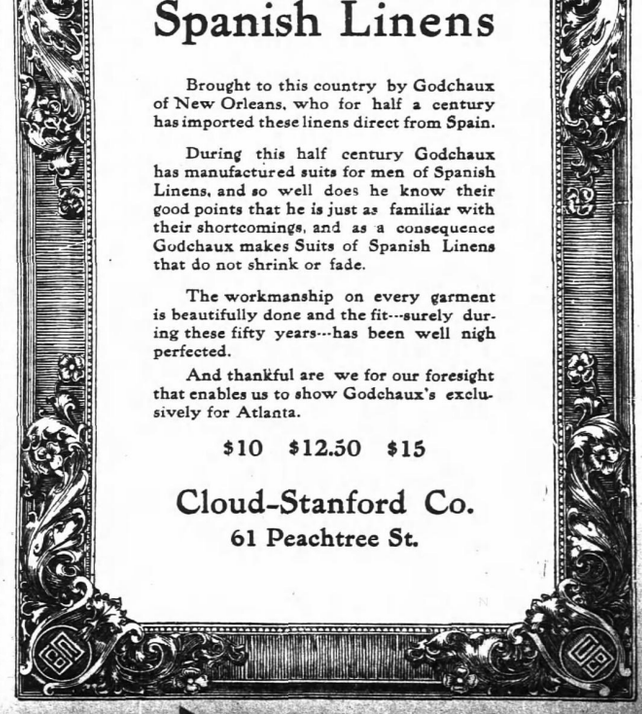
77 Whitehall St. W. Z. TURNER, Mgr.



Spanish Linens

Brought to this country by Godchaux of New Orleans, who for half a century has imported these linens direct from Spain.

During this half century Godchaux has manufactured suits for men of Spanish Linens, and so well does he know their good points that he is just as familiar with their shortcomings, and as a consequence Godchaux makes Suits of Spanish Linens that do not shrink or fade.

The workmanship on every garment is beautifully done and the fit---surely during these fifty years---has been well nigh perfected.

And thankful are we for our foresight that enables us to show Godchaux's exclusively for Atlanta.

$10 $12.50 $15

Cloud-Stanford Co.
61 Peachtree St.

A Southern Night.

By MARY BRENT WHITESIDE.

NOT amethyst, that fades in Tuscan skies,
To milder glory with the waning day,
Athwart the west, that immemorial gray,
Steals, as the last rose-flush of sunset dies,—
That gray they were, with young hope in their eyes,
Who bore our banners all the blood-red way,
Daring the very borderland that lay
Close to the south and next to—Paradise.
It is a southern night. The flowers swoon
In dreowsy, quiet gardens, and anon,
Swiftly retreating cloudward, the young moon
Hides for shy love her too revealing light,
As though all tenderly she smiles upon
So dear a dream. It is a southern night.

THE firefly's wav'ring lamp of golden glows
In the dim gardens, full of fragrances,
Whose sweetness tempts the wand'ring, thievish breeze,
That swift to us his careless largess throws,—
The scent of old-time lavender and rose;
While high and still above the ancient trees
And like a ship on calm, nocturnal seas,
The moon again her silver crescent shows.

IT is a southern night. The loveliness,
The dreams, the hopes of ardent youth are here;
For now young hearts unto young hearts confess
The spell of love, and star-eyed daisies pull
For sweet assurance of the one most dear—
O wonder world, divinely beautiful!

IT is a southern night, and come and go
Gray shadow mysteries. Dreamed we, someone said
The world is old and sad, and Romance fled?
And once—ah, once were stress and tears, for lo
Here are our grass-enfolded mounds to show,
Of all our dear and unforgotten dead;
Yet, phoenix-like, from their time-hallowed bed,
Riseth that greater south, that now we know.
Dear was this land, the loved one of Romance,
Who wove a spell not easy to forget;
Soft, softly stepping came she, and her glance,
Too shy for day, found here a calm delight.
Ah, Romance, who art but a dream, and yet—
We would dream on! It is a southern night!

Three Generations of Georgia Club Women

Mrs. E. L. Connally, Mrs. John Schaffner Spalding and Mrs. Spalding's five daughters.

Photograph for The Woman's Edition by McCrary.

SAMUEL BENEDICT MEMORIAL SCHOOL STEADILY GROWING

The Samuel Benedict Memorial school at Cedartown was founded in 1891 by George E. Benedict, in memory of his father who was years a minister in Marietta and Savannah. The rural schools of that time were not nearly what they are now in point of efficiency, and for lack of funds there was a call in every community for a school that might teach something besides the elements of an English education. Schools that would do something towards training the hand and heart and give a more definite religious and moral influence were needed. This school was one of many that were born to meet the need.

Any success that has come from the work of this school has been due to the untiring efforts of the many women and men who have joined with its founder in working for the good of the individual child, not for money, but for the love of doing.

For years the enrollment has been from 220 to 250. A good number of the well-to-do farmers have sent their children for miles and have kept them in school for eight months of the year until they were ready to go out into life, or go away to college. Many of its graduates are holding important positions in the world. But its great work has been with those who pass the lower grades and go back to work in the country. These are ones for whom the work means most.

The great fire of 1904 swept everything to the ground except the mill, and left a large debt to be faced. This, by the benevolence of friends, was wiped out, and a new beginning made. A second fire, two years later, left the school at the ground line, and again it was started seriously crippled. Since then, the struggle to do the work as planned has been very difficult.

Perhaps even better work is being done, however, for the agricultural course has been made much more full, and the industrial work for the girls has grown to be a most important feature. The girls themselves have raised a considerable part of the funds needed for the development of the latter, and great credit is due them for their efforts to help themselves.

Outside help has been given to the fund and none is more appreciated than that from the Woman's clubs, especially the club of Cedartown, which not only aided the establishment of the department, but has also contributed each year generously to the operating expenses.

A three-room house, such as most of the renting class live in, has been put up and equipped, and in this the girls of seven grades are taught home-making, including cooking, sewing, nursing and home sanitation and hygiene.

Although the school is classified under the head of private schools, it is a part of the state system to all intents and purposes, and draws a part of its support from the general fund. During the public term there is no tuition for grade pupils, and some of its teachers are employed by the county board of education. During the other months the charge is nominal, and no one is excluded because not able to pay this.

The president, Mr. Benedict, hopes that a department of manual arts may be added next fall, so that boys may have training for all the hand work that needs to be done on the farm.

MRS. WILLIAM PARKER,
Cedartown, Ga. Director.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

¶ It was 66 years old February 24, 1913.

¶ It has assets of $134,375,486.36.

¶ It has legal reserves amounting to $115,572,722, and surplus fund upon special forms of policies amounting to $9,172,033.

¶ It has 195,000 members and more.

¶ It has over $564,000,000 of insurance in force upon a "paid for" basis.

¶ Its premium income exceeds $20,876,000.

¶ Its interest income is more than $6,341,000.

¶ It has paid to the families of members $77,192,263.

¶ It has paid to members themselves $85,162,220.

¶ It is purely mutual in its organization; that is, the policyholders are the members and they manage the institution in their interest through the trustees and officers selected by them.

¶ It grants every conceivable form of sound life insurance at exact cost, there being no element of profit to the company in the contract.

¶ It guards members against lapse of their insurance by an automatic system of non-forfeiture.

¶ Its policy contracts are incontestible after one year for any cause, except non-payment of premiums.

¶ It pays Death Claims promptly and in full. No honest claimant has to ask twice. Its record in this regard is enviable.

¶ It insures women on the same terms as men; that is, at the same cost and on the same plans.

¶ It has 20,000 policyholders in Georgia, carrying insurance of $30,000,000. This amount is probably greater than is carried by any other company.

¶ It has upwards of $6,000,000 invested in Georgia, and its investments in this state are being increased at the rate of about $1,000,000 per annum.

Those who contemplate buying or selling insurance will find it to their advantage to consult us

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ANOTHER PAGE ON ART FOR THE WOMAN'S EDITION

ART ASSOCIATION IS AFTER MUSEUM

Will Be Erected on Site at Piedmont Park Donated by City—Exhibition Given by the Association.

THE Atlanta art association began with the century, like a good resolution, the turning of a new leaf, on the part of a few art lovers. The association, in the beginning, presented "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

Since 1904, when the association was organized into a working force, and Mrs. Irene S. Boyd (herself an artist, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of art) was elected president. Frequent exhibitions have been given. The first was a notable one, so excellent that it has been impossible to live up to its standard. Finding large collective exhibitions impractical and well-nigh impossible, under many adverse circumstances, the association no longer attemps them, but offers instead frequent small exhibitions, more easily handled, a policy inaugurated upon by the present president, Mrs. Samuel M. Inman.

Notable among the exhibitions have been the William P. Silva exhibition, at the Grand; the exhibition of characteristic paintings and miniatures done by our distinguished Georgia artist, Miss Lucy Stanton, and exhibition of the pictures and etchings of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haviland Osgood, an exhibition of the portraits of Miss Hergesheimer, of Nashville. These exhibitions all given under the auspices of the Atlanta Art association, the last ones given in a commodious hall through the courtesy of Messrs. Phillipps and Crew.

School Work Exploited.

Many exhibitions of school work have been given from various cities; also exhibitions of etchings, drawings, cartoons, art-craft and even artistic photographs, while the most recent exhibition of drawings was that by Miss Virginia Wood, of New York. The August Koopman exhibition of paintings, many of them master-pieces, attracted much interest and enthusiasm, resulting in the sale of several of his finest and most characteristic pictures, among them the one purchased by the Atlanta Art association, and on exhibition at Carnegie library.

Mr. Koopman has also painted the portraits of Mr. John W. Grant, vice president of the art association, and of Mrs. Grant.

In addition to the exhibitions given by the art association lectures have been given by distinguished teachers, among the lecturers being Dr. H. H. Powell, of Boston; Mr. Henry T. Bailey, also of Boston; Mr. Elsworth Woodward, of New Orleans; Mr. Koopman, of Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Hergesheimer, of Nashville.

Lectures have also been given free of charge at the public schools and as "motion pictures," good photographs of old world master-pieces have been successfully shown at the Montgomery theater for the benefit of the children. The interest in the pictures was greatly increased by interpretations given by Dr. W. W. Memminger.

The School of Art.

For several years the art association put forth every effort to maintain an art school, but was forced to abandon it for lack of funds. However, some good results have followed. For sometime Mr. Harry Haviland Osgood continued the school in his own behalf, and through scholarships given by the association, a number of teachers in the public schools have received instruction from him during the summer months. Mrs. Osgood, who was his efficient assistant in the school, has now a wide field of usefulness, being in charge of the art department of the public schools.

While working for these things of the past and present the art association members have never lost sight of the great object—an art museum for Atlanta, the city of Atlanta having donated the site for such a building in Piedmont park.

A Charter Member.

In summarizing briefly the story of the Atlanta Art association, the writer recalls with pleasure that among the members who constituted the organization and who was present at the first meeting was that beautiful and cultured woman, the late Mrs. Livingston Mims. She recited the opening evening Sidney Lanier's poem on art.

In her will she made provision for a statue to his memory, the design and character of the statue, and its location left entirely to Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, the president of the Atlanta Art association. It is her wish, and the wish of the association that the statue, and the portrait of Mrs. Mims which she likewise donated to the city, be the first adornment of the art building, which will surely occupy, within three years time, the site in Piedmont park, donated by the city of Atlanta, for a permanent art building.

J. H. G.

AN EXQUISITE PORTRAIT

MRS. RICHARD W. JOHNSTON,
Of Atlanta, from a painting by Frederique Vallet Bisson, in 1911.

SHE BUILDS LAMP FROM PICKLE JAR

Talent of Miss Virginia Bowman Discovered in Public School of Atlanta.

To illustrate the practical influence of drawing as an integral part of the curriculum of the child in the common school, is an artistic lamp, which has been fashioned by Miss Virginia Bowman, of the Girls' High school. She is one of the talented girls meeting by the instruction of Mrs. Harry Haviland Osgood, director of drawing in the public schools of Atlanta.

Hearing the directions of Mrs. Osgood as to the possibility of art in everything which comes under the human touch and how beauty can be developed out of the so-called homely thing, Miss Bowman converted a plain earthern pickle jar into an ornate lamp. She first planned the lamp with the jar as the basis, then worked in the ornamental part, finally surmounting it with a shade of her own creation. The lamp occupies a place on her study table, and is the first effort of what will doubtless prove an interesting career in decorative art, which found its impetus in the class room of the public school house.

Pickle jar converted into ornate lamp.

SMALL ART CLUBS VALUABLE TO CITY

Only Through Them Will Art Become an Integral Part of Civic Development.

By Belle Newman Howard.

Through the organization of small art clubs here, there, and everywhere, our section will first realise the meaning of the democracy of art. It will be through the small art clubs to which men and women both can belong that art will become a word of common interest in the home; be sent to the school from the home; reinforced in the school, and through the home and the school reach the community, and finally become an integral part of civic development.

It makes no difference how small the town is nor how small the group comprising the club may be, if art is the purpose, that purpose will find expression for good. I would like to see every town in Georgia record an art club, then I would like to see those clubs federated, and thus a state effort organized, making for an art life.

An art club of four members might start such a movement. The initiative steps might be to take one good art magazine; read and discuss it at their weekly, fortnightly or monthly meetings; write to other large art clubs, and know what they want and then, to appeal to the city authorities with a certainty of respect and sympathy for their suggestions, they having little time for studying the artistic side of city making.

Influence of the Individual.

In every small town there are a few women whose love of flowers and deft hands make a setting for their homes, no matter how simple. These are the women who could organize themselves into an art club or a love of beauty club, and with their love of beauty and intelligent study, have their influence over the entire town.

The Atlanta Art association began with a dozen members. Now the membership numbers over one hundred, and the organization is alive, strong and steadily growing, with every good member preaching beauty and helping to spread a love of beauty.

It is only through the art club, and many of them correlated that art may become democratic, be pushed and finally become a universal knowledge, fulfilling the popularly accepted definition.

Art is "the practical application of knowledge or natural ability, skill, dexterity, facility, power, or the embodiment of beautiful thought in sensuous form."

Hand in hand with art goes beauty "the perfection of form physical or spiritual, resulting from the harmonious combination of diverse elements in unity."

Club Post-Graduate Schools.

(From General Federation Magazine.)

A club is an excellent post-graduate school for the adult woman, but, as in everything else, the more she takes with her into her club life, the more she will get out of it. So, I would advise the novice in embarking upon this hitherto untried sea, to pack her mental Saratoga with definite purpose, loyalty, harmony, unselfishness, adaptability, responsiveness, altruism and enthusiasm.

DR. GRIGGS TO DELIVER SEVEN LECTURES HERE

Of the many organized efforts in the direction of creating public interest in art life, none has proven more far-reaching in effect this year than the two lectures given here under the auspices of the Alumnae association of the Girls' high school by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, the noted scholar and lecturer. His theme was Art in Relation to Life, and he handled the subject in masterly and convincing fashion.

His audience was made up not only of the Alumnae of the Girls' High school, but many members of the Atlanta Art association, of the drama and literary clubs of the city, and many members from the society of Ethical Culture.

Growing out of the two lectures is a movement by which Dr. Griggs will be brought here for a series of seven lectures next year, these lectures to be preceded by fortnightly meetings of the Alumnae association when they will prepare themselves by study for the joy of the lectures.

Invest in Diamonds Before The New Tariff Advances Prices

Selections Sent Anywhere Prepaid
Attractive Monthly Payments Allowed

Under the old tariff no duty was levied on uncut stones or "rough" diamonds. Only 10 per cent duty was paid on cut or polished diamonds.

A 20 per cent duty on polished diamonds and 10 per cent on rough has been recommended by Congress and this schedule is almost certain to be adopted.

In addition to this, the big diamond syndicate has raised prices since January, $15.00 to $30.00 per carat.

This means an advance in the American market within the next few months which will range from $15.00 to $60.00 per carat according to size and grades.

BUY A DIAMOND ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS NOW AT THE OLD PRICES

You can get a correctly graded diamond from us by paying only one-fifth cash. The balance, plus 6 per cent simple interest, can be settled in ten equal monthly payments.

ORDER A SELECTION ON APPROVAL

We are glad to send selection packages on approval to prove that our grades and prices are right. We pay all express charges on such shipments whether you purchase or not.

If not already known to us, you can refer to your bank or two or three merchants.

WRITE FOR DIAMOND BOOKLET

You should read our booklet, "Facts About Diamonds." It quotes net prices on all grades and weights; explains fully all of our attractive selling plans. You can certainly buy diamonds more intelligently after reading this interesting booklet.

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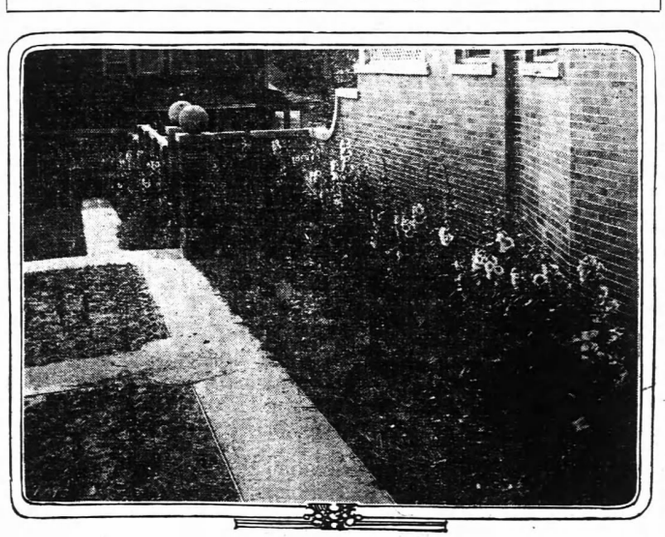
Mrs. Charles Sciple's Hollyhock Garden



The Philosophy of Mrs. Newlywed Expressed in Kamper's Store

"When I know I can get good tomatoes and fresh, guaranteed eggs, I feel that I can plan any meal in an emergency, and at Kamper's I go for those commodities," said Mrs. Newlywed, doing her marketing last Saturday for the week-end.

"You know, the up-to-date grocery store has specialties like all other big institutions, and when I first went to housekeeping I deliberately studied the markets. I tried all of them, large and small, and never have I found anywhere the good tomatoes, at any time of year, that I do here, while the eggs measure up at all times to the best. The premium eggs I have seen put through the electric test, that I wanted to see how that was done, and then, for my own satisfaction, I measured the dozen to the pound, and found how far superior these were to those bought elsewhere for less money.

"And then," continued Mrs. Newlywed, enthusiastic over all she knows about housekeeping, "I always know I can get the special eggs here from certain poultry farms, the best in the world. I really like everything pertaining to housekeeping and marketing. I come three times a week to look after it, though Mr. Kamper does keep nine men on his telephone exchange who take orders.

"I like to come and traverse the whole 118 feet area of the Peachtree front of the store, for, whether I buy or not, I like to look over everything. It helps one in catering to the varied tastes of the family, and then, it assures one as to the perfect cleanliness of the establishment—the ventilation and air—for there are no dark corners in the store where things have to be fished from."

"But don't you think that they charge more for certain things here sometimes," whispered a young housekeeper, who said she hated to market, and then Mrs. Newlywed again arose to the heights in her superiority as a housekeeper, when she explained that when women required things out of season, and of the best, the customers had to pay the advanced price, just as the grocer had to pay the advanced price when he met the demand, to say nothing of the fact that the selected goods always had to be well paid for.

THE INSPECTION OF THE ICE PLANT.

"You know, I had the advantage last year when my club sent out a committee to look into the sanitation and screening of local stores to see what the facilities of all of them were," explained Mrs. Newlywed, "and what was my surprise when I came here to find that Mr. Kamper has his own ice plant, and of course his own refrigerating plant, and, with the committee, we inspected the five stories of the warehouse, where, like here in the show part of the establishment, there was as much cleanliness and screening and care for appearances that you see in the window exhibits. If women would only know more about what the market really affords here there would be less of that talk about never being able to get what they want. It is a part of their business to know all about what the conditions of cleanliness and refrigeration are in a store. Never did I permit Snookums to eat one bite of bread from here till I found that the bakery occupied the entire fifth floor of the establishment, and was light and airy, and perfectly sanitary. You know the average bakery is stuck off somewhere in a basement or a crowded, out-of-the-way place.

THE POULTRY ORDINANCE.

"I was amazed when I heard all that pow-wow, not long ago, about the drastic measures council were going to enforce about poultry, for I had seen all that done at Kamper's for the two years I have been in Atlanta. The specified facilities for the poultry department were already here established.

"The various members of the firm composed of Mr. C. J. Kamper and his four sons have departments which they personally supervise, it being the care of one, for instance, to inspect all goods before accepted—actually to test it, while Mr. J. G. Walter, the fifth member of the firm, buys the vegetables and fruits, and knows every phase of that important department of the market. He meets the trains which cater to the markets each morning, and the best there is you can make sure he gets, and right in this store sometimes you can find the market 'cornered,'" and Mrs. Newlywed laughed heartily at her own knowledge of the situation.

ABOUT COUNTRY SAUSAGE.

She had another chance to air her knowledge when her friend happened to remark she liked good country sausage. "Call it country sausage if you will, but do you know they make, smoke and cook sausage in a little plant all to itself here in this store?

"They are as adept in that as they are in the blending and roasting of their own coffees and teas, and in the selection of their canned goods, which are jam up in their meeting with all the pure food laws. The 'emergency' shelves here are well filled—that is, what I call the shelves with the preserves and pickles, the cold meats for picnic parties, and those delicious cheeses. I know exactly the farms from which the butter comes, and I feel satisfied about it always.

"Do I ever have trouble about getting the perishable things delivered? Never, for Mr. Kamper more and more is using the carton system. His butter and eggs and everything else is delivered that way, and he now has four automobile trucks and thirteen wagons. He employs white drivers, and the office and store force represents seventy-seven employees."

Mrs. Newlywed and her friend here separated, but not until both congratulated each other that they had made every purchase within the one place for the entire week-end. They had ordered their meat and their poultry; their fish for Sunday morning breakfast, and every part of each menu planned for several days.

As the young married woman stated, it is a part of every married woman's business to study the market question in its every phase. She should know the entire life of the plant from which she makes her purchases, but it is only in the up-to-date store that the inspection made by Mrs. Newlywed is open. The complete market store should, like Kamper's, one of the largest in the south, be a continued exhibit through its every department of everything which supplies the needs of the "inner man."

The store reflects splendidly the life of Atlanta, for in seven years the business of the establishment has been quadrupled. Continued improvements are being made, up-to-date methods are pursued, and the store as it stands in the most central and beautiful part of the city represents the central market idea improved and modernized.

SOME STRIKING IMPRESSIONS GAINED AT THE MID-BIENNIAL COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

It gives a peculiar feeling of pride and joy to be one of a great body of great women like the one meeting in Washington, at the Mid-Biennial council, on April 21-24.

What a revelation this council was, and what must a biennial be!

The members in attendance—more than two thousand—and the interest manifested were greater than at any previous gathering of the kind. To come into touch with the personnel of the administration of the general federation, to be brought to realize the scope and advancement along all lines of work, and to hear discussed the various departments having in charge the activities of the organization is a wonderful privilege.

Upon each one in attendance should rest the responsibility of carrying back to her club the inspiration and the broad visions gained, that the work all over our land may be uniform.

Gateway to Service.

A council meeting is truly a gateway into wider fields of service. To those who stand shoulder to shoulder in their state work, it is the most natural and beautiful thing in the world that they should join, not only in heart, but in actual hand grasp with the larger federation to go forth together to execute their world wide commission.

We must visualize the needs of the various sections of our country, think of them and talk of them in order to work in unity. We can never rightly estimate the dignity and meaning of our own work until we can in some sense relate it to the work of the national federation.

Second only in importance to the work itself are the workers. The development of the feminine mind is a constant revelation.

So many spoke in appreciation of the faithful officers, especially of Mrs. Pennybacker, whose efficient efforts have made possible such great meetings.

The Official Family.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Mrs. Pennybacker as a presiding officer and a wonderfully magnetic woman. She carried through the very full program with great ability.

The other members of the official family are women of national reputation whom we were glad to meet face to face. Among the prominent speakers, Mrs. Melville Johnston was very attractive, and delivered an excellent address on Art and Democracy. Splendid speeches were made by Mrs. Imogen Oakley, chairman of civil service reform; Mrs. George Zimmerman on Civics; Mrs. Emmons Crocker, on Conservation; Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, on Housing Reform, Mrs. J. W. Barry, of the education department. Miss Helen Louise Johnson, on Household Economics; Mrs. Horace Mann Tower, chairman of the legislative committee and Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, on the Inter-relation and Inter-dependence of Rural and Urban Life.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan and Miss Margaret Wilson, added distinction to the council and impressed every one most favorably with what they had to say. Mrs. Bryan spoke on "The Rural Church as a Force in Solving Economic and Social Problems of Rural Life."

Miss Wilson featured in the discussion of the topic, "In How Many Departments Would the Successful Establishment of Social Centers be of Vital Help."

Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, past president is splendid, so alert, suggestive and with unlimited vision. She brought a report from her foreign correspondents in the Philippines, France, Sweden, Bombay, East Africa, South America, etc.

The motto of the Bombay Sorosis is "Tell them the world was made for women also."

Years Do Not Count.

One of the finest things about club women is that they do not let years count.

The greatest percentage of that assemblage have passed the center mile stone of life, but they can never grow old because they love their work of service and spend their lives absorbed in it.

Margaret Deland says, "The three deadly symptoms of old age are: selfishness, stagnation, intolerance. We have three defences which are invulnerable: sympathy, progress, tolerance.

The receptive faculties of our younger club women must be awakened and developed if we would devise, plan and execute new endeavors, and "copy fair" those who have shaped a glorious future for the federation of women. The best place for this educational expansion is in the great national gatherings.

It only requires the knowledge of larger, national outlook to respond at once.

We feel constrained to say, "Old things have passed away, behold all things are become new."

MRS. HARVIE JORDAN,
Editor of Georgia Federation Page.

Message From General Federation Council.

To the Women of Georgia:

I want you to know directly from me how delighted I was that Georgia sent seven earnest women to the council meeting at Washington.

While I missed sadly some friends whom I had confidently hoped to see, yet I was deeply grateful to your president, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, for her aid, Mrs. Charles Haden and the other delightful women who were in attendance.

On the last evening at our memorial hour tributes were paid to your beloved Mrs. H. C. White, as well as to Mrs. Decker and Mrs. Buchwalter.

The Chairman of the educational department also paid a loving tribute to Mrs. White.

I have been away from home for five weeks and have still four weeks more before my itinerary is completed.

With every good wish for each of Georgia's band of noble women, I am, cordially yours.

ANNA PENNYBACKER,
Pres. Gen. Fed. of Women's Clubs, Austin, Texas.

SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF GENERAL FEDERATION

Their Accomplishments Described by Mary I. Wood, of Bureau of Information.

In summing up the history of the general federation in so short a space as that accorded in a newspaper article, the account must necessarily be very brief and sketchy.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs came to life in April, 1890, the seed having been sown the year previous at the famous birthday celebration of Sorosis, the most notable New York city club. The new organization was launched with Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown as president, and while it was not the writer's privilege to have known Mrs. Brown, the more fortunate ones who still remain tell of the remarkable fitness of our first leader. Chosen by a notable collection of women, gathered from every section of the land, drawn not by curiosity nor by the love of personal display, but by a sincere inner conviction, albeit but dimly expressed, that there was a great work for them to do, Charlotte Emerson Brown, careful, cautious and wise, was undoubtedly the best possible president to effect a permanent organization to give to it the dignity and stability which is necessary with new ventures. A fit summing up of the purpose with which Mrs. Brown accepted and fulfilled the responsibility placed upon her is summed up in the closing words of her farewell address: "As I have committed this work to Divine guidance a thousand times, so again I commit it here and now; may God's blessing be upon it and upon us all."

Mrs. Brown's successor was equally valorable for the work at hand. Mrs. Henrotin had, by virtue of wide experience and culture, the highest ideals. The keynote of her reign was sounded in her speech of acceptance. She said: "The work of the federation is to create a healthy public sentiment.

The world's greatest benefactors, therefore, are the molders of its thought. . . . . The other organizations of women, of which there are many, represent each a single cause; the federation represents the sum and soul of all causes, the home and society."

Federation of Federations.

As Mrs. Brown's work had resulted in a federation of clubs, so Mrs. Henrotin's efforts brought about a federation of federations. Following Mrs. Henrotin came Mrs. Lowe, the first southern woman to wield the gavel over the growing body of workers. During this regime came a great task of adjustment, and the federation first began to feel itself affected by questions of great national import, and to learn that the federation was greater than any local question, and that all differences might be settled by mutual courtesy and concession, a lesson by which it has ever profited.

Following Mrs. Lowe came Mrs. Denison, whose grace of manner, elegance of diction and fine literary attainments made for her a lasting place among those whom the federation has delighted to honor.

Mrs. Denison's term of office was a short one, since she positively declined a renomination, but it was none the less, one to be long remembered in that a great impetus was given to committee work at that time.

MRS. BOLLING JONES,
General Federation Secretary.

The president who followed Mrs. Denison has so recently been called from us that it is difficult to write of her dispassionately and without exaggeration. Mrs. Decker was a great woman, endowed with all the qualities which go to make up a great leader. By nature, generous and impulsive; by experience, conversant with affairs of public import, she was a woman whose broad sympathetic vision was needed at a time when there was danger lest the state federations, grown strong in themselves, should lose sight of the fact that in order to become a national force, there must be co-operation and union of action between them.

A Great Woman.

Mrs. Decker was, indeed, a great woman, one in whose presence all lesser folk felt themselves raised to their utmost in order to meet her expectations of them. She was generous to all and was quick to recognize greatness in others. She was noble and never failed to see nobility in those with whom she worked. She was a woman, "take her for a' in a', we ne'er shall look upon her like again." What this woman's influence was upon the club movement, and especially upon the federation movement, can ever be determined. Under her it expanded, grew more liberal and took on greater stability.

Closely associated with Mrs. Decker and with the entire growth and development of the general federation was the woman who succeeded her as president, Mrs. Philip N. Moore. There was no change of policy, no diminution of enthusiasm. Mrs. Moore, possessing certain qualities which were not natural to Mrs. Decker, had always given great attention to the detail work of the general federation, and in her hands the movement was spared even the usual delay which accompanies the adjustment of a new officer to her duties.

Probably no president had ever come into office so perfectly equipped for her work as did Mrs. Moore. By education, travel and experience, she was leader in educational matters and the new element to be introduced into the federation work was, if possible, a stronger impetus along educational lines.

As Presiding Officer.

Combined with her other qualities, Mrs. Moore possessed an unusual ability as a presiding officer, and her knowledge of parliamentary procedure, combined with her natural grasp of detail, made every number of a convention program, as well as every personal engagement, completed at exactly the schedule hour.

At the end of four years, Mrs. Moore was succeeded by Mrs. Anna J. H. Pennybacker, a former member of the executive board, who brought to the general federation a renewed interest in organization. Small in statue but large in magnetism, frail of body but strong of spirit, the new president took the helm with no uncertain hand.

Only one year has passed but if the Washington council is to be a criterion, the federal federation is to go ahead by leaps and bounds. Certain it is in the minds of all who know the brilliant leader that the organization is in the hands of one well worthy of the long term of splendid women who have preceded her.

Such, then, is the brief outline of the general federation under the different presidents. Each one is remembered by what she has done, and the general federation, under such guidance, can well be considered to be, in the words of the greatest club woman America has ever known, "a mighty factor in the civilization of the century, if wielded as a whole, an army of builders, ready, alert, systematic, not only a potent force in this generation, but transmitting to the next a vigor and strength which has never been given to any race of women to their inheritors."

MARY I. WOOD,
Manager of the Bureau of Information of General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Barnum Describes The Work Accomplished On Educational Lines

The new work of the education department for the biennial period 1913-1914 is of vital and absorbing interest. The readjustment of departments and committees, which was recommended by Mrs. Moore at the biennial convention at San Francisco, has been actually begun in this department by the organization of committees on peace and political science. Concerning the last, Miss Boswell writes:

"The interest in the intent and scope of this committee is tremendous, and has demonstrated already the wisdom of its creation as a part of the serious work of the general federation."

The new work directly for schools and school children is that of promoting vocational training and guidance. It was chosen because immediate help is needed in every community if we would prevent, or rather check, individual wreckage and social waste—physical, moral, industrial. The safety and livelihood of millions of children depend on swift measures of relief and wise provision. Social and industrial problems are coming with crushing force upon the public schools. In consequence, public attention and criticism are being concentrated on them as never before. In this time of trial our clubs should unfailingly continue their friendly assistance and greatly increase it in efficiency and extent. While it is safe to assume that the children of your community are not getting from your schools the training they require to meet the living conditions of today, it is also safe to assume that our teachers are doing all that they can and more than they should without our help, without the concerted aid of all the organized women of each community.

MRS. O. SHEPARD BARNUM,
Chairman of Education of Gen. Fed.

MRS. FITZPATRICK SENDS A MESSAGE

Council in Washington, Says State President, Was Intensely Interesting, and Is Part of an Education.

The council in Washington was of intense importance to women all over the country and deliberations there are bound to have farreaching effect. While listening to the addresses of some of the most intellectual women in our country who are leaders in the federation work, I was deeply impressed with the fact that "The hour is now upon us when the clubs must be closely related to their national head, all carrying out the broad work which can only be adequately planned and directed by officers and heads of departments who are in a position to survey the whole field," and the best wish I could make for our clubs is that each one of them might be a member of the General Federation where they get full value of suggestions made by the departments.

How little we realize the hours of thought and labor given by the leaders to our work in order that the women in the remotest part of our country may be encouraged to help on in this work to help humanity.

Whosoever is true to God is true to his fellowman.

All honor to the women who sacrifice their own time and personal comfort to render a service for which "no money can compensate."

Mrs. Pennybacker proved herself entirely equal to the occasion. She is a great presiding officer. She keeps perfect order, begins on time, quits on time, keeps the people in good humor and makes things move.

Many great subjects that interest us as club women were discussed, but the endowment, perhaps, was the most talked-of subject. State co-operation in the enactment of laws requiring health certificates before marriage was much stressed. Let us not forget to lend our influence for the passage of such a bill now before our own legislature.

To attend one of these meetings is part of a liberal education. I am grateful, indeed, to the club women of the second district who, in their loyalty to our state federation and their appreciation of the value of the council, so gratiously provided for the state president to attend the council at Washington.

MRS. Z. I. FITZPATRICK,
President Georgia Federation Women's Clubs.

"May every soul that touches mine,
Be it the slightest contact, get there from some good;
Some little grace, some kindly thought,
One aspiration yet unfelt, one bit of courage
For the darkening sky, one gleam of faith
To brave the thickening ills of life,
One glimpse of brighter skies beyond the gathering mists,
To make the life worth while and heaven a cure heritage."

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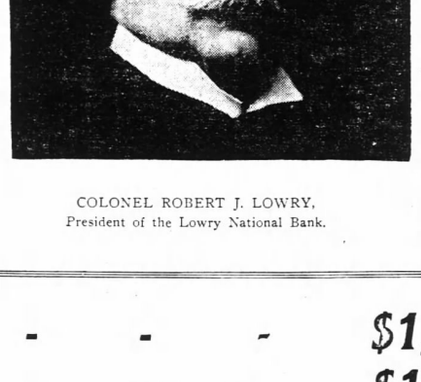

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TIFT COUNTY

TIFT COUNTY BOASTS OF MANY ADVANTAGES

Has $250,000 invested in schools.

Has thirty miles of the national highway.

Has a modern system of graded roads.

Has the Second District agricultural school.

Has the finest trucking and farming land in the south.

Has so many railroads that no man lives five miles distant from one.

Has a rural free delivery mail route to every home.

Has a telephone line to every community, with direct connection to the county site.

Has a modern school building in every school district.

Has a private desk for every white child of school age.

Has two, and will soon have five, of the standard schools of the state. In this county Superintendent Kearsey has worked hard and has had the hearty co-operation of the county school board as well as the club women of Tifton.

Has sanitary equipment for every school building and surroundings which elevate.

It is the home of the Tifton loam soil.

It has 125,000 acres for the homeseeker.

The first of the new counties created in 1905, Tift is the wealthiest and most progressive. One of the first acts of its citizens after the county was organized was to vote a system of local taxation for public schools. Following this liberal appropriations were made for school buildings, until now, in a territory in which the public school buildings were not worth $7,000 there is invested $250,000 in schools and equipments. Every district has a modern school building and every pupil an individual desk.

Wide Variety of Soils.

Tift county's soil embraces nearly every variety known to south Georgia. On the north it is the red pebble, which gives the finest crop of short staple cotton; is best adapted for fruit; on the south it is the sandy loam, peculiarly adapted for Sea Island cotton, sugar cane and sweet potatoes. Between the two and predominating, is an unusually rich soil, adapted for all these crops, first discovered in this section and christened by the government surveyors, "The Tifton Loam." A soil survey of the county was made in 1910, and the government's reports and maps are to be had for the asking.

Besides the staple crops, the soil of the county is very fine for trucking, fruit growing, for the growing of pecan nuts, and for fig and grape culture. The truck growers of the county are organized, and this year are making handsome profits. The truck of this section comes in just as that of Florida is going out, and before the advent of the truck from along the Atlantic Seaboard. Thus climatic and soil conditions combine to insure large yields and a ready market. For meats and kindred products there is a ready local market.

Dairying and stock raising should be great and profitable industries. There is a local market for all dairy products that can be raised, and large bodies of land for stock ranges are easily obtained.

Six Progressive owns.

Besides the county seat, Tifton, located almost exactly in the geographical center, Tift county has five progressive and growing towns: Chula on the north, Brookfield on the east, Fender on the south, Omega southwest and Ty Ty on the west. Two of these, Ty Ty and Omega, have banks, and all are connected with the county seat by railway, telegraph and telephone.

The national highway runs through the center of the county from north to south and the thirty miles is one of the finest stretches of road south of Atlanta. Besides this, the county has a system of graded public roads; has $5,000 invested in road-working machinery, and maintains two gangs on the public roads.

The county has over $4,000,000 worth of property returned for taxation, and a government that is progressive. It is now spending nearly $60,000 on a courthouse, which will be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the state.

A system of farmers' telephone lines, twelve in number, reaches every community, affording instant communication with the county seat. Tifton has six rural free delivery mail routes; Ty Ty two, Omega two, Chula one and Brookfield one, giving a daily mail delivery to every home in the county.

District A. & M. School.

One of Tift county's richest possessions is the agricultural and mechanical school of the Second congressional district. Here $125,000 is invested in lands, buildings and equipments, and for the school the state appropriates $10,000 annually for maintenance. The enrollment this term was 128, and in the graduating class this month there was sixteen, representing ten counties of the district.

The school has 300 acres of fine land and a virgin pine grove for the study of forestry; 80 acres of land are in cultivation and these will soon make the school self-sustaining.

Practical as well as scientific farming is taught, and the girls from this school promise to be the greatest factor in the agricultural development of this section. It is turning out trained and experienced young farmers who can apply scientific methods to Georgia's richest soil in its most salubrious climate, from which we have a right to expect the greatest results. The girls who graduate are trained in domestic economy, and ready to take their positions as wives of modern, progressive farmers. In this school lies not only the greatest possibilities for Tift county, but for this section of the state.

The streams of the county abound in fish and the woods are full of game. Both afford excellent opportunities to the hunter and fisherman. Already there are two fishing clubs which own extensive fields in the county, besides some extensive private interests.

With its mild climate, rich soil, modern facilities, moral, healthful and sanitary surroundings, and its vast areas of undeveloped lands, Tift county offers inducements and facilities to the man who wants a home.

Inspiration of an Ideal.

Have you ever attended a convention where every mind was filled with the same ideas, and felt the spiritual uplift that comes through contact with the enthusiasm animating a great gathering met with a single purpose, especially if that purpose is an unselfish one?

It was this oneness of purpose which filled the hearts and minds of the women of the federation, and breathed over the convention a spirit of good will which left no room for discord.

"And no one shall work for money,
and no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of working, and
each, in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it, for
the God of things as they are."

Kindergarten Work in Georgia.

By Chairman Mrs. Nellie Peters Black.

Your committee find there are kindergarten schools being supported by nine mill companies, sometimes wholly sometimes in conjunction with clubs and missionary societies, there are 28 free schools, 8 private and 14 in the public schols. This gives as a total 76 schools, 2,387 pupils and 9 graduate teachers.

Atlanta has 5 schools for negro children, Columbus 2, these are the only ones that have been reported. I presume Augusta also has the schools for negro children.

The list of places having kindergartens is as follows: Athens, Augusta, Atlanta, College Park, Columbus, Decatur, Elberton, LaGrange, Macon, Porterdale, Savannah, West Point and Dalton.

Rules for Happiness.

An older woman, who always seemed to be cheerful and happy, was once asked by a young girl how she retained her joyous outlook on life.

"I have three simple rules," said the woman, "which I have followed since early youth. The first is this: Commit something to memory every day, something good. It needn't be much; three or four words will do, just a pretty bit of a poem or a Bible verse.

"The second rule is: Look for something pretty every day; and don't skip a day, or it won't work.

"My third rule is—now mind, don't skip a day: Do something for somebody every day! That is all there is to it, dear."

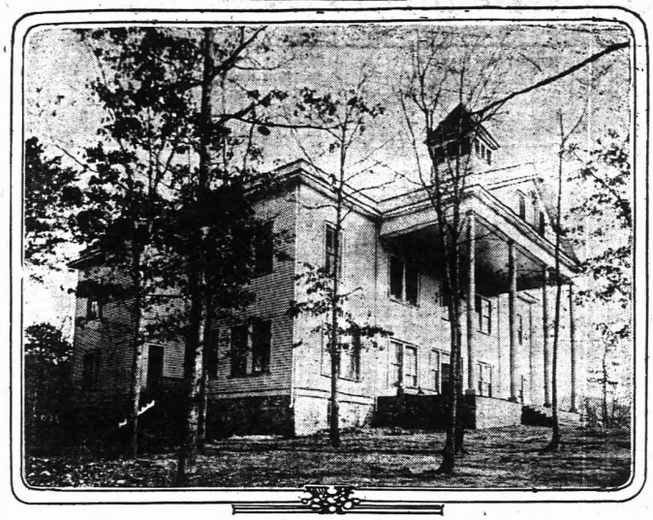
Value of Recreation.

The person who undertakes to develop his muscles by entering into athletic games gets pleasure as well as benefit from his exercise. And the pleasure aids directly his positive disease-dispelling power. Not only will his muscles be trained, but his eye and brain. He will learn the value of steady, persistent effort as he can hardly learn it elsewhere. He will be taught self-reliance, even while his egotism is kept healthfully in check. In short, his training in athletics will bring about a coincident mental development that will stand him in hand in the classroom or study and in the practical affairs of life.

Compulsory Playgrounds.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of the state of Washington, entitled House Bill No. 81, providing for the inclusion of small parks and playgrounds in all future land subdivisions within or adjoining the limits of cities of the first, second and third classes.

A Monument to Women's Work



CLAYTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Seated upon a commanding hill high over the town of Clayton stands a large white frame building, the Clayton High School.

The Clayton Woman's Club has done much to secure this school and five members of the club are full members of its governing board, the only women board of education members in Georgia.

The club sent Miss Katie Dozier to Atlanta and secured plans and specifications for the schoolhouse. They contributed $500 in cash to the building fund and paid $500 for the seating of the four lower class rooms. They secured two good pianos for the school.

The officers of the club are: Mrs. Katie Dozier Colson, president; Mrs. W. S. Paris, vice president; Miss Maude Dickson, treasurer; Mrs. J. C. Dover, secretary.

SPECIAL FLOWERS FOR CITIES BEAUTIFUL

By Mrs. J. E. Harp.

EVERY day brings into birth new clubs in Georgia to clean and beautify their towns and villages. Why not do this in a systematic way that will bring really artistic results?

Artists study the blending of color, all florists agree that a bouquet is in better taste if composed of one flower and of one color; the landscape artist begs that flowers be massed so as to develop color, so why not carry out a color scheme in the revolutionizing of these towns?

This is no experiment. Cities that have tried it have proven the worth of having a city color and a city flower. Los Angeles is aflame all the year with the brilliant red geranium; Portland has her Caroline Testout rose and to such an extent is it grown that the city has a rose carnival each year when all the floats are decorated with this large pink rose. Seattle has developed the color scheme of yellow and white. The city authorities have requested that annuals and perennials of yellow and white be planted and distribute the seed for planting. Year after year of such preference has made even the wild flowers bloom yellow and white around Seattle!

WHAT IS YOUR STATE FLOWER?

Were you ever asked your state flower?

Suppose you ask some one and see if it is easy to find out?

We evidently do not grow much of our chosen flower. Nor do we make enough in any way, of our great southern asset, flowers.

Do not choose for your town a rare or costly or troublesome flower. One indigenous to the soil is far preferable.

Choose such and begin getting it planted in private yards. No matter how simple the house, this will bring beauty and parks will follow.

Until the homes of a town are indicative of such care not much will be made of a park.

The Dogwood is indigenous to most parts of Georgia, the Crape Myrtle or "Lagerstromia Indica," is a distinctly southern flower and what is more beautiful than either of these? The rhododendron and magnolia flourish in some parts of Georgia and are acknowledged as among the handsomest of plants. The Cherokee rose, Honey Suckle and Graucer Gray Beard can be easily transplanted. Could you imagine anything more beautiful than a whole town in full bloom with pink and white Oleander? The Hydrougea is a showy plant and one most easily procured and grown. It could be colored pink or blue to carry out a color scheme.

The Japanese are world-famed for their flowers, and we can scarcely think of Japan without a vision of their cherry blossom.

SUCCESSION IN FLOWER PLANTING.

Besides this idea of a decided national flower let us practice as their do succession in flower-planting.

Their cherry blossoms are immediately followed by the wisteria and so sooner have they celebrated, with tea parties, its purple bloom, than the lotus flower appears.

Then comes my lord, chrysanthemum, which shares, with the cherry blossom, national choice in Japan. Their many varigated maple trees begin to show their brilliant autumnal colorings, by this time and thus a perfect succession of flowers, each of which is adapted throughout the empire, is secured.

One of our towns might adopt a color, pink for instance, and plant flowers which bloom in succession, as Crape Myrtle, Hydrongea (colored pink), Oleander and the numerous bush and climbing roses, or yellow and use yellow jessamine and many annuals like golden glow and rudbeckeia then chrysanthemum and so make a yellow flame through months and months.

Let us go at this beauty plan, sister club women of Georgia, in a systematized way.

Decide distinctly on your preference and then develope it.

In a few years the touring autoist would no longer fly through our towns, with cursory glance, but linger to enjoy their beauty and go away to tell about the charm and distinction of our city flowers.

Latest Discussion of Minimum Wage.

(From General Federation Magazine.)

"The city does not offer enough wholesome amusement for its girls. No wage earner should ever have to pay a cent for recreation. We want social dancing of the right type taught in our schools. The establishment of model and municipal opportunities for our young people is a great need of our cities. The minimum wage means nothing unless coupled with an apprentice system. A minimum wage without an apprentice system would cut off the unskilled girl from employment. Establish a minimum wage with an apprentice system and you create a standard to which a girl may educate herself. You give her a chance to rise from a $8 level to a $12 level."

New York Needs Parks.

New York needs more parks. It is generally accepted that there should be one acre of park area for every 250 persons. In Manhattan this would, of course, be impossible. But Brooklyn and Richmond and the other boroughs are not so hampered by lack of space. Yet they are deplorably deficient in park space.

Losses.

The losses of lives by disease of murder; of property by theft, begging or arson; of time wasted by witnesses, courts and even strangers; of money by higher taxes; of criminal lives, would many times over pay for the manual school and stop the manufacture of feeble-minded citizens.

The Junior Civic league is with and by, as well as for, the children. Let them help to make the playgrounds; let them help to take care of them; above all else, let them help to police them. Thus shall we attain with a minimum expenditure of money, a maximum of result.

The Cleanest City in the South

TIFTON, GEORGIA

Morally Clean! Physically Clean!

THE IDEAL CITY FOR A HOME

A Center of Education, Refined Citizenship, Cultured Environment

To the Homeseeker:

To the man looking for a home, where his children will be surrounded by those conditions which insure health of mind and body, where his wife and daughter can find congenial companionship and cultured society and where he can enjoy those facilities which militate for speedy and thorough business transactions, no city in the South offers these in such desirable combination as Tifton, Ga.

Three trunk lines of railroad with twenty-two passenger trains every day in the year put any part of South Georgia within a few hours' travel. Its hotel accommodations are of the best; its banking facilities unsurpassed, and every modern comfort and convenience is offered.

The city has spent near $75,000 for houses of worship and the value of the school property in the county exceeds $200,000. Every public school has a modern building and every pupil an individual desk. Among the first schools of the state to be standardized were two of the country schools of Tift.

Since the city was incorporated twenty years ago, no intoxicating liquors, ciders, imitation beers, or kindred drinks have been legally sold therein.

The Club Women of Tifton Have Made It CLEAN. They Will Keep It Clean

To the Investor:

Money invested in Tifton and Tift County realty fifteen years ago has quintupled in value; that invested ten years ago has quadrupled. In the center of one of the wealthiest and most progressive South Georgia counties, with railroads like the spokes of a wheel reaching every section and with six rural free delivery mail routes and ten farmers' telephone lines affording quick touch with any portion of the county, as South Georgia develops Tift County must develop, and the county's growth means Tifton's prosperity.

A third of a million dollars invested last year in manufacturing plants at Tifton shows the spirit of its citizenship.

Money invested in Tifton or Tift County will not only pay handsome dividends, but investments double and treble in value as the lands of the county are brought into cultivation.

For any information concerning Tifton or Tift county, address

The Tifton Chamber of Commerce

TIFTON, GEORGIA

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION HAS DONE SOME SPLENDID WORK

Organization of Atlanta Women for Spreading Gospel Is Growing.

In 1898 some of Atlanta's best-known women, recognizing the need of co-operation in word and deed for missionary work in our city and in foreign lands, banded themselves together under the above name, for "the spread of the gospel at home and abroad, the comparison of work, and relief of the poor," as the object of the association is expressed in its constitution. Mrs. Harvey Hatcher was the first president, and Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin now fills that office.

Early in the life of the association the work of aiding travelers at the railroad stations was begun, and a day matron was installed at the Terminal and the Union stations, and later there were placed night matrons at both stations. It is impossible to realize the tremendous amount of good accomplished by the ministrations of these wise, tactful, sympathetic helpers. As the tide of human life flows through the station, the matron's eyes are constantly watching for a sign that some one is in need of advice or sympathy, or perhaps warning, and with skill to detect goes the power to help. Here is a summary of the work done last year: More than 4,500 women and girls were helped, with motherly counsel or a little money to replace that stolen, an extra garment for the baby; 1,140 were aided; 563 children; more than 6,000 in one short year for whom life has been made brighter because they met the hand and face of a friend. Thirty-six were sent to hospitals, and employment was found for 100 persons; 800 have been sent to safe boarding houses and rooms, and that must mean that some, perhaps many, of this number were young girls who have been saved from evil. And this is the work of only one year. The year before had its fine record; this year will see greater results.

This work is made possible by contributions from the city, from the railroad companies, and from the women's societies in some of the churches. We wish we could say from all of the churches, of the city, contributing a stated sum monthly.

Quite recently, at the request of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, this association has assumed the charge of the Martha home, with Miss Appleyard as the efficient matron, caring for the bodies and souls of those who are climbing back to light out of the darkness of the past.

Meetings of the association are held on the second Wednesday morning of each month in the year, at the Central Congregational church, and the interesting reports of the matrons are read, often with a thrilling story of some great need met and satisfied; and the conditions at the Martha home are reported. And often there is a word of real life on a foreign fiel. All ladies are cordially invited to attend these meetings. The officers for this year are: Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, president; Mrs. R. M. Walker, first vice president; Mrs. J. H. Wood, second vice president; Mrs. A. H. Marcellus, secretary; Mrs. W. E. Mansfield, treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Harris, chairman of executive board; Mrs. D. L. Carson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. S. Thompson, auditor.

MRS. D. L. CARSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

I saw the fog grow thick,
Which soon made blind my ken;
It made tall men of boys
And giants of tall men.
—W. H. DAVIS.

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TWO ENDOWMENT FUNDS

A HISTORY OF EACH

MRS. H. H. TIFT, OF TIFTON.

At the Cincinnati Biennial in 1910 Mrs. Philip Moore, that woman of broad education, sound judgment and far-reaching vision, recommended with other things that the general federation raise an endowment. This recommendation was adopted and at the council meeting in Memphis Mrs. Pennybacker presented the plan which was to make the endowment $100,000. She told of how she had been intellectually and emotionally convinced of the necessity of this endowment, and proceeded to emotionally convince others of its importance, knowing that people seldom open their purses from intellectual convictions.

We need this endowment because the general federation can no more accomplish its end without money than any other organization. The federation should rest upon a solid financial basis, and the endowment fund would give it that firm foundation. The greatest reason for the endowment is that an organization which carries with it so much power for good should not be retarded in its work.

The editor of a great newspaper said at one of the biennials: "There is not a stronger force for uplift in American life than the General Federation of Women's clubs." A senator gave this "delicious bit:" "Strange that men do the voting and elect us to these positions, while the women assume the duty of telling us afterwards what they want us to do. The women's clubs, amalgamated, consolidated, nationalized, organized with general committees, and advisory boards investigating, are more active in the efforts to shape public policies than any other agency in the nation. If the women wanted the coal mines nationalized we should have it before the men woke up to know what had happened—a petition from the woman's clubs would do the work."

How would this endowment be spent? The interest would be used to pay for anything that would conserve the life of the child in work, play, homes or school. It would be used for the women and children of America who need more educational, altruistic and civic enlightenment. It would send art galleries to the mountains, which by their life-giving influence would kindle the spark of hope in some poor woman's soul.

Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker in her plea for endowment at San Francisco, just before her death and probably the last plea she ever made, said: "The art gallery and I met up in the mountains, a woman came to the meetings, she had a most desperate looking face, sad and hopeless. She paid no attention to the program; I knew she was not a club woman and I wondered how she came there. Presently she looked up and saw one of the pictures. Her face softened immediately and some of the most wonderful tears came out of her eyes. She wept and wept and finally she put her head down *so we could* not see her weep. After the meeting I went down and casually took her hand and said: 'You did not pay any attention to the meeting did you?' She said: 'Did you notice it?' 'but,' she said, 'I came in here in a most desperate mood, I have not had anything beautiful or happy in my life for years, and I thought I would not try to live any longer; I thought there was not anything worth having. I saw that beautiful picture—and in the view I saw out of my mother's home in New England, it broke my soul up.'" Many similar incidents were told by Mrs. Decker.

Little did she think when she was pleading for the endowment that the fund would bear her name and be a throbbing memorial of her beautiful life.

Georgia's part of this endowment is $2,000. $500 of which has been subscribed, the larger part paid in. Georgia will gladly pay her pro-rata, which is only twenty-five cents for each club woman. Georgia women feel that what helps the General Federation helps the Georgia Federation, and what helps the Georgia Federation helps each club, and what helps each club helps each individual member to make her life a beautiful channel of blessing in the land for which her fathers sacrificed *all* save *freedom, truth* and *honor.*

MRS. H. H. TIFT,
Field Committee for Georgia, General Federation Endowment Fund.

GEORGIA FEDERATION ENDOWMENT.

Our beloved and sainted former president, Mrs. White, not only yearned to have the general federation endowment fund raised, but she was equally anxious and thoroughly impressed with the fact that the Georgia federation should have an endowment in order to meet promptly the necessary expenses of its many departments of work. This was so much on her heart that she caused the thought to live after she had passed to the great beyond.

At the meeting of the executive board in Atlanta—which she had herself called but a few days before her death—Georgia club women adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That Georgia club women raise a fund of $25,000, which shall be called the 'Ella F. White Memorial Endowment,' the interest of which shall be used for the furtherance of work in every department of our federation."

A committee was immediately appointed to write to the clubs to obtain their approval; and in reply enthusiastic letters poured in daily to the chairman, many of which read like this: "Inclosed please find $5 as a pledge of our hearty approval of the endowment, and that we stand ready to do all in our power to help make it a success." The checks received in these letters amounted to over one hundred dollars—which is in bank drawing interest. Mrs. Arthur Powell, of Atlanta, has the honor of being the first woman in Georgia who contributed to the Ella F. White memorial fund.

The committee's second step was the Ella F. White memorial edition of The Atlanta Constitution. This was a great undertaking, but Georgia women do not mind hard work, as the federation has proved through its mountain schools, especially Tallulah Falls; its scholarships; students' aid fund, and other noble lines of work. After we have added to our small nucleus the money brought in by this issue of The Atlanta Constitution, the committee will meet again, and if the Georgia club women will follow the plan now forming itself in the chairman's mind, the endowment fund will be immediately raised. "He who gives promptly gives doubly;" so, be ready, loyal club women, to do your part, which, when divided by 8,000—our number of Georgia club women—will be very small.

We have undertaken a glorious work, and shall press forward until the task of love has been completed.

This fund will enable us to help make brighter, sweeter, purer homes for the women and children within the borders of our dear old state.

MRS. H. H. TIFT,
Chairman Ella F. White Memorial Endowment.

The Dreamers.

By Theodosia Garrison.

The gipsies passed her little gate—
She stopt her wheel to see
A brown-faced pair who walked the road,
Free as the wind is free;
And suddenly her tidy room
A prison seemed to be.

Her shining plates against the walls,
Her sunlit, sanded floor,
The brass-bound wedding-chest that held
Her linen's snowy store,
The very wheel whose humming died—
Seemed only chains she bore.

She watched the foot-free gipsies pass;
She never knew or guessed
The wistful dream that drew them close—
The longing in each breast
To some day know a home like hers,
Wherein their hearts might rest.

Owing to a large factory population in this city, I fear we will never secure the attendance of all the children of school age until we have an enforced compulsory attendance law. There will be a general bill looking to this end introduced this year in the Georgia legislature, and in my judgment the board would materially advance the educational interests of this community as well as other communities in this state, by giving support to this piece of proposed legislation.

Thoughtful persons have long since reached the conclusion that untrained and uneducated persons, whether white or colored, are a menace to the state. The jails and chaingangs are not recruited from our colored public schools.

Try It.

(Punch.)

Bee Master (to pupil who has been brushed off bee which stung him)—Ah! You shouldn't do that; the bee will die now. You should have helped her to extract her sting, which is spirally barbed, by gently turning her round and round.

Pupil—All very well for you, but how do I know which way she unscrews?

"The reformer," whose heart is in the right place, but whose head is elsewhere, represents a waste of force, and we cannot afford any waste in the conservation of honor and goodness. We cannot even afford errors of taste and judgment. The business of leading lives morally worthy of men is neither simple, nor easy, nor new."

PRESENT STATUS OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN STATE

By Mrs. Percival Sneed,
Organizer of the Georgia Library Commission.

When the Georgia library commission was made possible in 1897 by the law authorizing the governor to appoint such a body, there was only one free library in the state of Georgia, the Mary Willis library, at Washington-Wilkes. This library having been called into existence by the generous endowment of Dr. Frank Willis, could not properly be put under the head of free public libraries, for although free, it was supported by the philanthropy of a private citizens and not by the municipality, and was not, therefore, what we technically call a free public library.

In 1897, when the library commission was first appointed, the library map of Georgia spread open would have been entirely bare of a free public library. Today as it lies on the table it shows twenty-two of these institutions.

Atlanta, Rome, Gainesville, Barnesville, Newnan, Albany, Columbus, Dublin, Americus, Montezuma, Cordele, Moultrie and Pelham have libraries that have been built by donations from Mr. Carnegie. Atlanta has in addition to the main library, a branch library, the Anne Wallace branch, which is about the size, and cost a few thousand dollars more to build, than the town libraries in the smaller cities. Savannah has its own free public library in the charming old building owned by the Georgia Historical association.

Without Public Libraries.

Augusta is without a free public library.

Athens is in the same rather unfortunate predicament, but a library club has been formed in that town lately with a view to promoting the public library idea, and it looks very much as if a year or two would see it complete successfully its plan to secure a Carnegie library.

Macon is in a category by itself. We cannot class it with Augusta and say it has no free library, for it has. The support is so inadequate, however, that it practically nullifies any work that it might attempt to do.

These larger cities are particularly mentioned, as it has always been a matter of regret to the Georgia Library commission that only one large city in the state, Atlanta, has a library building or support from its municipality, that will in any way meet the demand of its citizens for the extra-education that can only come to a community from a modern public library.

At the present time there are four Carnegie libraries either being built or being planned for the state. Valdosta is building a $15,000 library, while the plans for a $10,000 building for both Bainbridge and Dawson are under way, and a $6,000 one for Boston.

Just Look to Its Laurels.

From this central viewpoint of the commission headquarters the state spirit as to library matters seems excellent, and the progress sure, and becoming swift. But north Georgia will have to begin to look to its laurels. A ruler held half across the library map of the state shows south Georgia to have the majority of the public libraries in the state.

Some communities express a dislike for Mr. Carnegie's money. For these it is always to be hoped there will appear a generous citizen who will, of his own accord, build and endow the town library. Better than all this, the community might do it single-handed.

Perhaps before another woman's edition is issued the millenium of "no town without a library" will have been reached in Georgia, as it has been in Massachusetts. Indeed, the latter state boasts that there is a free public library within walking distance of every inhabitant of the state, one mile being taken as the walking limit.

In Bad.

(Harper's Bazar.)

Young Jack was talking to the new visitor soon after her arrival. He eyed her critically for a few moments, then looked up and said:

"So you're *my grandmother*, are you?"

"Yes, dear; on your father's side," remarked the old lady, smiling.

"Well, you're on the wrong side; you'll find that out," replied Jack, without removing his gaze.

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WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS

OWENS—HALL.

A WEDDING that attracts wide social interest in Atlanta, where the bride is so delightfully known and popular, and in various places where she has visited, is that of Miss Charles Owens and Mr. Edward Buckingham Hall. The wedding will be a beautiful event of June 16, and will take place at St. Mark's church. Miss Marion Goldsmith will be the bride's maid of honor, and Mr. Joseph Winterbotham will be the best man. The two beautiful bridesmaids will be Miss Rose Briscoe, of Knoxville, who has visited in Atlanta several times, and Miss Izetta Phinizy.

The ribbons will be carried by young Theodore Owens, little Miss Harriet Donovan, a cousin of the bride, and John Owens, Jr. Immediately after the ceremony there will be an al fresco reception at the residence of Miss Owens' parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Owens, on Eleventh street. The bride and groom will leave after the reception for New London, to be there for the boat races, after which they will take possession of the Hall yacht, which will meet them at New London, and will cruise along the coast for a month, stopping at various resorts. They will then be with Mr. and Mrs. Hall, in Morristown, a while until they sail for Europe in September.

Mr. Hall is a member of a prominent family, is a Yale graduate, and, in fact, is the fifth Edward Hall to be graduated from that well-known college. He is a successful business man, and has made many friends here. Miss Owens, since her debut, has been one of the most popular young ladies in Atlanta, and the fact that her wedding will take her away from her many friends here is a general source of regret.

* * * * *

HALL-TURNER.

TWO WELL KNOWN Georgia families will be represented in the marriage of Miss Murial Hall and Mr. Louis Turner, their marriage to take place June 17, the announcement made by the mother of the bride-elect. Miss Hall is the daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Hall, who was president of the Georgia School of Technology at the time of his death, while Mr. Turner is the son of the late Dr. Turner, of Atlanta, who was a pioneer citizen of wealth and prominence, and one of the factors in many of Atlanta's best institutions.

* * * * *

RIPLEY-M'INTYRE.

THE MARRIAGE of Miss Louise Ripley, the beautiful young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ripley, to Mr. Dan Irvine McIntyre, Jr., unites two most popular young people. Miss Ripley's mother was a Howard, the Howard family of DeKalb county having contributed noted men and women to every branch of Georgia's constructive life, both in business and the professions. Mr. McIntyre is the son of Mr. D. Y. McIntyre, one of Atlanta's highly esteemed citizens, who will give in marriage his pretty daughter, Miss Marie McIntyre, to Mr. John Irvine Scott, of Decatur, this event also in the month of June. Mr. Scott's family have been for generations identified with Georgia's progress and her best educational institutions.

* * * * *

WEDDINGS OF NOTE.

OF MARKED interest since January have been the weddings of Miss Elizabeth Adair and Mr. Robert Gregg, Miss Helen Hill Payne and Mr. Charles Hopkins, Jr., and Miss M. A. Phelan and Mr. Barry Wright of Rome.

FRANCIS—DOUTHITT.

THE many friends of Mr. Claude Douthitt and Miss Martha Francis will be much interested in their wedding, which will take place on the evening of June 28, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Francis, 135 Juniper street. There will be a simple but beautiful ceremony, only the members of the immediate families and the most intimate friends of Miss Francis and Mr. Douthitt being present.

The bride's only attendant will be her cousin, Mrs. Charles Shelton, who, before her wedding only a few months ago, was Miss Rosser, and the groom's only attendant will be Mr. W. H. Schroeder, who will be best man.

Immediately following the ceremony there will be a large reception, to which numbers of invitations have been sent out. The decorations throughout the house will be in pink and white, the table at which the wedding party will be seated to be a charming picture carried out in that becoming shade. Mr. Douthitt is manager of the Buckeye Cotton Oil company, and since coming to Atlanta to live, several years ago, has made many good friends, having been one of the most popular of the young men here. Miss Francis has always been an admired and popular figure in the social life of Atlanta. Added to her natural charm and graciousness, she possesses a voice of rare sweetness, which has given a great deal of pleasure to her friends. It is with regret that the friends of Mr. Douthitt and Miss Francis learn that after their wedding they will go to Memphis, Tenn., to make their home. Mr. Douthitt has already moved his headquarters there, and expects to be there for at least a year, after which we hope Atlanta may again claim them.

* * * * *

VAN EPPS-GRAHAM.

OF THE several June weddings in Atlanta there is no one in which more affectionate social interest will center than that of Miss Minnie Van Epps to Mr. Robert Graham Hanson, of Bristol, Tenn., the announcement having been made by Miss Van Epps' brother, Mr. George Dudley Van Epps. She is the only daughter of the late Judge Howard Van Epps, of Georgia, distinguished as scholar, jurist and citizen, and one of the most beloved and popular men of his time, not only in Atlanta, but throughout Georgia, notably in Athens, where he graduated from the state university with a class of Georgians, many of whom are today men of note. Her mother was Miss Thomas, of Athens, a member of the distinguished family by that name, and a woman of beauty and many graces. Since the death of her parents Miss Van Epps has resided with her brother, and though a great favorite in society, she has chosen to devote most of her time to social betterment work, and is one of the most efficient of the volunteer workers in Atlanta's splendid institution, the Associated Charities. She has rendered valuable service to the anti-tuberculosis movement, and has been a veritable ministering angel in the districts of Atlanta's poor.

* * * * *

THE Adair-Gregg wedding at the palatial home of the Adairs in Druid Hills was one of the handsomest in Atlanta's social history, and brought together under happy auspices several generations of prominent Atlantans. The groom's grandmother, Mrs. W. O. Jones, was among the most admired and welcomed of the guests, she recalling so well the wedding of the bride's mother, the beautiful Anna Greene, to Mr. Forrest Adair, as well as the wedding of her own daughter, who was Miss Lizzie Jones, to the groom's father, the late W. A. Gregg, of Atlanta.

No daintier, more charming bride could be pictured than Miss Helen Payne, now Mrs. Charles Hopkins, Jr., that wedding, April 28, uniting two young people, members of families notably identified with southern history—the Paynes and Hopkins. Mrs. Hopkins, like her mother, who was the beautiful Helen Hill, was a belle in Atlanta society, and from her the bride of today inherited much of her charm and vivacity.

The wedding of Miss Phelan and Mr. Wright brought relations and friends from Georgia, Tennessee and Washington, D. C., the pretty aunt of the groom, Mrs. Leigh Palmer, coming to the wedding from Washington to act as matron of honor. The bride was one of the popular and beloved women in Atlanta society, both among the married and unmarried people, and the groom is the son of the Hon. Seaborn Wright, of Rome. The wedding attendants included the three sisters of the bride, Mrs. Ulric Atkinson, Mrs. Ernest Dallis, Mrs. Wicliff Goldsmith.

A WORD *From Nashville* ON OPERA

After all the thrills, delight and necessary commotion incident to the grand opera engagement here, the fact of just what it meant to us from every standpoint, arises. While it was a great deal to force into one week, the last strains of Manon almost gilding into the opening bars of "Traviata" it was so much better that way than not at all, that there is absolutely no argument about it. How other people, however, regarded it, has been forced upon us, and there is a slight divergence. A clipping from The Nashville Banner was handed in the other day, and I take the liberty of inserting it for those who may not have seen it:

They recently had a season of grand opera in Atlanta, and it seems that the interest attracted was quite general. It appears to have been also in some respects out of the ordinary, as dolings in Atlanta frequently are. The following is taken from The Atlanta Constitution:

"A crowd at the Auditorium is a unique gathering. The audience there last night was unlike any audience that ever gathered anywhere but in Atlanta to hear grand opera. . . . It mixes freely and does not use the lorgnette overly much. . . . There was the ribbon clerk in the rented dress suit and red necktie; there was the portly dowager, rigged out like a 16-year-old, and the lavish display of the noveau riche was also among those present."

The remark that this was "a unique gathering" seems to have been amply justified, and also the further averment that nothing like it ever assembled anywhere except in Atlanta to hear grand opera.

The Georgia capital has a "get-there-at-any-cost" way of doing things from which it appears to derive much self-satisfaction. Criticism should be withheld where the efforts to do the proper thing is so apparent. It is remindful the epitaph said to have been placed over the grave of a cowboy by his surviving comrades: "He did his durndest; angels could do no more."

Evidently written by someone who wanted to come and couldn't, or by someone who came and had a poor time. Atlanta is very proud of her grand opera, and justly so, and grateful to the visitors who come and spend their hard-earned wages and swell the sides of the Auditorium to overflowing. Indeed, had it not been for the visitors, the gathering would not have been so "unique." Atlanta has a "get-there-at-any-cost" way of doing things, but she does them invariably and well, and it is far better than not getting there at all. The epitaph that occurs to me in this connection is that which an old ben-pecked man had put on the headstone of his "Xantippe:" "All the tears in the world will not bring her back—therefore I weep." We weep for the person who cannot enjoy our operas.

Some Big Families.

A recent news item records that Thomas Edison More, of Newton county, Arkansas, is the father of an even fifty children. He has been married three times. English papers have recently been discussing big families in England and elsewhere.

One was that of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Chiswick, who can boast of a family of no fewer than twenty-nine little ones, though these are by two mothers, the present Mrs. Rogers being the second wife of Charles Rogers. The proud father, aged 74, might have been seen as possible to call her "mother." Sir, carrying his latest infant to its baptism a week or two ago, and Chiswick record still; and our English parents of twenty-nine—nay, even the Scottish ones of thirty-six—will have a long way to go to overtake it.

Political Cosmetics.

(From Judge.)

"Great Scott, Jonesey," said Wilkins, "that's a hefty bundle of papers you've got there! All campaign literature, I see."

"Yes," said Jonesey. "It's a bundle of political cosmetics for my wife."

"Political cosmetics?" cried Wilkins.

"Yep," said Jonesey. "She's in doubt as to her political complexion, and this stuff will help her to make up her mind."

Cottolene at Cake-Baking Time

It is mighty hard to obtain uniform results in cake making—if you use butter or lard—because both of these products vary so in quality.

Cottolene is always uniform—always produces good results. With its use, you can count on a certain kind of cake being the same every time.

Cottolene sells at about the price of lard, and is so rich that one-third less is required than either butter or lard.

TRY THIS RECIPE:

Cream ½ cup *Cottolene*, add 1 cup sugar and mix in alternately ½ cup milk and 2 cups pastry flour in which 2 teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt have been well sifted. Beat well, add the well beaten yolks and whites of 3 eggs separately. Bake in two layers. Use any desired filling or frosting.

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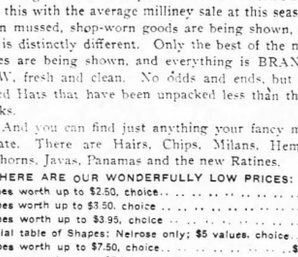

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Our Millinery is, the year round, the largest of any concern south of Baltimore, and just now we are surpassing even our best past efforts. And don't confuse this with the average milliney sale at this season, when mussed, shop-worn goods are being shown, for this is distinctly different. Only the best of the new styles are being shown, and everything is BRAND-NEW, fresh and clean. No odds and ends, but selected Hats that have been unpacked less than three weeks.

And you can find just anything your fancy may dictate. There are Hairs, Chips, Milans, Hemps, Leghorns, Javas, Panamas and the new Ratines.

HERE ARE OUR WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES:

Shapes worth up to $2.50, choice 45c
Shapes worth up to $3.50, choice 79c
Shapes worth up to $3.95, choice 95c
Special table of Shapes; Nelrose only; $5 values, choice . 95c
Shapes worth up to $7.50, choice $1.95
Panamas worth up to $7.50, choice $3.95
Shapes worth $12.50, choice $4.95
Misses' and Children's New Ratine Hats . . . . 50c to $2.50
Misses' Java Hats, worth up to $2.50, choice 95c
Beautiful Flowers, worth 50c, choice 25c
Table Fancy Ribbons, worth 50c, choice 25c
Choice New Flowers; all new, large and small Roses, Daisies, Wreaths, etc., worth up to $1.00, choice 50c
Fine Linen Roses, including the popular American Beauties and LaFrance, worth $2.50, choice only 95c
7-inch Fancy Velvet Ribbons in all the popular colors; finest silk back. Regular $3.00 values, choice $1.00

SMITH & HIGGINS

"The Underselling Store"

Take Walker St. or Lucile Ave. Car

BUSINESS SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY FEDERATION HAVE AIDED MANY GIRLS

The slogan for the State Federation of Women's Clubs is "Education," by this means the state secures a higher citizenship.

Literary scholarships are a great asset of the federation, but it takes a long time to apply this line of scholarship.

The woman of literary proclivities is ever ready to be practical and willing to be classed among the "world's greatest workers in the field of literature."

But occupation outside of the home, both in commercial and professional pursuits, has become a general condition in America.

This is an era when women have to lend a helping hand to others. Women are developing along intellectual paths, making them more capable to meet the needs of the day.

This problem was partly solved when a department of business scholarships was enlisted in the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. A great advantage to our girls is the home training along the business lines. The principals of the colleges and the committee realize this more each day in their assignments of scholarships. Many girls secure a good position after three months' study in a business college, thus enabling them to be self-sustaining.

We have secured an average of twelve scholarships annually, which represents over $3,000, for the past four years; while this amount has not paid 1 or 2 per cent interest, it surely has accrued "personal interest."

The charm and enthusiasm in working with these girls has made the committee very happy.

The workers have had the most generous co-operation of the managers of the colleges, and the dear girls have applied themselves earnestly.

May each state enlist in this field of work, bringing about conditions that could not otherwise be reached.

MRS. W. B. PRICE,
Chairman.

Scriptural Slang.

(From Cassell's Saturday Journal.)

Donald had been to Sunday school, and on coming home was asked what he had learned. The lesson was the story of Joseph, and the small learner was evidently very full of his subject.

"Oh," he said, "it was about a boy, and his brothers took him and put him in a hole in the ground; and then they killed another boy, and took the first boy's coat and dipped it in the blood of this boy, an—"

"Oh, no, Donald, not another boy!" his sister interrupted, horrified. But Donald stood his ground.

"It was, too," he insisted. Then he added, "The teacher said 'kid,' but I don't use words like that."

BOOKHAMMER'S PERFECTION OF SERVICE

A JOY TO WELL GROOMED WOMEN

Bookhammer's Perfection of Service has become a well-known term among the best groomed women in the South, and each day as the preservation of woman's beauty, the accentuation of her attractions become more considered by her, the departments of the up-to-date establishment for grooming must keep pace. Less and less time have women to give to the toilet in their many activities. They have not time to try would-be workers; they require experts who can work efficiently on short notice, therefore more and more are women dependent upon just such an establishment and equipment for which Doctor Bookhammer's is.

His specialty of specialties is scientific chiropody, but to that branch of work for which he has ample facilities, he has added scientific massage, manicuring by experts only, the care and dressing of the hair with a complete stock of hair goods. An adequate corps of workers under courteous direction make the atmosphere of the place one restful to patrons, and there is not a man or woman who goes into the shop looking fatigued, who does not go out relaxed and rested, having had skillfully accomplished just what he or she wanted.

CHIROPODY

Until the introduction of expert chiropody many a man and woman went to their grave suffering from the lack of expert treatment to their feet. Children have been known to have curvature of the spine, because the proper care of their feet was neglected; they walked limpingly, or in strained fashion, and finally the shoulders stooping, or a crookedness of the body indicated that harm had been done which requires years to remedy, when a little care would have avoided all. The so-called kangaroo and cubist walks, of the moment, when women throw themselves forward, and indulge in awkward poses as they walk, in many cases, proceed from uncomfortable feet. Too short shoes, too high heeled shoes, or those actually too small, injure the feet, produce corns, blisters, ingrown nails and frequently injure bones in the feet, which produce the ugly, graceless walks, which cartoonists delight in. All this might be avoided by all women up-to-date enough to know that the care of the feet is as necessary as the care of the teeth, and certainly far more necessary than the curling of the hair or the shining of the finger nails.

The Care of the Hair

It is superfluous to discourse in this day and hour on the care woman should give her hair, and the fact that ever as in the beginning, it should be her "crowning glory," but to preserve it as that she must take continued care of it. The restlessness of the age, the brain activity, the constant dressing of the hair, and here in A[illegible]a the dirt of the streets and atmosphere, requires of women that they have kept their hair first and always, clean. It takes the expert woman to do it—to give it the thorough shampoo, and there are the fewest of women today who do not, now and then, require hair treatment—the kind of treatment which can be had from specialists in Doctor Bookhammer's establishment. As to the proper dressing of the hair, every woman knows that the coiffure is the necessary finishing touch of the toilet.

THE SKIN AND NAILS

The medical fraternity of today are continually warning women against the indiscriminate use of cream and powder, and the employment of inexperienced masseurs. It is folly of women to experiment upon their own skins as it would be for them to doctor themselves for internal ailments, and the wise woman always consults the specialist in these lines. Doctor Bookhammer has proven his ability in this line, having engaged only graduates in massage treatment, and in treatments to the skin. The same precaution has to be taken in the matter of untrained manicuring. The ignorant manicurists can make claws out of nails by treating them badly, and frequently the point of beauty to the hand, which the nail is, is ruined forever, by the wrong cutting and filing and polishing which untrained labor essays.

No lady can afford to show her hand, no matter how pretty it is, these days, unless her nails are perfectly manicured—just as the patrons of the up-to-date Atlanta shop can do.

Children's Department

Doctor Bookhammer has a special department and corps of workers for his children patients. They come with the nurses from the time they can scarcely talk; they come to have their hair bobbed for the first time, and these same heads kept under the right treatment until the big boy comes for his first "shingle." Their little feet and little hands are likewise cared for, and indeed for all ages, and all sizes, this up-to-date establishment of Doctor Bookhammer's stands always for the perfection of service.

REAL EDUCATION MEANS COMMAND OF FACULTIES

Adjustment to Environment Is Secret of Matter, Says President Andrew M. Soule.

By President Andrew M. Soule, State College of Agriculture.

Man is successful in proportion as he adjusts himself to the conditions of environment. This statement applies with equal aptitude to the poet, musician, philosopher, artisan or farmer. A liberal education is supposed to provide what we denominate as culture, but after all, culture is a relative term. As I interpret it, it means discipline of the faculties which, of course, presupposes mental and moral training. In just how many ways this may be obtained no one can estimate with accuracy, but it is quite evident that culture may be an attribute of applied courses of instruction as well as those of any other type.

I earnestly and ardently advocate for the boys and girls of Georgia that type of training which is to give them the most complete use and command of all the God-given faculties they possess. If this is done we need not worry as to their wholesome outlook on life. Their patriotism is assured, their devotion to high ideals unquestioned, and their discharge of the duties of citizenship even more complete and perfect than that of their forebears.

Service, in its broadest sense, is to be the future measure of the value of efficiency of any type of education. Let us not waste our effort and the precious passing hour in arguments about the relative merits and virtues of types of education, but let us discharge the responsibility of giving the largest vision possible to the boys and girls of Georgia so that they may serve the state and posterity most acceptably, while fulfilling the God-given mandate to "go out and subdue the earth and possess it." Let us encourage in every way the activities of the boys' corn and girls' canning clubs as evidence of a wise and wholesome effort to fit these young citizens more completely for the duties and responsibilities which will presently devolve upon them. We can bring into their receptive hearts and minds new principles of thinking and teach them how to interpret nature, we have brought a new power to their aid in the struggle for existence, and who shall say that the little girl who made a profit of $72.93 on a tenth-acre of land is not a more capable, sweeter and desirable lass for this achievement than the one who permitted her faculties to remain dormant in the midst of opportunity for an accomplishment of real merit?

I devoutly believe that an omnipotent being created the universe and that all outdoors is the garden of God. Let us encourage the boys and girls to work in it. Mean thoughts, narrow and selfish actions, stupid imaginations, and moral degradation find no companionship with blue skies, bright sunshine, singing birds, fragrant flowers, and life-giving forces and the mysterious activities of nature in her wonderful evolutionary work of combining air, sunshine, water and soil in that marvelous type of alchemy which results in growth, life and an abundant harvest for the skilled agriculturist. The citizen of the future is due to the fact that we have made so little effort to interpret and understand nature. To do so will bring a debt to humanity and to God, will make our country more efficient along all lines of art and industry, the rejuvenation of our agriculture and the maintenance of our civilization on a progressive basis depend upon our ability to know and interpret successfully the secrets of the universe. Let us so train our boys and girls that they may be capable of living acceptably in their environmental conditions. To do so will add to their moral worth, their physical stamina, and enable them to enjoy the untold wealth of the ages which is hidden in the surface of the soil and but awaits the intelligent touch of the properly developed human mind to render up to succeeding generations undreamed-of treasures of gold.

THREE MILLION SPENT IN LAST TEN YEARS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

By Joseph S. Stewart.

The public high schools of Georgia have developed from the local tax systems that have been created by special acts of the legislature since the constitution of 1877. These systems usually began with 7 or 8 grades and have added grades from time to time. In 1903 there were only 75 of these local systems. About half of them were maintaining 9 grades. Four of them had a four-year high school, and 38 had three-year high schools. Today there are 72 public four-year high schools and 84 three-year high schools recognized by the university. Three millions of dollars have been spent in these same 10 years in these public high school buildings and joint grade and high school buildings.

In 1904 215 boys and 317 girls were graduated from the accredited schools. In 1912 there were 2,010 graduates from the accredited schools. There were nearly twice as many boys to graduate in 1912 as there were boys and girls to graduate in 1904.

In 1904 3,534 pupils were enrolled in all the accredited schools; in 1912, 14,812 pupils were being taught. From 72 schools reporting the salaries of principals, the average is $1,474 for 1912. Two hundred and ninety-six teachers in these same schools received an average salary of $802.

The high schools have attracted a splendid corps of young men and women as teachers, unsurpassed at any time in the history of the state for professional training and spirit, for devotion to their work and zeal in improving the present conditions. These 750 teachers maintain 12 congressional high school associations and unite annually in a state conference at the university. They support a professional journal of a high order. They hold in each district contests among the pupils in literary and athletic events. Fully 2,500 boys engaged in the track athletics this spring. Through the literary contests they encourage debating, declamation and recitations, essay writing and music. They have developed camaraderie of spirit in the profession and a local and district loyalty and pride among the students. Georgia should rejoice that she has so devoted a body of teachers building her high schools.

Two constitutional amendments have been adopted by the people in the last five years recognizing the high school. We are but beginning Georgia's high school system. The next 10 years will see 20,000 pupils enrolled and modern equipped high schools in every county, the real centers of power in each community. The women can aid greatly in causing every community to see that it is a good investment and a true civic duty to maintain, through taxation, a public high school for all the people.

Earnest Club Workers.

MRS. A. J. M'COY,
Former President East Point Woman's Club.

MRS. J. C. McKENZIE,
President East Point Club.

Two Invitations.

The managers of the Woman's Edition have received two invitations which they cannot accept, but which have "warmed the very cockles of our hearts" in the mere receiving.

The girls' night school have pressed upon us to attend their commencement on the night of June 3 and the Pioneer Women of Atlanta—bless their dear hearts!—want us to come to their picnic.

As the commencement is the night before the edition and the picnic—worse luck!—is the very day that the wonderful paper goes to press, the managers will be "confined at hard labor" and cannot go to either.

It makes us feel good, though, to know that the girls of the night school and the pioneer mothers both think that their festivities would be the nicer for our being there.

This is what the union of organized women brings about and means.

To a Brier-Rose.

By Agnes Gray.

(Published in "Stanford Sequoia." Miss Gray is a student at Stanford.)

Little wild-rose, at break o dawn
Awake wi' the birds sae airly!
Set like a bonny lassie's love
Wi' thorns that can prick sae sairly!

Wee bit brier-rose, fresh and pink,
A' crowned wi' the dew sae fairly!
I love a maid as sweet as ye
That sings in the glen sae airly!

I know not if her heart be mine,
Tho she smiles at me sae fairly!
Oh, love! Oh, rose! Ye baith are set
In thorns that prick sae sairly!

SOUTH GEORGIA NORMAL IS PROMISING INFANT

College Which Opened January, 1913, Will Be Crowded When the Next Term Opens.

The South Georgia State Normal college, located at Valdosta, is the baby of the university system, but it seems to be a very lively and very promising infant. In 1906 the legislature chartered the institution, but it was not until 1911 that any appropriation was made by which it could live. In 1911 the state appropriated $30,000 to erect and equip a first building.

The citizens of Valdosta had already donated a site of sixty acres of land facing 2,100 feet on the main residence street of the city, and were expending some $30,000 or more in providing the premises with water and sewerage. The $30,000 appropriated by the state was wholly inadequate to build such a house as the college would need and the community would be satisfied with. So the city added another $25,000 to the state's $30,000, and the first building was erected and furnished at a cost of $55,000. It is one of the largest, most beautiful and most substantial college buildings in the state.

In 1912 the state met this liberality of the city by giving a maintenance large enough to procure from the beginning a faculty strong enough to honor the college as heads of its departments at any future stage of its development.

The college opened for work on January 2, 1912. It has been well patronized from the start, and will be crowded when next term opens.

This school is the only state institution of higher learning south of the middle line of the state. Its territory is large, the people are progressive and wideawake to their education needs. The board has very wisely secured the services of an able architect and planned the whole from the beginning, so as to avoid waste and duplication in future buildings, and to insure economy, beauty and harmony in the whole plan.

The guiding principle of the plan is strength and fitness for the purpose contemplated, and the combination has resulted in great beauty. The health of the students and the convenience of the work have been provided for at every turn with scientific thoroughness.

As with the physical aspects of the plan, so with the intellectual. The ideal of the college is solidity and serviceableness of character, resulting in spiritual beauty and grace. Womanhood, as well as scholarship, culture as well as learning, efficiency and the will to help in the world—these are the ideals for which the institution stands. The faculty has been chosen and the courses have been planned on this basis. The college is destined to a large and useful career in the higher education of Georgia's young womanhood.

R. H. POWELL,
President.

Reminds Me of You.

Song. By Leonard B. Kendall.

As I list to a bird in its singing,
Out in the morn dew,
The peace in its liquid, clear warbling
Reminds me, reminds me of you.

Neath the dawn I can hear it twitt'ring
From the orchard's misty view—
All that is pure in its living
Reminds me, reminds me of you.

In the morn when I hear it trilling
And in the late evenings, too,
There's a wonderful joy in its singing,
That reminds me, reminds me of you.

Leonard B. Kendall, the author of the above lines is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kendall, formerly of Atlanta. Leonard Kendall was Miss Bonnie Bullock, whose many friends in Georgia will be interested to read this little song. Music to the words has been written by Arthur A. Penn and song published by M. Whitmark. It is copyrighted.

Belongs to the Federation.

The Woman's Pioneer society, of Atlanta, has the distinction of being composed of 102 members, a majority of whom are not less than fifty years young. What a glorious benediction for the federation!

Bell Phone 286. Residence Phone 37-J.

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Real Estate—Homes, Building Lots, Improved Property, Farms and Manufacturing Sites.

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"LIVE AGENTS IN A LIVE TOWN"

REAL ESTATE

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GARAGES!

Quality and Workmanship Considered, OURS are BEST.

The Dixie Culvert & Metal Co.

Atlanta, *Estimates Furnished* *Georgia*

THE CITIZENS BANK

EAST POINT, GA.

Appreciates the Accounts of its Lady Customers

And Pays Them **4%** *on Savings*

Capital $50,000.00 :-: Surplus $5,000.00

From a Small Beginning East Point Woman's Club Has Had a Steady Growth

In January, 1911, there was a little woman who saw and felt the need of a woman's club in East Point. The town was rapidly growing in both prosperity and population, and the more this little woman studied this great question, the more she felt impressed that right here in her own home town was a great and noble work, which needed a woman's guiding hand to water the seed which were being sown in rich soil, and which would soon be devoured by weeds, if a gardner was not found to nourish the plants against the harvesting time. So she talked to her neighbors and friends, telling them something must be done. A few felt convinced, while others shook their heads in doubt, but this little woman was determined and "when a woman will, she will and there's an end to it." So she called "the faithful few" together, in her own home, and there the club was organized with only eight charter members. This brave and wonderful little woman, who was willing to undertake this great work for the good of her town and humanity was Mrs. William Curtis Carroll, who served faithfully in the capacity of president for two years. Starting with a membership of eight, the club grew rapidly

A special committee of East Point Woman's Club.

in interest until we are now seventy strong. The club federated in October the same year in which it was organized. It has been and is a great factor in the progress of the town, and the city officials have co-operated beautifully in everything we have undertaken. Why? Because they realized the need of just such an organization to help them in the work the town so much needed.

We are divided into five departments, viz, educational, literary, civic, benevolent and social, with a capable chairman at the head of each department.

Much Work Accomplished.

Here are a few things the club has accomplished in two years. It has inaugurated an annual clean-up day. Something every town needs as sanitation is the promotion of health to her citizens. We have established a circulating library, containing two hundred and fifty volumes, where the boys and girls may spend their evenings in the accumulation of knowledge, instead of loitering on the streets. The club has been instrumental in having several town ordinances passed. One is the curfew law, which requires boys under sixteen years of age, to be off the streets by 9 o'clock at night. Another that garbage cans be placed on the corners of each street. An ordinance has also been passed and enforced, requiring the doors and windows of grocery stores and meat markets screened. A city park has been built and bordered with beautiful shrubbery, and dotted here and there with choice roses.

Prizes have been offered by the civic department for the prettiest flower yard, neatest kept lawn, and the cleanest church and business place. These prizes will be awarded in the fall by the prize committee.

Benevolence has ever been one of the main features in our work, for has not Christ said, "Ye have the poor always." "If you love Me feed My lambs." During the two years and four months that our club has been organized, we have extended for charity, $369.89 in money alone, besides clothing, bedding, medicine, etc; $34 have been donated to our fire department. Liberal donations have been given to mountain schools and other educational institutions.

Arbor day was appropriately observed in the early spring, when fifty-four beautiful shade trees were planted on the sidewalks in our suburban town.

The sick and shut-ins of our town have been visited and literature furnished them with which to while away the weary hours. Flowers have been placed on the caskets of their loved ones. Smiles and cheering words were given them, just when they did not so mysteriously bid Himself, that the burdens of life seemed to be shared with the saviour.

We feel that our club has accomplished untold and lasting good in the past, and will abound with even greater work and onward and upward. The present staff of officers are: Mrs. J. C. McKenzie, president; Mrs. W. H. Carroll, first vice president; Mrs. S. W. Ormsby, chairman of benevolent department; Mrs. Frank Wilson, chairman of civic department; Miss Louise Taylor, librarian; Miss Eddie Simmons, recording secretary; Miss Gussie Ellis, corresponding secretary; Miss Annie Ricketson, treasurer; Miss Emma Harrison, press agent.

We are Improving the Cemetery, Modern in Every Way In Our City.

We propose to own a permanent trees, under instruction and management of a Landscape Gardener, to beautify and improve the grounds in good order. Our desire is to keep pace with the most beautiful cemetery of the country. Nature has more than done her part on the ground, and our Landscape Gardener has transformed the rugged parts to the most inviting, over a thousand feet of Evergreen hedging, some thousand ornamental trees and plants with the help Lavia Garden will grow in you at night that we are in earnest in building a beautiful Cemetery for our section. Yours truly,

HILLCREST CEMETERY CO., R. B. Callahan, Pres.

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Rich in Color, Best in Taste

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Distributors Carter's Best Flour, Hay, Corn, Oats, Beet Pulp, Meal and Hulls

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Farm Wagons, Drays, Log and Lumber Trucks and Dump Carts.

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The Bank of East Point

The Pioneer Surburban Bank of Fulton County, offers an attractive interest bearing Time Certificate.

EAST POINT

ATLANTA'S LARGEST AND MOST PROSPEROUS SUBURBAN CENTER.
IDEAL CITY FOR HOMES.
SUPERB BUSINESS CENTER.
UNRIVALLED EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.
CITY OF CHURCHES AND COLLEGES.
THE BEST PLACE TO LIVE.
THE BEST PLACE TO INVEST.

East Point is the center of a rapidly growing section, south of Atlanta, where nature has been prodigal in lavishing her choicest treasures.

The investment of millions of dollars in modern civic improvement combines to make the East Point section a formidable rival of Atlanta.

So long as Atlanta can lay a just claim to being the leading city of the southland, so long will East Point be known as the most formidable suburban city in Dixie.

East Point, with its residential allies, College Park and Hapeville, has a population of 10,000 people, largely the growth of a dozen years.

The residential sections are superb.

The manufacturing and business sections are segregated.

There are in all four public schools, one male college and one female college, four banks, with a combined capital of $150,000, and about seventy business houses.

The manufacturing interests are capitalized at $10,000,000. The combined freight shipments are 80 cars per day.

Two street railroads, three-minute schedules and transfers over the entire Atlanta system, 5c fare.

Two railroads, with Atlanta freight rates.

Twenty-five miles of sewerage and 25 miles of water mains.

An abundant supply of the purest artesian water.

Magnificent boulevards reaching to all parts of the county of Fulton, a part of the greatest good roads enterprise in America.

Sixteen churches, representing six great denominations.

The healthiest section in the world.

We cannot fail to mention a few of the leading enterprises and the men behind them:

REAL ESTATE

The real estate field is ably represented by the leading firms in our advertising section.

BROTHERTON & CALLAHAN opened up recently at Main street an office that is thoroughly modern in its every detail. These young business men have in a short time made splendid strides in the real estate and insurance line.

The R. F. Thompson Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agency, at 115 South Main Street, was organized in 1900, and has won an enviable place in the real estate and fire insurance field.

The office equipment is thoroughly modern, and would be a credit to any city.

HEADON HOUSE

The Headon House is noted for the splendid manner in which it is conducted. The proprietress, Mrs. T. O. Headon, personally superintends every department. No city or town in the state has a more capable and popular hostess than Mrs. Headon.

SAW WORKS

Work on the new buildings of the Southern Saw Works will begin this month.

H. E. JOHNSON

The Coal, Wood and Transfer Man, sells 2,000 pounds of coal for a ton. Sells the best, and is prompt in deliveries. "Just Telephone" East Point 272 and he will do the rest.

PLUMBING CONCERN

J. F. Bell is the "Bell" that rings true when you want plumbing done. The best work and lowest prices compatible with first-class work and material.

The hardest worked man in town is the city clerk, J. R. Sims. He is uniformly polite and attentive, and fills a large place in the confidence and regard of the business world and the entire public.

THE EAST POINT NEWS

Subscribe for The East Point News if you really want the news. No city in Georgia can boast a more up-to-the-minute newspaper. The News office does all kinds of high-class job work. The office is equipped with the finest printers' outfitting, all run by electricity.

Mr. C. D. Center, well known as a prominent official of the Atlanta and West Point Railway Company, is one of our most progressive and wide-awake citizens, and in full sympathy with woman's work.

Everybody wants good, wholesome meat—and that is the kind the East Point Market keeps. "Ask Mr. Frank Upchurch."

E. G. Little & Son have a fine store building, and do a fine business at 113 South Main street. Only the best family groceries and general merchandise.

J. C. McKenzie Co., "the store that saves you money," is a leader in plain and fancy groceries. All the good things afforded by the market await his hundreds of satisfied customers.

For a high grade of dry goods, shoes and general furnishings, together with low prices, you can do no better than at the handsome Dry Goods Emporium of D. G. Jones, Main street.

MANUFACTURERS' CLUB

One of the most attractive and up-to-date enterprises in East Point is the Manufacturers' Club. The club is conducted on a high moral plane, and is superintended by some of our best citizens and business men.

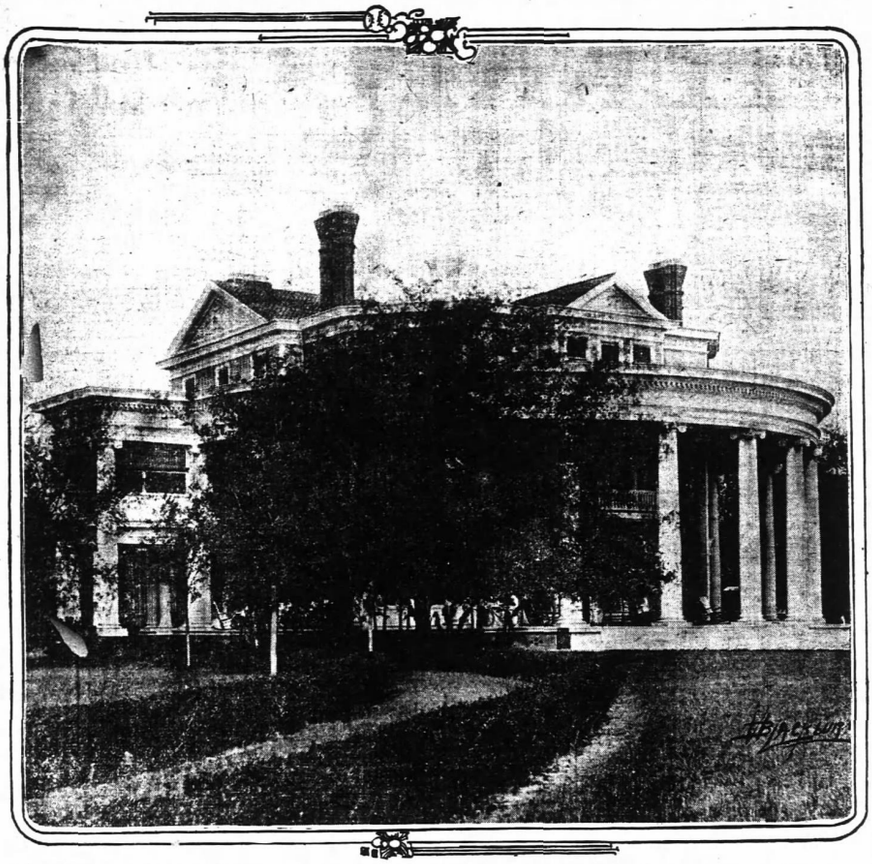
BANKS

The Bank of East Point is a favorite with the business public, and especially with the depositors. The fact that every deposit is guaranteed makes it preeminently the depositors' ideal.

Every deposit is insured.

The Citizens' Bank of East Point is an institution that enjoys the confidence of the public, having built up a large clientage in a few months, and is recognized by every one as one of the safest and most secure financial institutions in the state.

ONE OF VALDOSTA'S MANY MAGNIFICENT HOMES



The palatial home of Colonel W. S. West, at Valdosta. Colonel West is one of South Georgia's most prominent men and well known throughout the state.

you who have never visited this section:

South Georgia State Normal College.

One of Valdosta's chief objects of pride is the new State Normal college, located here. This is a public enterprise of greatest promise. It is the first state institution of higher learning to be established south of the middle line of the state, and as there are three-fifths of the area and nearly half of the population of the state in this territory, there is every reason to predict a rapid growth of the college and a noble service rendered by it to the people.

Valdosta has gone into this project with great zeal and enthusiasm. It has done far more for the establishment than any other city of the south has done at the start for a similar institution. The citizens of Valdosta gave a site of 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and facing more than a third of a mile on the principal residence street of the city. At the expense of several thousand dollars, the city put in a new division of its system of sewer mains in order to reach the college. It is now replacing old water mains with new and larger ones to better serve the institution. In addition to all this, Valdosta has given $50,000 in money to be paid in installments of $5,000 a year for ten years.

When the state's appropriation for the first building was found to be inadequate to construct the kind of house that was needed, $25,000 of the last named sum was made available at once, to be put into the house with the state's appropriation. So the first building was erected—one of the most beautiful and most substantial college buildings in the south. The equipment is of as high grade as the building.

The legislature, seeing the handsome way the city had met the state's original small appropriation, gave an adequate appropriation for the maintenance of the school, and the board was enabled to secure a most excellent faculty and establish as good a college for young women as there is in the south. There is every reason to believe that this liberal and just policy of the state will be continued until south Georgia shall have not only as good, but also as ample educational advantages as any other section of the state, and the old stigma of governmental neglect of this section should be wiped out.

Characteristic.

Some of the things about this college are: First, before doing anything else the board got a competent architect to create a scheme for all reasonable future development of the institution. There will be no waste or random building.

Second, the style or architecture selected puts a maximum of money in solid service and a minimum in "decoration." Yet the architecture is most beautiful.

Third, the same quality of solid serviceableness characterizes furniture and equipment.

Fourth, in selecting a faculty the same general principle holds. The people were selected at the start who were expected to head the various departments when the school is mature. They are highly trained, highly experienced specialists.

Fifth, in the courses of study those subjects are most emphasized that come closest to life. Service rather than conventionality is the test of selection. The college undertakes to prepare young women to live effectively and nobly the lives that they have been given to live, and for this reason practical instruction in health and sanitation, courses of domestic science and household economics are ranked of equal importance with the usual literary courses.

Sixth, the final aim of the institution is to build character—the pure, helpful, effective character that constitutes our ideal of noble womanhood. The college opened for the first time on the second day of January last, and has had a very prosperous opening term. The work and the classes have been organized, and everything is in excellent shape for the regular year's work that begins in September. Applications are coming in rapidly, and there is every indication of a great overcrowding in the fall, owing to the fact that the present building, though one of the largest of its kind in the state, has to be used for both dormitory and administration building. Already there is urgent need of another building.

Here at last is a college in which the daughters of south Georgia can get a thorough education of the most modern kind at a most nominal cost, and without going far from home.

WOMEN OF VALDOSTA FIRST TO FEDERATE IN SOUTH GEORGIA

By Mrs. C. C. Brantley.

The Wymodausis club, of Valdosta, is the oldest federated club in south Georgia. It was organized in June, 1900, and federated July, 1901, and is therefore thirteen years old next month.

Thirteen years ago women's clubs in Georgia were looked upon with disfavor by the average man outside of the big cities, and club women were regarded somewhat as the suffragettes of today are regarded by the opposite sex and those not in sympathy with that movement.

The tendency of man and beast is to ruts and beaten paths, and anything new or out of the ordinary has always met with more or less criticism and opposition. Hence, when the Wymodausis club first came into the world so to speak, it was regarded by many as a child of evil, conceived in sin and born of iniquity. They resented its existence, wondered if it was legitimate, and discussed it pro and con on the street corners, from the pulpit and in council chambers.

In its infancy some of our critics dubbed us the "Wymo-useless club." From "Wymo-useless" we evoluted to

Influence of the Club.

The influence of the Wymodausis club has been many and varied. Briefly told, it has been felt in our social life, bringing us closer together and making us more charitable and forbearing, at the same time enabling us to "hit back, and straight from the shoulder," to speak out in meeting, at home or abroad, in order and out of order.

It has better fitted us for the duties of life, and made it possible for us to discuss something besides clothes, babies and the servant question.

It has taught us to accept defeat gracefully, to smile in the face of ridicule or opposition, and to appear outwardly calm when inwardly raging.

It has given us an insight into politics, and while we may not vote or hold office outside of our club, it has shown us how we can wield a mighty influence in state and municipal affairs, and become a potent factor in the growth and progress of our city.

Since 1904 the Wymodausis club has studied the Bay View course. For the past three years it has done civic work. In this connection, it was instrumental in having sanitary drinking cups placed in the schools and for having a city milk and meat inspector employed. For many years it assisted in maintaining the public library, and co-operated with the city council in procuring funds for the Carnegie library, which is now being built here. This library will cost, when finished, $15,000, and will be a very handsome building.

The club woman doesn't believe in a one-sided development, but in many-sidedness, symmetry. She has discovered that the way to an intelligent man's heart lies not through the winding passages of his stomach, as some would have us believe, but through the widening channels of his intellect. And this doesn't mean that she is going to be less domestic, but more intelligent, and therefore more companionable.

The more broadly cultivated we are, the more skillful and useful, the more truly can we serve God and man.

MRS. C. C. BRANTLEY.

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Has been our business for a score of years. If you have been unfortunate in your clothing selections—if you see on the other man what you would want for yourself, intrust your next mail order to us. Clothing experts will make your selection for you.
You'll then know why we have grown into the largest ONE PRICE Clothing House in South Georgia.

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UNDERTAKERS *and* EMBALMERS
We have the largest furniture store in South Georgia.
We carry a complete line of rugs, carpets, mattings, curtains, draperies, couch sheets, shirtwaist boxes, parlor, library, dining room, bedroom and porch furniture.
We are agents for the Acrolux porch shade, Wilger new model awning, Bernard cleanable refrigerator, Dilloric fireless cooker, Buck steel and gas ranges, Englander couches and Charles P. Limbert's art craft furniture.
First-class funeral director in charge of the Undertaking department
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The largest exclusive ladies' store, and does the biggest ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Dry Goods business between Macon and Jacksonville
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Society

Wilmer-Poindexter.

Amsterdam, Va., June 3.—(Special.)—An interesting event today was the marriage of Mr. William Bowyer Poindexter, of Greenlee, Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Miss Lucy Page Wilmer, sister of Rev. C. B. Wilmer, of Atlanta, Ga., and daughter of the late Rev. D. G. F. Wilmer, of Williamsburg and Sewanee, who was a brother of Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama.

The wedding took place at high noon at Briar Hill, home of the bride's cousin, Judge G. Wilmer Bowyer, of Botecourt county. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Cartey Johnson, of St. John's church, Roanoke. The bride was given away by Judge Bowyer. She was becomingly gowned in a gown of gray charmeuse and carried white carnations. Mrs. Bowyer was matron of honor and the two little daughters, Virginia Carr and Mary Peyton, acted as flower girls, Mrs. Thomas D. Hunter played the wedding march. The house was tastefully decorated in white and green.

The ceremony was followed by an elaborate breakfast, after which the bride and groom left on a journey north. The invited guests were Mr. R. P. Saunders, of Baltimore; Mrs. W. Herbert Asheton, of Rock Spring Farm, Warrenton, Va.; Mr. William A. Anderson, of Lexington, Va., brother of the groom's first wife; Mrs. William A. Anderson, Major George Poindexter, of Alabama, only brother of the groom; Mrs. George Poindexter and her daughter, Miss Martha E. Poindexter; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Singleton, of Peytonsburg, Va.; Mr. E. P. Gilmer, of Kansas City, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Hunter, of Roanoke; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Preston and family; Mr. Garland Hopkins and Mrs. Louis P. Holliday and family, of Botecourt, and the following children of the groom by his first marriage: United States Senator and Mrs. Miles Poindexter, of Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant and Mrs. Fielding Lewis Poindexter, United States army, stationed at Roanoke, Va.; Mr. Ernest Poindexter and family, and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Poindexter, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. G. P. Poindexter and family, of Greenlee, Va., and Mrs. Mary Mason Poindexter Locher and family, of Glasgow, Va.

Miss Winship Entertains.

Miss Emily Winship entertained informally at bridge yesterday afternoon, the occasion a delightful one in compliment to Miss Carolina King's guest, Miss Boyd, of Nashville.

The game was played in the sun parlor, which was invitingly cool, its decoration of palms and garden flowers, and afternoon tea was served there.

Miss Winship was gowned in blue embroidered crepe.

The guests were Miss Sara Rawson, Miss Hutcheson, Miss Fenderson, Annie Lee McKenzie, Caroline Muse, Emma Kate Amoross, Alice May Freeman, Nancy Prince, Laura Ansley, Marjorie Brown, Mrs. Charles Shelton.

Matinee Tea.

Miss Arline Scully entertained eight friends at the matinee at the Forsyth Monday afternoon and after the matinee the guests had tea at the Capital City club.

Matinee Party.

Miss Edna May's guests at the matinee party she will give Friday in compliment to Miss Marie Wright will be Miss Julia Stokes, Miss Esther Solomon, Miss Nannie Love Selman, Mrs. W. R. Austin, of Chicago.

Miss McKenzie's Guests.

Miss Annie Lee McKenzie's luncheon in compliment of Mrs. Charles Hopkins, Jr., will be a bright event of today, the guests to include Mrs. Charles Hopkins, Jr., Mrs. Alex Smith, Jr., Mrs. Ronald Ransom, Mrs. Clarence Haverty, Mrs. Robert Gregg, Mrs. Albert Thornton, Mrs. Forrest Adair, Jr., Mrs. Jerome Simmons, Jr., Mrs. Roy Collier, Mrs. Robert Woodruff, Mrs. John Wheatley.

To Miss Wright.

In compliment to Miss Marie Wright, a bride-elect, Mrs. Guy Webb will give a reception this afternoon.

Miss Julia Stokes will entertain on Thursday, Miss Edna May will give a matinee party Saturday, Miss Ruth Scully will give a matinee party next Tuesday, and Miss Corry Jennings will entertain.

The party Mrs. J. T. Sturges was to give Friday is postponed on account of Mrs. Sturges' illness.

Suffrage Program.

The meeting of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage association on Wednesday afternoon promises to be one of unusual interest.

Mr. Philip Weltner, who is well known throughout the south for his work in reclaiming to good citizenship youthful offenders against the law, will speak on "Crime and Its Cure."

Mrs. Fred Ingraham will describe conditions in the jails to show the need of matrons in these institutions to care for the women inmates. "Why I Believe in Woman Suffrage" will be the subject of an address by Mr. R. J. MacDonald. Mr. MacDonald is a business man of Atlanta and he will treat this subject from a practical, commonsense standpoint.

The meeting will be held in Carnegie library at 3 o'clock. Everyone interested is cordially invited to attend.

Betts-Wise.

A wedding of interest to many friends throughout the state was that of Miss Cora Lillian Betts, of McDonough, Ga., and Mr. James Walter Wise, of Fayetteville, Ga., which took place yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock at the Madison Avenue Baptist church, New Yory city, in the presence of intimate friends.

Miss Betts, who is very charming and accomplished, has been pursuing a special course of study at Columbia since last fall. She has been a frequent visitor to Mr. and Mrs. C. Ward, of this city. The groom is a prominent attorney, who has many friends to congratulate him.

Mr. and Mrs. Wise will be at home in Fayetteville after June 10.

Mrs. Hightower to Entertain.

Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Hightower, Jr., has issued invitations to a tea to be given at her home, "Glen Haye," Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in compliment to her sister, Mrs. Robert Bohannon, of Louisville, Ky., who is her guest.

For Visitors.

A beautiful dinner was given yesterday at the Piedmont Driving club by Mr. H. C. Frazier, in compliment to Miss Frank Martin, of Memphis, and Miss Alice C. Miller, of Montgomery, Ala. The guests were Miss Frank Martin, of Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Alice C. Miller, of Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Edwina Reid, of Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Geraldine B. Dow, of Montgomery, Ala.; Messrs. C. B. Rockwell, of Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. H. C. Frazier, of Atlanta; Mr. D. P. Wood, of Atlanta, Ga. Miss Martin and Miss Miller are en route home from Chattanooga, Tenn., where they attended the reunion, and were two of the most admired visitors and received many social courtesies.

For Miss Ripley.

Mrs. T. S. Williams entertained at a delightful bridge luncheon yesterday morning in compliment to Miss Louise Ripley, a bride-elect. Bowls and vases filled with pink and white sweetpeas and pink poppies, artistically placed, decorated the apartments. The prizes were silk stockings, and were won by Miss Clifford West and Miss Mattie Belle Ripley. The honor guest was also given silk stockings.

Mrs. Wilkins wore a gown of blue crepe trimmed in baby Irish lace, and she was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. T. J. Ripley. The guests included: Miss Ripley, Miss Laura Ansley, Miss Clifford West, Miss Ruth Wing, Miss Tommie Perdue, Miss Marian Perdue, Miss Laura Ripley, Miss Sina White, Miss Julia McIntyre, Miss Janie Cooper, Miss Cena Whitehead, Miss Frances Ansley, Miss Nannie Belle Ripley, Miss Katharine Ripley, Miss Martha Lawshe, Miss Bertie Daniels, Miss Jane Stanfield, Mrs. William Candler, Mrs. Kark Brittain, Mrs. Homer McAfee and Mrs. Frank Winecoff.

Afternoon Bridge Party.

Miss Edna Earl Sexton was hostess at an informal bridge party yesterday afternoon at her home on West Peachtree street, in compliment to Mrs. Walter Keenan, of Columbia, S. C., who is the guest of Mrs. T. J. Daniel.

The house was attractively decorated with daisies. The prizes were a gold hatpin, a thimble and a picture.

There were twelve guests, members of Miss Blackmon's bridge leub.

For Miss Francis.

Mrs. T. B. French will entertain twelve guests Friday morning at her home on Juiper street, in compliment to Miss Martha Francis, a popular bride-elect.

For Miss Bobb.

Miss Helen McCarty entertained at an informal tea yesterday afternoon at the Driving club for Miss Mildred Bobb, of New Orleans.

To Miss Averill.

Mrs. J. P. Averill and Mrs. Clarence Paine entertained informally at afternoon tea yesterday, the occasion a delightful one in compliment to their guest, Miss Jennie Averill, of New York.

A profusion of pink and white sweetness and Shasta daisies were used in decoration, and a happy hospitality was expressed.

Assisting in entertaining were: Mrs. William Hurd Hillyer, Mrs. W. F. Phipps, Mrs. John Mell, Jr., Miss Goldie Loyd, Misses Dorothy Paine, Ella Telairs Ward and Louise Averill.

Bridge Tea.

Mrs. John Gilmore will entertain twenty guests at bridge tea Thursday at the Driving club, in compliment to Mrs. C. S. Wood, of New York, the guest of Mrs. Augustus Wilkerson.

To Miss Hutcheson.

Miss Hutcheson, of Houston, Texas, who is visiting Miss Sara Rawson, was the guest of honor at a theater party at the Grand last night, and at supper afterwards at the Driving club.

Pioneer Picnic.

Automobile parties to the Pioneer Women's second picnic today at Mrs. V. P. Sisson's, in Kirkwood, are directed to take the Ponce de Leon-Druid Hills route to the railroad, then one block to the right. The DeKalb road is being worked on and is not in condition.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

Miss Mildred Bobb, of New Orleans, is the guest of Miss Cora McCord Brown, after a visit to Miss Ruth Reid.

***

Miss Harrie Stockdell has returned to her home in Athens after a visit to Mrs. Harry English.

***

Mrs. Carrie Robinson Stewart returned yesterday from Louisville, Ky., where she spent several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. J. Adger Stewart.

***

Mrs. Samuel E. Bowman Miss Virginia Bowman and Master Lenwood Bowman leave Friday for New York by way of Savannah. They will visit first at Larchmont and will spend several months in and around New York.

***

Mrs. Hodgson, of Athens, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Robert Woodruff, has returned home.

***

Miss Anita Peeples is critically ill at St. Joseph's infirmary.

***

Miss Harry Schlesinger will return next week from Smith college.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Hurd Hillyer had as their guests at the Players' Art theater last night Mr. Paul Seydel, of New York, and Mrs. Vasser Woolley. Afterwards they formed a party at the Driving club for supper.

***

Miss Jennie Averill, of Yonkers, N. Y., who is the guest of Mrs. J. P. Averill, will return home Friday.

***

Mrs. Ellen Anderson leaves soon to spend part of the summer in Chicago.

***

Miss Eloise Stewart leaves next week for a two weeks' visit in Louisville, Ky. From there she will go to Les Cheneaux, Mich., for two months.

***

Miss Elizabeth Schlesinger and Mr. Joseph Schlesinger are traveling in the east.

***

Miss Frances Stewart leaves in ten days for Utica, N. Y., to remain there until after the marriage of Miss Marion Roberts and Dr. J. R. McCord, on the 28th. The rest of the summer she will spend at Brookline, Bass Rocks, and Magnolia, Mass.

***

Mrs. W. O. Ham, of Jackson, Ga., who was Miss Margaret Welch, of Atlanta, is very ill at Davis-Fischer sanatarium.

***

Mr. Harold Holmes returned to the city yesterday.

***

Mrs. Alexander Bonnyman and children, of Knoxville, are the guests of Mrs. Bulow Campbell.

***

Miss Hutcheson, of Texas, who has been spending a few days with Miss Sara Rawson, leaves today to attend Princeton commencement.

***

Mr. R. W. Tidwell, Miss Lillen Tidwell and Mr. R. F. Tidwell have closed their Washington street home and will at Poplar Grove, their summer home, on William's Mill road, till October. Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. McCall and Howard McCall, Jr., have joined them. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Obear and children will move out the first of next week for the summer. Mr. Reuben B. Tidwell, of Denver, will spend the summer with his grandfather.

***

Mrs. Frank Lipscomb, of Athens, is the guest of Mrs. Rutherford Lipscomb.

***

Misses Lucile and Edna Condor, of Palmetto, Ga., are the guests of Mrs. Samuel Bisaner.

***

Miss Marjorie Wilkes is spending June in Gainesville, the guest of relatives.

***

Miss Lucile Kuhrt has returned from St. Elizabeth's college, New Jersey.

***

Mrs. Arnold Broyles and Mrs. Harry Fisher have returned from Washington, Ga., where they have been the guests of Mrs. Callaway.

***

Miss Adgate Ellis entertained informally at tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Edith Bryson, of Savannah, who is the guest of Miss Eula Jackson.

***

Mrs. William Arthur and Miss Maude Arthur Wier returned to their home in Toronto, Canada, Monday, after spending several months with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Godfrey.

***

Mrs. Joseph Eby entertained at a luncheon yesterday in compliment to Miss Martha Frances, a bride-elect.

***

Mrs. Martin Dunbar will entertain at bridge this afternoon at the East Lake club for Miss Tauch, of New York, the guest of Mrs. Beaumont Davison.

***

Mrs. J. C. Hunter left yesterday for the Wigwam, Indian Springs.

***

Mr. Charles Loridans has returned from Cuba and Florida.

VETERAN PEDESTRIAN STARTS LONG HIKE

EDWARD P. WESTON I

As he looks today at the age of 74 years. He is now on a 1,500-mile walk, which began at New York Sunday.

Aged, Wrinkled Faces Easily Rejuvenated

(From The Beauty Seeker.)

An aged face is often only a mask to a comparatively youthful person. Beneath is a countenance young and fair to look upon. It's a simple matter to remove the mask. Ordinary mercolized wax, to be had at any drug store, gradually absorbs the worn-out surface skin; in a week or two the user has the loveliest, pinky white complexion imaginable. An ounce of the wax usually is sufficient to complete the transformation. It is put on at night like cold cream and taken off in the morning with warm water.

This remarkable treatment is invariably effective, no matter how muddy, sallow or discolored the complexion. Freckles, pimpletches, liver spots, pimples, blackheads and other cutaneous blemishes, naturally vanish with the discarded skin.

To remove wrinkles, here is a recipe that cannot be too highly recommended: Powdered saxolite, 1 oz., dissolve in ½-pint witch hazel. Use as a wash lotion. It acts instantaneously and is wonderfully effective.

NEARLY DEAD MOTHER SAVES

Timely Advice of Mother Relieves Terrible Suffering of Daughter, and Possibly Prevents an Untimely End.

Ready, Ky.—In the following advices from this place, Mrs. Laura Bratcher says: "I was not able to do anything for nearly six months, and was down in bed for three months.

I cannot tell you how I suffered with my head, and with nervousness and womanly troubles.

Our family doctor told my husband he could not do me any good, and he had to give it up. We tried another doctor, but he did not help me.

At last, my mother advised me to take Cardui, the woman's tonic. I thought it was no use, for I was nearly dead, and nothing seemed to do me any good, but I used eleven bottles, and was then able to do all of my work and my own washing.

I think Cardui is the best medicine in the world. My weight has increased, and I look the picture of health.

I will always praise Cardui for what it has done for me."

Remember that Cardui is a mild, safe remedy, composed of valuable medicinal ingredients, which help to build up vitality, tone up the nerves and strengthen the entire womanly constitution.

In the past half century Cardui has relieved more than a million women. Why shouldn't it do the same for you? Try it. It may be just what you need.

N. B.—**Write to:** Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for **Special Instructions** on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper.

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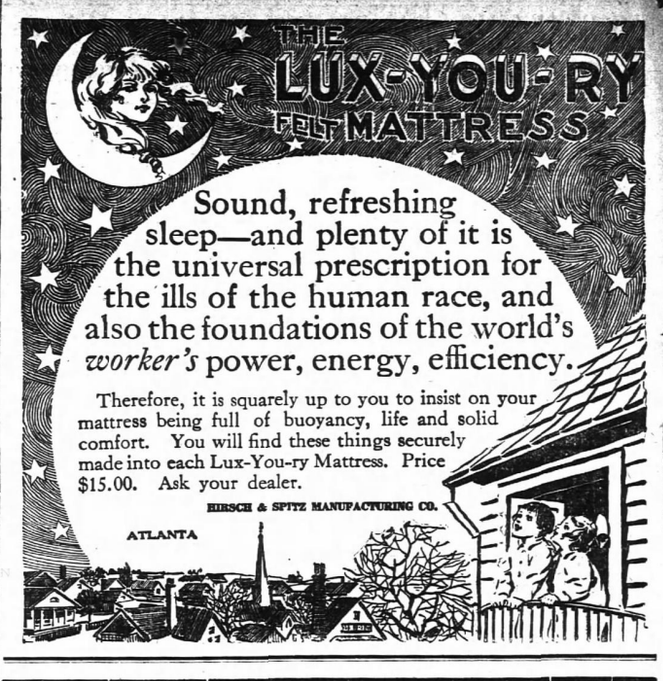

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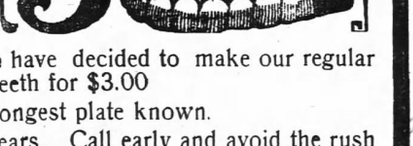

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when made of questionable depilatories may cause much suffering. The mere fact that such preparations are offered on this basis would of the makers should alone be sufficient warning to avoid their use.

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The Only Safe Hair Remover

leaves no clinging particle small as is the daily depilatory you can use without experimenting, because it is acknowledged the world over by eminent authorities as the one safe, perfected hair remover that instantly removes superfluous hair and retards and controls growths which have become coarse and heavy through the use of worthless depilatories.

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Avoid permanent disfigurement by refusing substitutes. If your dealer will not supply you, send $1.00 direct. Free information how to determine which depilatories are harmful and worthless sent in plain, sealed envelope.

New truths in next advt.

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A high, cool, healthful resort, in the heart of the Cumberland Mountains of East Tennessee, an unexcelled climate.

Modern hotel — one thousand acre park and grounds—eighteen hole golf course—saddle horses—fine five-piece orchestra for concerts and dancing and that most famous of all American Mineral Waters,

TATE SPRING NATURAL MINERAL WATER

always a help, nearly always a cure in indigestion, nervousness and all ailments attributable to improper functions of the bowels, liver and kidneys.

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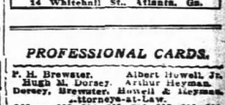

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NEED OF A CENTRAL MARKET IN ATLANTA

City Officials Should Awaken to Imperative Demands of Housewives for a Market House Like Other Cities.

Since the days when Marthasville was merged into and became Atlanta there has periodically been forced uopn the minds of her people the fact that her economic conditions were not keeping pace with her increasing population.

Foremost among the needs that, like Banquo's ghost, will not down, has risen with such periodical awakening the crying need for a central market. More than twenty-five years ago the city council became so alive to the imperative need of such protection as a market house afforded, that a number of Atlanta men were appointed market house commissioners, empowered to investigate conditions in other cities, and to look into the feasibility of establishing a central market in this city. Dr. Joseph Jacobs, Mr. A. McDade Wilson and the late Mr. John Silvey were of the commissioners appointed at that time.

Investigations were made, both at home and abroad, and recommendations made, but the city fathers were so cumbered with building new sewers, paving new streets, and erecting buildings to meet the rapid growth of the city, along with hundreds of other responsibilities, that this most important subject has been crowded out.

Through all these years of activity the heart of the housewife has longingly looked forward to the time when, to provide for her family, she could find clean, pure, wholesome food kept under proper sanitary conditions; no stale fish, stale fruit, stale vegetables, fitted only for trashcarts, allowed sold or used.

From the beginning of the Woman's Club movement, the club women have ever had in mind the fulfillment of this object, which should take no secondary place in our civic responsibilities. Through years of travel in home and foreign lands, never has the writer found a city with the size and intelligence of Atlanta without the protection offered which a properly supervised market gives when under the city's control. Purchase of supplies, instead of being a pleasure, under present conditions, is almost an insufferable burden, deputed to the servant in vanity the greater number of homes. All because, in order to get supplies, one has to wander from one shop to another, and accept whatever that particular section has to offer.

As wives, mothers, daughters, as club women, we appeal to our city government to make possible for our housewives to properly provide for the good health of our families, the good name of our city and the good example which we should be to posterity, in the conduct and management of the one spot, the home, in which every man, woman and child has a right to feel that he can find comfort of mind, body and soul, in knowing that nothing shall be allowed to enter which would jeopardize the well-being of its inmates.

MRS. A. McD. WILSON.

SUCCEEDED MRS. PARK.

MRS. ALICE E. CHAMBERS.

Who succeeded Mrs. Robert Emory Park and Miss Lula Washington as owner and principal of Washington seminary of these three, the Washington Seminary Alumnae association is a memorial. Mrs. Chandler gave many scholarships through Georgia organizations.

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WHAT MILLS ARE DOING FOR THEIR OPERATIVES

Extract From Report of G. Gunby Jordan Gives a Clear Insight Into Conditions.

Having heard of the splendid betterment work that the Bibb Manufacturing company (main office, Macon, Georgia), was doing for the operatives at its different plants, located in Columbus, Porterdale, East Macon, South Macon and Vineville, we have asked for and obtained a copy of the final report of the then president, Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, concerning this matter.

Mr. Jordan, having served the time that he had agreed to as president of the Bibb Manufacturing company, owing to numerous other engagements in Columbus, Georgia, declined reelection at the meeting this year, and Mr. E. T. Comer, the vice-president, is now the able president of that progressive institutions, and is carrying out the same line of betterment work which has been in force for several years.

As the actual report tells most accurately and vividly what one mill corporation is doing, we prefer to quote from that. It is as follows:

Betterment Work.

Even a careless observer is cognizant of the fact that the question of labor becomes each year more and more a matter of prime consideration to a manufacturing plant. The time has passed when ignorance on the part of the operatives was at a premium, and it is now a unanimously recognized proposition that educated help is the most economical and efficient.

The mills at Porterdale, Georgia, being located without the advantage of a municipality, in September, 1910, we began the erection of a new kindergarten building there, and completed it in December of that year. Its building is a model of its kind. It has attracted much attention, and is as beautiful as it is convenient and comfortable. We have an enrollment at this kindergarten of about 40 children. There is an average attendance of 35 at all times, and has been continuously since it was organized. It has done much towards satisfying the operatives, educating the children and redefining the pleasure and contentment of the parents.

Having incorporated our property in Columbus, Georgia, as a separate village, it was deemed but just and right that the children in Bibb City should have the advantages that they would have had, had they come into the corporate limits of Columbus.

So that under the authority of a letter which was written September 27, 1909, a kindergarten was put in operation there. The attendance has always been high, the enthusiasm great, and it has served its purposes admirably.

That the children beyond the kindergarten age in Bibb City might have the advantages that the Columbus schools offered, the mills at interest, located on the north Highlands, voluntarily assessed themselves (entering into an agreement to that effect), to extend the school term of the county school so as to make it conform with that of the City of Columbus. The school building was large enough and well equipped for the purposes intended. This original agreement among the mills was signed up on September 13, 1909, and has been continuously in effect since, giving the children in Bibb City the benefit of an academic education co-equal with the children living in Columbus, Georgia. The help thoroughly appreciated this, and the children are better educated and better satisfied.

A Settlement House.

In south Macon, where our Number 2 Mill is situated, we established (with the assistance of the City Mission board, of which Mrs. Hinton is the efficient head) a settlement house, we putting in the electric fixtures, cooking apparatus, pipe for gas, doing the papering and painting, and putting the building in such shape as to make it entirely convenient for the purposes intended.

They are teaching night school four nights a week there, with an enrollment of 56 and an average attendance of 45, mostly odd students. They also have a Small boys' club to meet on Saturday nights, and what is known as the Senior Boys' club meets on Friday night. The physical exercises in this building are conducted by the director of the city Young Men's Christian association. There is also a Girls' club which meets each Saturday night. During the week there are five cooking classes, consisting of nine in each class. There is a sewing class on Saturday afternoons. Sunday school each Sunday afternoon, and vesper services are held Sunday evening. There is a clinic three times a week, in which simple diseases of children are treated. A trained nurse visits the homes of these people to see that proper treatment is received. It is evident that our people are receiving much benefit from this institution, and it is being conducted in a highly satisfactory manner.

In east Macon a night school has been established under the direction of Dr. Bunting. This school is conducted in two rooms of our buildings. Lack of space has limited the success of this school to some extent, and it is believed that my successor will allow an increase of the space at this particular point—and, if necessary, even erect a new building.

Sanitary Work.

Wherever it was apparent that any local reason existed for sickness, we have tried persistently, as in the past, to correct it. If a marsh were adjacent to our own property, we obtained permission to fill it or drain it. We have screened our villages to prevent mosquitoes from attacking the operatives; placed garbage cans at convenient places among the houses; and instructed the general superintendent to see that proper employees had a systematic use of disinfectants around all the premises.

These regulations we have always persisted in, because it is a well-recognized fact now that very much of the sickness that humanity suffers, can be easily avoided by sanitary regulations, and care in preventing infection from insects, and contagions.

It is a great pleasure to add that the operatives at all the mills seem contented and happy. They have been fully employed, and there is a feeling of close friendship existing between the officials of the corporation and the help.

Legal Talent Here.

Mother—"I gave each of you boys an orange. Charles, you said you wouldn't eat yours till after dinner. And you, Jack, said the same. Have you deceived me?"

Charles—"No, mother, we didn't eat our oranges. I ate Jack's an' he ate mine."—Life.

Civics in Georgia

MRS. LOGAN R. PITTS.

By MRS. LOGAN R. PITTS, State Chairman.

The general civic intelligence which has come as a result of a well-directed agitation of questions concerning the betterment of living conditions is manufacturing itself in definite, positive results through the varied avenues of civic endeavor.

This educational campaign promoted by organizations and individuals, and actuated by a realizing appreciation of the vital needs of humanity, has brought about the enactment of laws necessary for continuous results.

In the shaping of such legislation and in its subsequent enforcement, the women composing the membership of the National Federation of Women's clubs have played a most noteworthy part.

A GREAT ADVANCE.

The last biennial period has witnessed a greater advance in civics than in any other department related to the general federation, and in our own state interest in this feature of work is universal. Clubs are especially active in solving the fundamental principles of health conservation.

Annual clean-up days are generally observed, drinking fountains have been installed in many localities, considerable publicity has been given to the dangers of the house fly and the mosquito and to methods for their extermination, and there is an increasing demand for properly screened markets.

In safeguarding the health of community life careful investigation should be regularly made, especially as regards sanitation and food stuffs, and should be conducted under the direct supervision of efficient experts.

The promotion and preservation of civic beauty are functions of this department that cannot be overestimated for their ethical value.

UPLIFT TO THE SOUL.

Within every normal human being is an anesthetic sense which rightly developed is an uplift to the soul and a safeguard against the sordid things of life. Let us continue our efforts for more beautiful, that we may enjoy their ennobling influence.

With tree-bordered roads, well-kept parks, clean streets and a transformation of unsightly back yards and vacant lots, civilization would take a giant stride to the goal of perfection and the earth would be a more desirable dwelling place.

It is hoped that these conditions may be brought to a glorious fruition.

I have touched upon only a few of the many activities engaged in by the club women of Georgia. They have wrought gloriously, but the work done, we hope only part forshadows that which is to come. All are busy with their own peculiar needs, forming a bee-hive industry in which each club is shaping its own particular cell, and, all together, are forming the symmetrical whole.

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New Developments
Offered for Sale
By Peters Land Company

PENN AVENUE---60-Foot Street

A beautiful new street, extending from Ponce de Leon Ave. northward to Piedmont Park, is now open to the public. The Peters Land Company has just put upon the market a limited number of beautiful lots on this cool, well wooded and most attractive street. There is no section in Atlanta more desirable for an up-to-date home. Water, gas and sewer connections have been made. Bithulithic pavement passed up from Ponce de Leon Avenue to Fifth Street.

A PARK DEVELOPMENT

A tract covering four (4) blocks, north of the Technological School's new athletic field, is now being developed into a beautiful park by The Peters Land Co. There are several desirable building lots on Williams and West Fifth streets, adjacent to the park, that are now being offered at reasonable prices and on liberal terms.

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THE UPLIFT IN ELEC

GEORGIA RAILWAY A
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OF course Electricity and Gas were unknown
work is from sun to sun, but Woman's wo
the direct agency of Electricity and Gas, Man is
hours, as a rule, while Woman finds not work
duties. ELECTRICITY and GAS have ELIMI

IN the whole realm of woman's work, from the earliest dawn of civilization to the present century, there has been no uplifting influence greater than that contributed by Electricity and Gas.

Electricity has literally eliminated Drudgery from the domestic life of the woman of today. A casual glance at the illustrations on this page will show some of the phases of this transformation from Drudgery to Domestic Science--all directly due to the wonderful uplift in Electricity. Where woman once wore her life out pedalling a sewing machine, she now merely presses a button and gives the **Labor** over to Electricity to perform. In the same manner she has risen from the old red-hot flat-iron, the back-breaking broom and the smoking oil-lamp by means of this modern blessing.

The **Time** thus saved enables womankind to devote herself to the cultivation of those higher aims which are making life everywhere better and brighter.

Again, every necessity of life costs more today than it did ten years ago--everything but Electricity and Gas. Electricity in this section not only costs less itself, but today we get practically twice as much light and other service for every unit of electrical energy as we got ten years ago.

The grocer and butcher do not help the housekeeper to buy labor-saving and waste-preventing kitchen utensils, but the electric company **Does Help Women Select the Most Satisfactory and Economical Lamps, Appliances, Motors and Wiring.**

The housekeeper pays the electric company for Electricity, but what she uses is **Light, Heat and Power,** and the electric company is doing everything it can to see that she gets the greatest value in light, heat and power from the Electricity she buys.

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE Y.W.C.A.

Education and Y. W. C. A.

WHAT ASSOCIATION IS REALLY DOING

"It Is an Agency Quietly Doing a Giant's Work for the Conservation of Young Womanhood."

By Mrs. Harry Dewar, Editor.

WHAT is a Young Women's Christian association?

Nothing could better answer our question than a recent editorial in a Philadelphia paper:

"The Young Women's Christian association is primarily a religious institution. Its foundation is the Rock of Ages. But its spiritual appeal is to those who serve, and it does not impose any religious test on those to be served. It promotes the zeal of its members through religious meetings. It cultivates the spiritual side of Bible classes. It is an agency quietly doing a giant's work for the conservation of young womanhood."

A Challenge to Service.

Is not this a challenge of Christ to service? A clarion call for deepened fellowship? How best to answer it?

Certainly, first, all co-operators in this work should definitely understand the wonderful mechanism of this most effective engine of women's activities.

Away back in the years, about 1850, began parlor meetings in quiet homes, for Bible study and prayer, developing later into local associations, increasing in number, size and scope. There are now nearly 900 of these local associations composed of 250,000 members, forming a great national body which meets biennially in convention to further its varied purposes.

There is also a central organization of all the Young Women's Christian associations in the United States, called the national board, the members of which are elected by the organization in each state.

Territorial Committees.

For speedier touch and most efficient help the national board has divided the whole country into "territorial committees," of which there are eleven in all, ours being the South Atlantic committee, and composed of the five states of North and South Carolina, Florida, Virginia and Georgia—the head office being in Charlotte, N. C.

Thus are evolved suggestions for local self-supporting boarding houses, employment bureaus, general educational classes that begin where school left off, cafeterias, gymnasia, Bible study, suggestions for happy wholesome social life. Besides these there are domestic science classes, summer camp, junior work, and a host of other possibilities for whoever may wish such classes established.

Y. W. C. A. does not reach limited groups of women—it is not concentrated, and fixed by purpose, hours or schedules as are the foregoing quartet of social effort. In it one does not work down to girls.

It is girls, 550,000 of them, and they need leaders! What of them?

In no place in the world are there proportionately more earnest, clever, able women, eager to identify themselves with the great spiritual awakening of the times than in Atlanta.

How can these valuable workers be made to see that there is no work demanding higher powers, keener sympathies or richer natures than is pleaded for by the ringing call "to arms" of the Y. W. C. A.?

So far a few have borne the burden of working with inadequate tools and a plentiful lack of co-operation, but verse these conditions and what happens?

There is work not only for trained secretaries but still more for the worth while leisure woman who will serve in a volunteer or advisory capacity, contributing from the rich experience of a woman of affairs, and often from the much deeper experience of wifehood and motherhood.

At the recent bi-ennial convention of the Y. W. C. A. of the United States held in Richmond, Va., one could fairly see the dynamic power of personality depersonalized, vivifying the gatherings. One moment it shone in the loyal devotion of women famous in the social and financial life of America, who were seen working with shining faces and ringing voices for the bringing in of Christ's social ideal to the cause of women and girls. Prominent among these was Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, our president's daughter. She is a high and able officer of the national board, devoting much of her time now (as before increased public duties in Washington came to her), to furthering the association work. She is an author of no mean ability and composed a series of petitions called "A Delegate's Prayers," for use each day during the convention. Owing to Miss Wilson's extreme modesty, it was not generally known that she was the author of these helpful prayers. She avoided all needless publicity, working enthusiastically and with great simplicity every day of convention week, especially for the greatest event of the week—the pageant.

Ideals of Association.

This was a dramatic presentation of the highest ideals of the association, teaching by poetry and song, color and rythm the innermost meaning of it all, under the name "The Ministering of the Gift." Some day we may have one like it in Atlanta.

Meantime, the women of the Atlanta Y. W. C. A. confess to dreaming dreams and seeing visions of their own. The work has led them, too, to a field of great opportunity, and thanks to those who have labored in the past, they now stand at the crossroad of endeavor. The "Association Spirit" speaks:

"Where cross the crowded ways of life, beyond
There lies the city—lies and calls
The thousand little voices of its toil,
The thousand lighter voices of its joy.
Come up the wind, and form its common tone—
The call, call, call, that urgent beats
At all the heart of youth back in the fields.
Till down they throng, to tread its crowded ways,
And they must find me there with open hand,
And open heart, and open door,
So that they may through all the myriad sounds,
Still hear Thy voice, O, Son of Man!"
—Alice G. Devar.

THE Y. W. C. A.

"The old gods came and went,
Hailed each by his own nations, until all
Had passed; yet with expectant faces still
The world was waiting, and mine own heart stirred
I knew not why, until afar I saw
Among the people one who long unknown
Had moved among them.

None named his name nor worshipped yet as when
The day-king tops the mountains here and there
A lonely pinnacle shines back at him
While all else is in shadow, so the souls
High on Life's skyline kindled one by one
When this King rose upon them.

We have had gods before but none
Like Thee—
We know Thee now; Thy name is Love,
O Brother Friend and God o'er all.
—WM. HENRY WOOD.

HOW ASSOCIATION MAKES APPEAL TO BUSINESS WOMEN

There is no subject that appeals to me quite so strongly as the Young Women's Christian association. I have been closely identified with the Atlanta association almost since its organization, and am, therefore, prepared to speak experimentally of the greatness of the work. It is broad in its scope, standing for the physical, social, intellectual and spiritual development of all young women. The "all" includes the leisure woman and the college woman, as well as the business woman. There should be a spirit of co-operation on the part of all members; if not, the association has failed in its purpose. While, of course, there are works of charity to be done by the Young Women's Christian association, the association itself is not a charitable institution. We are women united for the purpose of helping one another along the lines for which the Young Women's Christian association stands.

"Love is not getting but giving," and to any woman who is willing to give herself to the work of the Young Women's Christian association, I can safely guarantee that the profits on her investment will far exceed her expectations.

In soliciting membership I am often confronted with this question: "Well, what am I going to get out of it?"

My usual reply is: "The benefits you are to receive will depend on how much of yourself you expect to give."

The club work of the association particularly appeals to me. I am especially interested in the S. I. S. P. club, of which I am a member. This club was organized in 1904, and since its organization has had on its roll of membership some of the most representative young professional young women of the city. We have embodied in the name of our club the object of the Young Women's Christian association, viz.: the spiritual, intellectual, social and physical welfare of all young women.

Our time of meeting is Monday of each week. Schedule: Vespers, 6:15 p. m.; supper, 6:30; business or literary program, 7 to 7:45; gymnasium, 8 to 9.

There is a demand for an ideal association in Atlanta. Let's have it!

As stated, the work is a great one, and I appeal to the young women of the city to unite with us in building up an association of which we as members and the city as a whole will be proud. This can be done only through the realization on the part of each young woman of her personal responsibility in the development.

GENEVIEVE K. SANDERS.

BUILDING IS GIVEN NATIONAL Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Sheppard, Formerly Miss Helen Gould, Makes Present of Lot in New York.

A beautiful gift has been made within the last year to the girls and women of the United States in the building for the National Young Women's Christian association headquarters in New York City. Miss Helen Gould, now Mrs. Sheppard, gave to the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, a valuable lot on the corner of Lexington avenue and 22nd street, as a donation for the building. Mrs. Sheppard, who has been a member of the National Board for some years, made this gift because she realized the need of such a building for headquarters and the value of such a gift to the whole country. Several other women of wealth and of wide religious and philanthropic interests gave the money with which the building has been erected, agreeing with Mrs. Sheppard in her thought of this building. It was finished in October and stands now a beautiful twelve-story structure which is said by leading architects to be one of the most architecturally perfect buildings in New York City. It stands for permanency, simplicity and efficiency.

The Lexington avenue entrance admits to the offices, committee rooms, exhibition room, publication department, etc., of the National Board. On the eleventh floor of this side is a cafeteria, which is used by all of the secretaries and stenographers engaged in the building, a staff of about one hundred and fifty.

The Fifty-second street entrance admits to the National Training School, where young women are receiving special training for association secretaryships. The course in this school is said by noted philanthropic leaders throughout the country to be the best course of training in social service offered today. Young women from all over the United States not only are in training there but also from England, Canada, Scotland, Germany, India, and China. They are college graduates who have proved their fitness for social service by definite work or through success as teachers and high school principals, etc., since graduation. One young woman from Georgia has been in training there this year and several more will enter soon.

It means everything to the women of the country today that strong leaders like Miss Grace H. Dodge, president of the National Board, and Mrs. Sheppard, and other co-workers should have evidenced their faith in the social work by such a generous gift.

Y. W. C. A. BOARDING HOME FOR GIRLS

Opened in November, 1907, It Is Now One of Important Features of Work in Atlanta.

The Y. W. C. A. home for business girls, one of the most important features of the work, was opened November 15, 1907, at 19 West Baker street, Atlanta, though not ready for occupancy until several days later.

That very night two young business women came to the home, seeking cars and protection. Everything was in a chaotic condition, but they were willing to put up with all inconveniences, so they were admitted, and there they remained until they left the city. The association will always feel grateful and deeply indebted to the board of managers of the Woman's Co-operative home, which was just closing, who made it possible for the home to be opened at this time, by giving to them iron beds, mattings, dressers, washstands, etc.

In May, 1909, we bought the house we now occupy, No. 19 Baker street, making a payment of $1,400. As the notes have fallen due they have been met from the campaign fund. We paid for the property $12,500, making the last payment in November, 1912.

Thousands of working girls are rushing into Atlanta. Where will they find homes? Fabulous stories have reached our sisters in the outlying districts of the easy jobs and good wages awaiting them in our big city. They are strangers within our gates, homeless and friendless.

For instance, a young mountain girl came to Atlanta not many weeks ago, and fortunately fell into the hands of a good man, who sent her to the rooms of the association. Filled with a longing for something higher, better and broader than she had in her little cabin home, her one thought was the city. A timid, unsophisticated girl stood before our secretary, her earthly all tied up in a little bundle, and 40 cents in her pocket. When asked what she could do, she replied, "Nothing."

She was kept in the home until we could place her, and she is now making good in a Christian home in our city. Suppose she had not been sent to the association rooms? Suppose we had had no home to shelter and care for her? What then? In a Christian community, Christian home life should be available to all of the girls we can reach living away from home.

The policy of the home is the very best of everything at as little remuneration as possible. The highest price paid per month is $15 which includes three meals a day, hot baths, heated rooms, lights, etc., and, best of all, a Christian caretaker. A serious problem confronts us. The crowded condition of the home—four girls in most of the rooms. Often the girls are taken care of for much less, and sometimes for no compensation whatever until positions can be found for them. This home has sheltered and cared for hundreds of girls.

What might we not do if we had a large up-to-date building with could shelter hundreds more?

Another hope of the association is to open other homes in different sections of the city.

We ask all good women to have a prayerful care and a kindly thought for the girls, and give their hearty co-operation in providing a safe and wholesome refuge for those who are attracted toward the large cities.

MRS. J. P. AVERILL,
Chairman of Y. W. C. A. Boarding Home Committee.

Y. W. C. A. VACATION CAMP FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Many young women in Georgia may be interested to know that there is a vacation camp in the North Carolina mountains to which it is possible for girls to go who want a good wholesome vacation at small cost.

This camp has been made possible through the generosity of a North Carolina woman who has loaned her property to the South Atlantic Field Committee of the Young Women's Christian associations. This committee has charge of the camp, which is open from the middle of June until the last of September, and to which young women can go for a two weeks' vacation at a rate of $3.50 per week, plus the registration fee of 50 cents.

The camp is in the woods near Tryon, North Carolina. There is chance for swimming, horseback riding, tramping, rest and general good times.

Further information concerning it can be secured by writing to the South Atlantic Field Committee of the Young Women's Christain Association, 213 Commercial Bank building, Charlotta, N. C.

Y. W. C. A. PROTECTIVE WORK FOR PANAMA EXPOSITION GIRLS

Already careful plans are being made and executed for the protection of young women traveling to the Pacific coast at the time of the Panama exposition, and for service to those young women on the Exposition grounds. An estimate is made, based upon careful study of previous expositions, that over two hundred thousand of unattached girls and women will probably attend that exposition, and the heavy toll paid both in Chicago and St. Louis has led the exposition leaders and the federal council of the churches to seek for methods by which any such things may be guarded against on the coast.

The work has been given to the National Board of the Young Women's Christain Association, which has sent a special secretary to California, has plans for a large building to be erected on the grounds, and for guides about the grounds, and for special Travelers' Aid service. The building will be a center for recreation and art and arts and crafts for the girl who has completed her school course, but who still seeks opportunity for mental wroth.

More and more we are realizing today that efficiency and happiness depend in great measure on bodily health and vigor. The physical departments of the Young Woman's Christian association are doing a splendid service in giving to women the opportunity to attain strength and poise. In practically every large city in this country there are well equipped gymnasiums under the direction of trained teachers.

The need for physicial training is shown in the eagerness with which it is received. In Atlanta, even with unattractive quarters, there were one hundred and eighty members in the gymnasium during the past year with classes in the morning, at the noon hour, and in the afternoon and in the evening. When the time came to close the gymnasium for the summer there came eager requests for "just one more week" of work.

Atlanta will, surely, never be content until this line, as in many others, she has reached the full measure of opportunity in this limitless field of social usefulness.

Diogenes, at length convinced of the uselessness of his lantern went on his search without it. He returned triumphant.

"Eureka!" he shouted. "I have found honest men by the score!"

"How?" questioned his cynic companions.

"By direct inquiry,' answered the great philosopher.

By Sara Converse.

The Y. W. C. A. is in no sense a charity carried on by specially favored women for those less fortunate. On the contrary, it is a banding together of all women from all stations of life for mutual help and uplift. To this work the woman of wealth brings leisure and her special advantages; to it the business woman brings her knowledge of business methods; to the task the college woman brings her trained mind and her vision of the need for the work. By association and co-operation all classes of women learn to know and appreciate each other, thus escaping the provincialism which comes from isolation either of class or community.

The scope of the work is perhaps best indicated by the activities of one of the departments—the educational.

Provision is made for the child-worker who has not even completed the grammar school and for the unskilled worker who wants to move up into the class of the skilled business woman. To train women in the work that is peculiarly theirs, there are classes in cooking, sewing and millinery conducted by trained teachers. There is also instruction in English and history, in modern languages, in art and arts and crafts, for the girl

PRAYER FOR THE Y. W. C. A.

"O living Lord, able and willing to help, we thank Thee that in all our perplexities Thou art with us to lead us through them. We cannot see the way, but we trust Thee. So often Thou leadest us in ways that seem strange to us, guiding us a long way around when to us the direct way had seemed the more beautiful and even the more serviceable for Thee, again bidding us climb straight forward toward impassable seeming rocks when a fairer way led gently at their foot. 'Yet always, knowing our weakness, Thou leadest us in Thine own time to a high place whence looking backward we may see our road and cry with thankful hearts, 'Hitherto hast Thou helped us, O God!' Dear Lord, in the work we are doing in Thy name we grow discouraged; the raising of money, the winning of girls, the entering into new places, the breaking down of prejudice, the holding fast to Thy name as our basis of inspiration, all tax our utmost strength—and we would have it so, for only thus may we attain the fulness of Thy presence. But let us see Thy face with increasing clearness. Withdraw not Thyself from us, but lead us, guide us, cheer us, O Thou who livest and lovest us. Amen."
—By JESSIE WOODROW WILSON.

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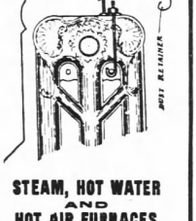

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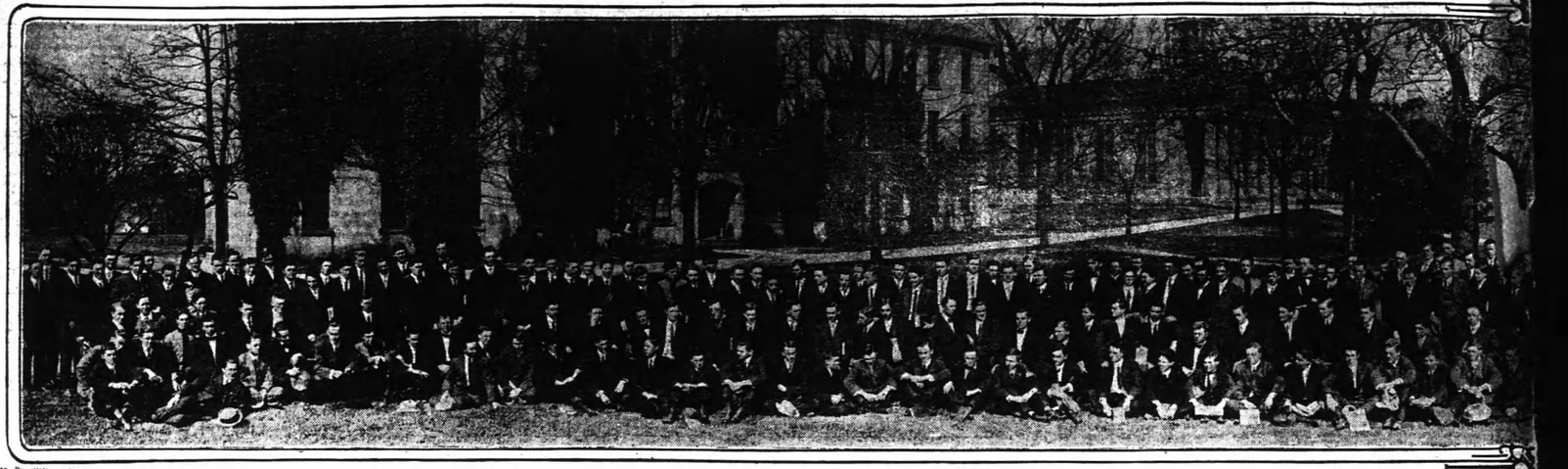


Photo By Clifton, Athens.

Striking photograph taken at the University of Georgia, Athens. Stretched across the front of the picture is shown a portion of the student body—considerably less than one-half—while back of them is se of the first dormitories of the university, now over 100 years old. Next to that, with the columns in front, is seen the century-old chapel. Beyond that, the Demonsthenian hall and old Franklin college are barely v ed by Alexander Stephens, when a student at the university.

Through the efforts of its founder, **Abram** Baldwin, the University of **Georgia was** chartered in January, 1785, **though** an act giving 40,000 acres of **land for the** support of a state institution **was passed** in February, 1784. **It was thus** the first chartered state **university** in America. In the words **of its charter** its high purpose is thus **defined:**

"It should therefore be among the first objects of those who wish well to the national prosperity to encourage and support the principles of religion and morality, and early to place the youth under the forming hand of society, that by instruction they may be moulded to the love of virtue and good order."

The plea that state education can concern itself with intellectual training was not believed by the fathers and does not hold good now.

By the gradual addition of many different schools and departments, the university has been able to incorporate, with the liberal training of Franklin college, that scientific and technical education necessary to supplement it, and it is now, so far as the trustees have been able to carry out their plans, "a place where students can be trained for any kind and every respectable path of life, and where, at the same time, the interests of higher education and science are cared for." Thus the "foundation of the fathers," a simple college with a close curriculum, has grown to a complex university, planned upon a broad and philosophic system, where literature and science are taught, and liberal and technical education supplied.

The history of its students is largely the history of the state. As President Taft said of it:

"There is gathered about this institution a wealth of memory that in itself, with the ideals formed here, is ever to maintain, as it always has maintained, the civilization of the imperial state of Georgia."

The christian ministry has been strengthened by the useful careers of one hundred and ninety of the university's sons. Ninety-four officers of the United States army, and one and five hundred and three officers in the confederate army, besides thousands of privates have defended their country in times of need. Over a hundred have occupied the bench in this and other states, and one now holds a seat on the supreme court of the United States. Six alumni have served in the United States senate and about fifty in the national house of representatives. Ten have served as governor of the state and over four hundred in our general assembly.

In statesmanship the university men are the most illustrious in Georgia history.

Graduates of the university fill chairs in colleges and universities all over the south as well as institutions of the north, while scores are found among superintendents of city and county systems and in the teaching force of high schools.

Eight hundred doctors, over a thousand farmers, more than two hundred engineers, and hundreds of others in finance, manufacturing and journalism have helped build the state.

No man can study the list of the university alumni without being profoundly impressed with the manner of men that have gone out from his halls.

It is a high privilege for a Georgia boy to be graduated from this, the most venerable of the state universities, and enroll his name among the illustrious alumni—men who have made glorious Georgia and the south.

In recent years the teaching staff has been more than trebled in numerical strength, and the material equipment has been enlarged in an even greater proportion. In spite of the institution of entrance requirements equivalent to those of the best colleges and universities in the north and west, the attendance has steadily increased.

During the last ten years the university has made remarkable progress. The attendance on the long courses has increased 120 per cent, and if the short course students be added, the increase is 285 per cent. The institution is now giving annually instruction at Athens to over 1,200 students.

In this same decade twelve new brick buildings have been erected, increasing over 200 per cent the physical equipment. The campus has been enlarged to twenty-four times its size ten years ago, so as to make room for the agricultural college and the increased demands of a growing state.

During this same decade over $250,000 have been given to the university by friends, and the state has contributed as much more for the development of the agricultural department, while an increased maintenance fund for the others departments of the university has been made.

While the university is still inadequately equipped for the training of the youth of a state with more than two and a half million people, yet it offers the youth of today the best advantages in all its history. With additional appropriations from time to time by the state and gifts by friends of education, the university will be made to serve the people to a still greater extent.

Expenses at the university are very low. A room in one of the college dormitory costs $2.50 a month; board in the college dining hall costs $10 a month; fees for the year amount to from ten to twenty dollars. For about $170 a student can get board, fuel, lights, room, fees, laundry and books; in private homes the cost will be increased to two or three hundred dollars. The rich can get nothing better; the poor can secure the best.

Military training is required of lower classmen. Three drills a week are given. The institution is not under military discipline, but the students while under military duty are required to perform these in a strictly military way.

In all branches of athletics, including football, baseball, track, basketball, tennis, the university of Georgia ranks among the first in the south. A new $100,000 gymnasium and Y. M. C. A. hall, though not completed, is now open to the students, with systematic training and regular physical examination.

The Graduate School.

The great men of the olden time who founded and fostered the University of Georgia did not consider the baccalaureate degree the necessary termination of a university education, and in 1803 provided for resident graduate students. But apparently it was not until 1868 that a course of study was laid down which candidates for the master's degree were to pursue. Various improvements in the regulations have been made from time to time, and now a candidate for a post-graduate degree must pursue three graduate courses, one of which is called a major course, and occupies half of the time of the candidate studying in residence here for one year, the rest of his time being divided equally between two minor courses. Such courses are offered in Greek, Latin, German, French, English, History, Economics, Philosophy, the Principles of Education, Mathematics, the various Biological Sciences, and such applied sciences as Civil Engineering, Agronomy, Cotton Industry, Agricultural Chemistry, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine.

To gain admittance to these courses one must be a graduate of a college of reputable standing.

The degrees offered are master of arts, master of science, civil engineer and master of science in agriculture. The graduate school issues a bulletin in which the details of the courses of study, of the requirements for degrees, and of the very moderate necessary expenses are given more fully than can be set forth in this brief sketch.

It is of particular interest to the leaders in this state that the board of trustees of the University in 1911 authorized the directors of the summer school under the guidance and supervision of the university faculty to offer graduate work in the summer school, and thus afforded for the first time to women opportunity for advanced study in the university, with all its treasures of inspiring teachers, libraries and laboratories. The program of study for a degree is the same as for the regular session, one major and two minor courses, and a thesis is also required. The candidate for a degree studies here under the professors of the university for at least three summers and a large part of the time of the year following each summer must be devoted to the pursuit of the courses under the guidance of the professors.

In the year 1912-1913 thirty-one students have been pursuing graduate work at the university, coming from the University of Georgia, Emory college, Mercer university, Cornell, Purdue, Clemson, the University of North Carolina, North Georgia Agricultural college and others. Six women were members of the graduate class during the summer of 1912, and at least one of these, admitted in 1911, is expected to receive the degree of master of arts at the university commencement of 1914.

A special feature of the recently issued bulletin of the graduate school is the publication of a full analysis (covering seven pages), of the course in the "History of the South," to be offered during the coming session of the summer school.

Scene on the Campus.

The state of Georgia extends the privileges of the university to all persons who are qualified for admission. Thus the university does not receive appropriations, but is itself the patron of those who seek its privileges and honors. It is maintained at public expense for the public good. It cannot, however, be the patron of inefficiency, idleness, or dissipation. Its classes have no room except for the earnest student who pursue the studies of their choice and are willing to be governed in their conduct by the rules of propriety. Every student owes to the public a full equivalent of expenditures in his behalf, both while in the institution and afterwards.

"The University's School of Civil Engineering and Good Roads Extension Department."

When old Franklin college changed its name to University of Georgia upon the advent of the land scrip fund, the school of civil engineering became an integral part of the institution. Dr. L. H. Charbonnier, so long a distinguished member of the university, assumed the direction of this school. Upon his transfer to the chair of physics his successor was David C. Barrow, now the able and beloved chancellor of the university. A school founded by such men and developed by them for the first fifteen years of its life necessarily can claim sound educational bases and high ideals of service and efficiency.

The ideals of the degree courses offered are:

1. A real mastery of fundamental principles.
2. Adequate power of self-expression.
3. A sufficient skill in detailed field, laboratory and drafting methods to open the door of ready employment.

Hence, the four years' course calls for proficiency in the following:

English, history, one modern language, French, German, or Spanish, the various branches of pure mathematics, physics, chemistry, electrical engineering, courses running through four years in drafting and design, and fifteen hours per week in civil engineering subjects running through three years.

Field and laboratory work in abundance, and an annual survey of one week are features of the course. The school has won direct consideration from companies employing engineers, from the various engineer corps of the United States government, and its graduates include many prominent names in the engineering profession and in the membership of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The most recent advance of the school has been the establishment of the good roads extension department with a special officer to give his assistance and advice to the counties of Georgia. The demand for this assistance has steadily grown and the statistics of two years' effort show more than fifty counties visited, several thousands miles of road inspected, nearly 1,000 samples of road building material examined in the laboratory for various counties, and more than fifty miles of roads actually surveyed by the officers of the department in matters of bridge design, plans for structures aggregating $40,000 in value have been furnished upon request during the past year. An immense field for helpful service is thus open, and by adequate support in men and means much more of the university's ideal of service to the whole state can be efficiently realized through the good roads department.

The Peabody School of Education.

The Peabody School of Education is a state normal college in the university. Its courses cover the history, philosophy, science and art of education, including school organization, administration, supervision, management and teaching. It makes special features of high school pedagogy, rural education, and school supervision. It is the special aim of the school to fit for the preparation of men for the profession of education. Here their course in history, mathematics, agriculture, etc., is taken in the regular departments of the university, and their special studies in education taken in the school of education, all leading to one of the general university degrees, bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, B. S. in agriculture, or B. S. in education. Master of arts courses are also offered for graduates of approved colleges.

George Peabody hall contained psychological and pedagogical and domestic science laboratories, probably the best in the south. Dr. L. R. Geissler, special professor of experimental psychology and education has been added to the faculty. Ten rooms have been planned and equipped for his laboratories and classes.

Rooms are provided for secondary education. The courses treating the development of the high school, high school organization, course of study, and methods are given by Professor J. S. Stewart.

The fields of the philosophy and history of education and school administration are retained by the dean, T. J. Woofter, who deserves credit for the development of the school. Dr. Odum will assume duties in this school next September. He is a man of advanced preparation and experience in both agriculture and education.

This Peabody School of Education then is our normal college for men; it is a department of the university for the study of education as a social factor of democracy; it is to be helpful to women through the summer school and extension work; it is to supplement and not displace the state normals, in no wise to supplant them; it is needed to fill a gap in our preparation of teachers. The co-operation of all friends of education must be given to this as a necessary institution for the welfare of the state.

The Summer School.

The Georgia Summer school, teachers of the University of Georgia and State Normal school, will be held June 30 to August 2, 1913.

There will be selected college courses, professional courses in psychology, history of education, school management, methods, high school administration and organization, school supervision.

Special courses in domestic science, handicrafts, basketry, drawing, penmanship, physical culture, expression, public school music, nature study, agriculture.

Courses to meet the needs of kindergarten, primary and grammar grade teachers. High school courses in all the high school subjects.

A systematic normal course including home study and three summer sessions leading to a teacher's diploma. The holder of this diploma will be eligible for a professional state license.

Similar courses for graduates leading to a degree of master of arts.

Delightful series of Chautauqua lectures and entertainments at night.

Special review courses in common and high school branches, the Georgia manual of methods and in the state readings course for those who wish to take the state teacher's examination, which will be held at the close of the summer school. A separate coaching school for college preparatory students. Combine study, recreation and a summer outing at the Georgia summer school. Free gymnasium and swimming pool.

This summer school is maintained by the state to aid Georgia teachers. Nowhere else can so many acquaintances with Georgia teachers be made, combined with such advantages for training.

Board and lodging, $23.50 for five week. Registration fee, $5.00. Railroads rates one and one-half fare.

Georgia State College of Agriculture.

A new day in agriculture is dawning in Georgia. Farm activities are being redirected in an effort to establish a more independent system than appertains to cotton-raising alone. With the new day has come a thirst for information and education. To the State College of Agriculture the farmers are looking for help, and commensurate to the means at its disposal the college is responding.

Educated, trained, enthusiastic rural leaders are being given to Georgia by the college, a contribution of vast leavening power.

For the farmer who cannot go to college, an agricultural extension service carries the information that he needs in a score of ways. Through farmers' institutes, corn clubs, girls' clubs, farm demonstration agents, newspapers, bulletins, personal letters and co-operation in several other ways, the doctrine of the agricultural regeneration of Georgia is being proclaimed.

The college offers to the farm boy culture, a vision of agricultural possibilities and practical methods for making a success on the farm. It opens a door through which a new generation of youth can pass and restore to the rural south its old-time glory of intelligence, culture and progress.

To every young man who wants to have a part in the reconstruction and betterment of agriculture in Georgia, the college of agriculture swings wide its doors with a welcome.

The Pharmacy Department.

It is the purpose of the university to make the department of pharmacy measure up to the high standards maintained by it in the other departments and to meet the needs of the profession of pharmacy in Georgia. We are encouraged to believe that we are succeeding when we review the records made by our graduates—all have passed the state board of examiners (many with the highest grades), and all are now proprietors, managers or prescriptionists in some of our best pharmacies. It is the further desire to give students an opportunity to obtain a broad training in the fundamental principles governing the practice of pharmacy.

Our students share in all university activities, literary societies, athletics, public speaking, etc.

Law Department University of Georgia

Fifty-three years have come and gone since the first graduate of the law department received his diploma. One class graduate and the doors of the university were closed, on account of the war between the states. With the reopening of the university the law department resumed its courses and from that day without interruption has presented her graduates annually and sent her sons into this and other states to take and hold for themselves and for the university positions of influence and usefulness.

Along with the other departments of the university the law department for some years has been enjoying a season of prosperity. This year the attendance surpassed any in her history. The absolute necessity for greater space and better equipment is emphasized, as never before. The lecture rooms do not accommodate the classes. There is not space in the library for one-tenth of the students.

Now it is the hope of the friends of the department that suitable provision will be made for conducting the work. The school is calling upon her friends and graduates in every county in the state to rally to her assistance. The legislature will be asked to appropriate $50,000 to build a law building for the department. The state has outgrown the narrow prejudice forbidding the expenditure of money for professional education. The fact is being keenly recognized that a law school is not altogether for the education of lawyers. Every man is the better man if he has some knowledge of law. No matter what business, trade or profession he may follow, he will be more competent and better equipped, if he has taken a law course. Whether he follows any business, trade or profession at all, a knowledge of the law is essential to an intelligent discharge of his duties as a citizen and to the successful management of his affairs. The prospects seem bright for the recognition by the state of the usefulness of the law department. Unless supported now, the competition with better equipped schools must have a telling effect. Properly supported now, it is safe to predict that Georgia will have the leading law school south of the Potomac.

School of Commerce.

The school of commerce is the most recent addition to the group of schools and colleges composing the university. The establishment has been due chiefly to Le Conte Stevens, dean of the law school and to the activity of the many live business men who have appreciated the necessity of the education it is to afford. On the other hand, the very beneficial and, in some respects, wonderful achievements of the college of agriculture, engineering has been the strongest argument for similar activities in the field of business.

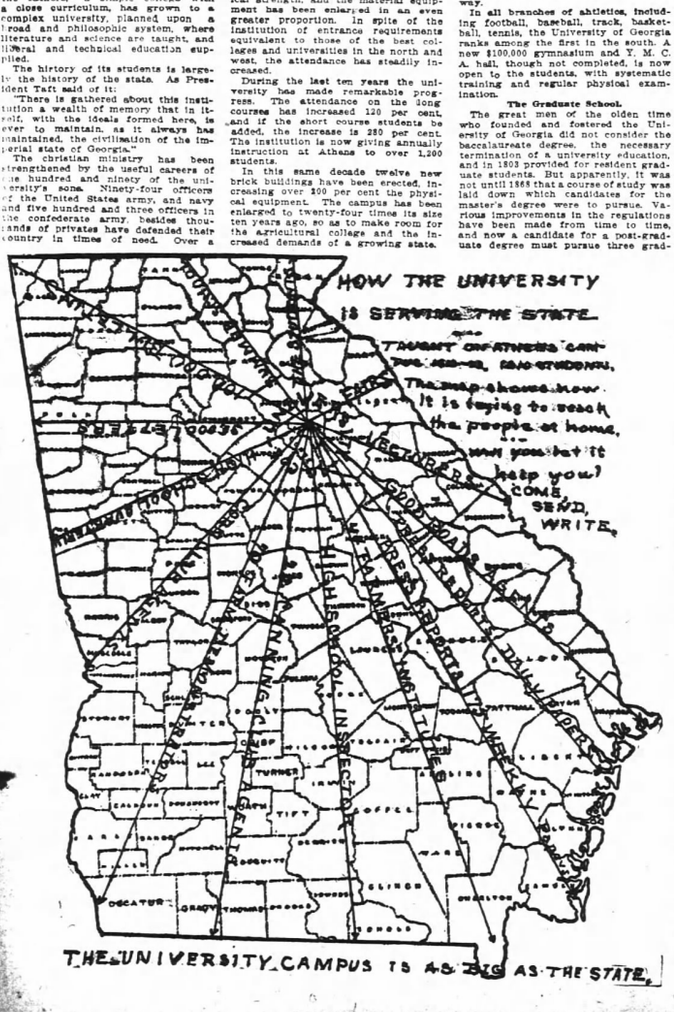
Purpose.—The school of commerce proposes to carry on the same sort of work as these other schools and by similar methods. What the college of agriculture is doing for the farming population, this school proposes to do for the industrial and trading population.

Practical instruction will be offered to prepare men for the professions of accounting, banking, brokerage, foreign trade, domestic trade, insurance, transportation and secretarial work. As resources permit, the professions of journalism, commercial teaching, philanthropic and charitable work, and public service will be added.

The course of instruction.—The following courses will be offered during the scoming school year: Accounting and auditing, commercial organization and management, industrial organization and management, commercial law, money, banking, credit, finance, prices, corporation finance, transportation, public service companies, industrial combinations, public finance, labor problems, insurance, agricultural economics, economic history, trade and resources, business economics and the economic function of government.

In addition to these courses for the regularly registered students of the school, special short courses will be offered to those that have less time to devote to this work. It is intended to extend the school as rapidly as possible by lectures and by assistance to debates, to clubs, chambers of commerce and other associations.

Methods and Equipment.—Instruction is given by lectures and recitations, and by laboratory practice. Prominent business men give technical addresses to the classes to supplement the regular class work. The laboratory will be provided with actual accounts collected from various concerns throughout the country. Samples of commercial products are being collected for illustrative purposes. Lantern slides are to be used to portray such things as we cannot have at hand. Files of letters, business appliances and office equipment are to be used in connection with the class work.



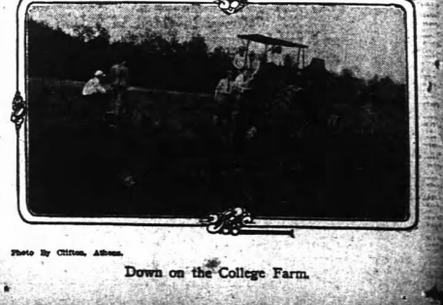


Photo By Clifton, Athens.

Down on the College Farm.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL SHOULD HAVE BETTER SUPPORT FROM STATE

Has Many Splendid Features, But Is Handicapped Financially.

The State Normal school was created on paper by act of the legislature on October 21, 1891. Its first session was held during the summer of 1892. That session was nothing more than a six weeks' summer school, somewhat after the order of the summer school conducted now at the University of Georgia, except on a very much smaller scale. It continued in this form until 1895, and was supported by private contribution and by the city of Athens and Clarke county. In 1895 the form of the school was changed and it became a state institution with an annual appropriation of $10,000, and it has remained a state institution ever since.

While the school was in the form of a summer school, its president was Hon. Lawton B. Evans, for so long a time the distinguished superintendent of the schools of Augusta and Richmond county. When, however, it was placed upon the charge of the state in 1895, Mr. Evans, for lack of time, had to retire and give place to someone who could devote all his energies to its upbuilding.

It was then that Captain S. D. Bradwell became president and remained so until 1900. Captain Bradwell's administration was marked by a rapid increase in the number of students. This, however, was the school's starvation period. Since only $10,000 was appropriated, it required devotion and self-sacrifices of an almost pathetic nature to keep the school on its feet. But these sacrifices were cheerfully made by faculty and students, and while they established the spirit of the school, they attracted the attention of the state and fixed the future of the institution.

Branson Elected President.

In 1900 Mr. E. C. Branson, who had previously been a member of the faculty, was elected to the presidency, where he remained until 1912. Mr Branson's incumbency of the office is marked as a period of constructiveness. The two or three buildings that existed when he came into office have been increased to ten and the 178 students who attended in 1895 have grown to quite 800 annually. Not only is this true, but the 800 do not indicate, by any means, what the school would enroll if it only had the facilities for accommodating more.

The present session began on the first of September, 1912. During the first week, every available space for students was taken up and there were on file 126 applications for admission which could not be accepted because there was not room. All told, 10,350 students have been matriculates here and our graduates number nearly 700. Of the matriculates, it is calculated that more than 90 per cent have gone into the common schools of the state as teachers for a greater or less time, most of them being permanent teachers.

The State Normal is preeminently a teacher's school. It is constantly studying the educational conditions of the state, particularly the rural conditions, and is trying to localize all of its efforts in the most efficient way to fit its students with the most accurate and attainable care for the specific work they may have to do. For a long time this was the only institution in the state that had for its sole purpose the making of teachers.

Many Distinctive Features.

The school had many distinctive features—features that distinguish it not only from the conventional college, but from other normal schools as well. We have here on our grounds, not merely a model country school, but an actual country school, taught by a teacher who has had no service anywhere except in the country, and we are trying to work out through this an ideal school, if possible, after which all other country schools will be patterned.

Then, too, there is here the department of rural economics, now conducted by Mr. E. C. Branson, formerly president of the school, who is doing a wonderful work in the study of the social, economic, religious and educational conditions of the state and is helping to train our students to investigate and interpret those conditions for themselves so that when they go from us, they may at once set about finding their problems, measuring the difficulties, and preparing themselves accurately for the work they shall have to do.

Greatly Handicapped.

The State Normal school is greatly handicapped by lack of dormitory and class room. We have now a faculty numbering 48—teachers and officers. Scarcely any of these teachers have class rooms that may be considered altogether their own. All of these rooms are used for a dual, and at times, a triple, purpose. Then, too, our dormitories are crowded to their utmost capacity always, and we have to turn away an increasing number of applicants each year. The state could not do the common schools a greater service than by supplying the needs of this institution in a very liberal way, for its students go back to the people and hand on to the children of the state that which they have acquired here in a way that the graduates of no other institution do.

In all the years of the existence of this institution, the state has given for building purposes only $46,000, but the plant, one of its most beautiful properties, is worth anywhere from $250,000 to $300,000. Mr. James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe county, gave the building for class rooms and executive purposes. Hon. George Foster Peabody, of New York city, provided the Muscogee Elementary school building. The daughters of the Confederacy gave the Winnie Davis Memorial hall, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed the Carnegie library building. On the whole, by far the greater part of the property here was contributed by generous donors to the state. In view of this fact, it is scarcely credited that the state will realize the tremendous work that is being done here and that it will see the importance of helping it along by doing liberally its part toward the institution that has received so little and given so much.

JERE M. POUND,
President.

LUCIA AMES MEAD.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs now asks its 900,000 members to study systematically the peace movement as the late lamented Mrs. H. C. White had previously done in her noble work for peace among Georgia clubs. These 900,000, if they will, can do their great opportunity may make themselves not only a power in the nation, but in the world. The war-burdened, panic-stricken nations look to us for leadership. If the safest nation in the world that was never yet attacked, that began its three foreign wars itself and has kept the peace with every naval power for practically a century, cannot begin reduction of armaments, no one can. If it is not begin soon, Asia will arm and all civilization totter.

It is time that women who have leisure to study should demand that men in church and grange and union shall join with them in considering such facts as there: Our government spends $12 out of $13 in saying for past and future war, leaving one in three for all constructive purposes; the income of our national children's bureau is less than the annual repairs on two torpedo boat destroyers; the dangerous militia pay bill to be offered congress next winter aims at a huge, expensive reserve force which is not needed; the rich navy league and the new army league are driving us under the plea of "patriotism" and "adequate defense," to a mad reversal of our true American policy.

Let Christian womanhood awake to America's tremendous but fleeting opportunity. le we are silent, the time may pass when we can save civilization from falling prostrate under the weight of its war burdens.

LUCIA AMES MEAD.

JEWISH PHILANTHROPY IN ATLANTA IS MARKED BY WONDERFUL RESULTS

Hebrew Orphans' Home and Various Other Institutions Supported.

The Hebrew Orphan home, founded by the B'nai B'rith society in 1889, has been the haven of orphan Jewish children from Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Children of from 3 to 11 years of age are taken into the home, where they become self-suporting through the educational facilities of the city and of the home. Though reared on charity, the spirit fostered among the inmates is so far from letting them feel that chance has put them in the position of accepting charity, that, of the 250 boys and girls leaving, not one has ever been an object of charity in any way.

Practically de-institutionalized under the efficient and psychological leadership of Mr. Sonn, it has become in the twenty-four years of activity, a home in spirit as well as in name. The hope for reward is the disciplinary feature rather than the fear of punishment—each child receiving on Saturday morning 10 cents for good conduct. During the week for disobedience, lack of diligence, or other bad conduct the amount is forfeited by degrees; thus is the punishment created by the reward. Corporal punishment has been practically eliminated in the last eighteen months only one boy, one time, in extremity, has caused this method to be called forth.

Not being subject to patronage, nor indignity because of the misfortune which has underminded their earning ability, the surviving parent or other relatives of the children are on the friendliest basis with the officials, and are always shown the greatest consideration.

In addition to public school work, the girls have domestic science training in the home, and the boys learn to be generally useful. The baseball team is their pride at present, and next week they will be pitted against the Baptist Orphan home boys, at Decatur.

A lovely home and recreation hall furnishes at all times a place of amusement. Once a month, usually, a mother from some Jewish home in the city, whose child celebrates a birthday that month, goes to the home with her child, and with presents for the children there who have had birthdays in the month, and sending ice cream and cake, the child has a happy afternoon with his less fortunate brothers and sisters.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding will be marked next March by great festivities. It will indeed be a gala occasion, as there has been much in the workings of the home to cause pride to both the officials and the contributors.

THE FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

The Federation of Jewish Charities includes the Jewish Alliance, the Montefiore Relief association and the Morris Hirsh Free Clinic, all having their offices in the Alliance building. This building is very comprehensive in plan, virtually a social center, the Schoen free kindergarten having its model rooms there, school rooms, meeting rooms, big reading rooms, library, all downstairs, and upstairs a beautiful lecture or dance hall, with a stage and a moving picture machine, which operates once a week, showing mostly educational films. Upstairs, too, is found the Girls' club room, furnished and fitted up by themselves. They are all working women of some character, earning any where from $6 a week to $150 a month, which makes an unusually beautiful spirit of democracy. The Alliance has a splendid Yiddish library, the finest in the south, I am told; also a loan library from the Carnegie library and other English volumes of their own. Clubs and classes of all kinds are held from morning until night, with entertainments, lectures, concerts from outside people continually—Yiddish, Hebrew, English, dancing (barring the turkey trot and kind, Sunday school work, sewing and dramatic work are taught, and are all entered into with equal fervor. On recreation night the crowd always comes up to three hundred. It would take a column of fine print to enumerate the clubs and organizations and their work.

The yard is large, with room for ball throwing and a splendid basketball court, which the boys built. On the grounds is the Morris Hirsh free clinic, where operations—tonsils, adenoids and the like—are performed, patients sent to proper hospitals or treated according to the case, and all prescriptions filled. A fee of 10 cents is charged for the prescription if the patient is able to pay for it, to make him feel as independent as possible. A big feature of the clinic is the modified milk prepared there for the babies who need it by Miss Pauline Kaplan, the nurse in charge. It means the saving of many lives.

Miss Daisy Landauer has under her charge the Schoen free kindergarten, which cared for sixty-two children during the past year, many of whom do not speak or understand English. To quote Miss Landauer, "Here they get their first ideas of fair play and good citizenship." In the summer the kindergarten room is used as a summer school. The girls gather every day under the guidance of ten volunteer teachers and learn sewing, plain and dressmaking, crocheting, embroidering and Indian basket weaving.

MONTEFIORE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A big feature of the Federated Charities' work is employment found and given many men, a pension fund for old men and widowed mothers with small children, business scholarships found for able boys and girls. Wife-desertion cases were frequent last year, and had to be handled very severely.

The Industrial Removal Office of New York sends eight families a month to be looked after and cared for. It is a scheme to distribute people by the inland cities so that congestion from immigrants in the coast cities will be lessened.

Also it is the duty here to investigate people coming here from the outside and send such records to New York.

While the Federated Jewish Charities is Jewish in maintenance, it is non-sectarian in point of service. The work it is doing among the poor, ignorant class is so big, so constructive, so conducive in every way to healthy, moral, loyal citizenship that words words fail to express or describe their potent influence. The great ideal at present is to show these people by courses of lectures that proper home sanitation and knowledge of the laws of hygiene are the vital issues. Our housing facilities and climate are usually good, so that our duty is to "preach" right living as the means of getting the best out of our natural advantages.

(Baltimore American.)

"What is the principle difference between modern and ancient times?"

"One of the main points was that the modern earn their living, while the ancient urped their dead."

Out of Date.

(Punch.)

Major Broomstick (of the Indian army)—Tell your scout-master that, now I'm home, I shall be pleased to help him, if he'd like it, with fieldwork and so on.

Horace (of the Boy Scouts)—Thanks, awfully, dad, but—er—are you quite up-to-date?—drill's altered a lot since you were home last.

How should we bear our life
Without the friendship of the happy dead?
The many-meshed deceit
Of sense, heart's cold and heat,
The feverish strife,
By which encompassed
We grope our way
Toward the peopled splendors of their day?

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SIDELIGHTS ON PERSONAL SIDE OF PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTERS

By ELIZABETH B. HOWRY.

The chief attribute to the American people en masse seems to be a healthy curiosity concerning every phase of the lives of our chief citizens. Oftentimes embarrassing, though genuinely sincere, it takes for granted that a favorite soldier, a great author, a newly elected president, can have no secrets from it; that there can be no following of the Biblical injunction to go into a closet and shut the door when the prayer-hour arrives. The people recognize no holy ground of privacy.

This is a lesson that has been well brought home during the past few months on the occasion of Mr. Wilson's removal from New Jersey to the wider field of national policies. Bringing with him, quite naturally enough, the collective units of his family, Mrs. Wilson and his three daughters.

Reverse Side to Picture.

But there is a reverse side to the picture and that is the view of the nation-wide audience from the vantage point of the public man and his family. And I may as well say here that a strong sense of humor is a most necessary adjunct.

Taking these particular girls as an example: Since the appearance (like a first dew drop of spring upon the doorstep of a lady correspondent for a missionary journal in China anxious to secure an interview for the intelligent Christians of that unsettled land)—through the procession of photography and public receptions, from how many different angles have they viewed the high lights and shadows of human nature. To wake up in the morning and meet the gaze of one's sublimated self from the front page of a news sheet; to turn to the day's mail and read an epistle in manly chirography telling of the writer's bank account and throbbing with heartfelt desire to lead you to the nearest altar, the throb being somewhat lessened for you by the fact that there are half dozen similar letters in the same post; likewise, from ardent but stranger admirers. All these things must be borne with smiling equanimity. Hamlet's daughters, supposing he had followed the normal groove of a family man doubtless would have met the same general interest.

We have become acquainted through the medium of newspaper, photographer, and magazine, with the philanthropical tendencies of Jessie, the musical vibrations surrounding Margaret, and the artistic aura of the youngest, Eleanor. The press of the country has presented them to us sharply defined against the background of their high station, giving us the feeling that their attainments have sprung up over night to meet the day of publicity. So that eager readers of the Sunday supplement for details about the Wilson girls are apt to jump to equally quick conclusions.

Talents Were Fired Ambitions.

If they could put themselves in the place of someone, say a girl friend, who has known these worth-while daughters of a democratic father before chance led them into their present prominent places, they would realize that their talents became fired ambitions several years ago, in young girlhood, in fact, and have been cultivated and entered into with energy of purpose ever since. Margaret has spent more than one patient year of drudgery on her music, learning through the ups and downs of art life the great theory of Arnold Bennett that it is the continual infinitesimal efforts upon themselves, of individual men and women, that work out the evolution of human nature. The same may be said of Eleanor, who, as an artist, has lived and worked in Philadelphia. Jessie's standpoint has been gained through coming in contact with the actualities of poverty life, through the medium of various social life, remaining keen and sympathetic, and keep in touch with general life, remaining keep and sympathetic to every wholesome outside influence, she is indeed worth the studying.

And this is true of each of these three, for ever and always their several talents they are most natural, sweet, lively girls; so that their home circle is delightful in the sense of humanness and happiness. When one knows Mrs. Wilson, with her charm and understanding and her gifted mind, the realization comes home very forcibly that it is only a natural sequece that her three daughters should be girlish and human, as well as individually talented.

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Washington, D. C.

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The leading Club Women in America have written most appreciative letters to us about Mrs. Helen Winslow's Club Woman's Department in The Delineator. Her Club Programs have proved most helpful. The Delineator's interest in such matters is no new thing. It has been in the forefront of every movement in the last half-century for improving civic, social and political conditions for women.

The Delineator has published more articles on Woman Suffrage than any other magazine of the same character. It has needed no conversion on this subject.

Every club woman, of course, knows the work that William Hard is accomplishing. Don't miss his stirring series, now running in The Delineator, for the improvement of laws in all States under which women have for so long suffered injustice. Mr. Hard's work is an inspiration.

On the entertainment side, The Delineator is now publishing William J. Locke's new story, "The Fortunate Youth." It is the quaintest of all this master's delightful whimsicalities. It's another "Beloved Vagabond," with the most adorable boy as hero.

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SOCIETY

NEXT SEASON'S DEBUTANTES; A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE

ALTHOUGH it may be counted as a trifle in advance to chronicle the next season's debutantes, it is a subject at once interesting, and is always the important event in the months of October and November. December, too, is even called upon to assist in the introduction of a young society girl.

On account of the mourning which Mrs. Frank Ellis was observing last winter her lovely young daughter, Katherine Ellis, was not formally introduced, but with next season's social calendar she will be one of the debutantes. Miss Ellis is a tall, attractive figure, always gowned in perfect creations, and her charming, sweet manner, is her great characteristic. She possesses auburn hair, fair skin and extraordinary beauty, and is a gifted girl in many ways. The Ellis home is one of the handsomest in Atlanta, and one of the most hospitable and brilliant affairs will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Miss Ellis. Miss Ellis finished her education in a school near Paris.

Not unlike Miss Ellis in coloring and style is Miss Margaret Grant, who will probably be introduced by Mr. and Mrs. John Grant in the autumn. With brown eyes and faultless skin, this pretty girl has a head of glorious auburn hair, which is an inheritance from her beautiful mother, Mrs. John Grant. Unless Miss Grant spends next year in Europe, finishing her school life in travel and studying the foreign countries, she will be the central figure at a number of society events which will be planned in her honor.

High School Graduates.

Miss Katherine Wylie, a niece of Mrs. J. Frank Meador, and a granddaughter of Mrs. Charlotte Peck, is a graduate of the Girls' High school. This young girl will not consent to a formal debut, but will be an attractive addition to the young society set. She is an exquisite dancer and has quite a vein of humor in her composition. Her wondrous brown eyes, brown hair, her winning and gracious manners make a very attractive personality. Among others who are High school graduates of June are Miss Margaret Traylor, the handsome young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Traylor. Miss Emma Kirkpatrick, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Kirkpatrick, is also in this class. Miss Virginia Bowmen is a classmate of these young women. None have decided as to whether a year in the south or among others who are like Europe, will be devoted to study, or whether they will stay at home and come out in society.

Two of the most interesting and beautiful girls in society are Miss Louise Riley and Miss Jeannette Lowndes. Neither of these girls will make a formal debut. Both are popular and magnetic, and have hosts of admirers.

Miss Eula Jackson will leave late in June for Europe, traveling with her mother, Mrs. Henry Jackson and Miss Ada Alexander, where they will spend several months. In the list of debuantes for next winter, Miss Jackson will be introduced at several large affairs. A most natural and winning personality is found in this fair girl, who has already shown her charm and poise in society. A very brilliant social career will be hers.

Another Unsettled Question.

Whether Miss Laura Lee Cooney, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cooney, will make her formal debut in the fall or not is another unsettled question. She has spent most of her young girlhood and is at school in various parts of this country and in Paris, but she has a host of friends and admirers here who hope to have her among them next winter. She is a brunette of very attractive appearance, and will make quite a delightful addition to the social affairs of the season.

Miss Josephine Mobley will not consent to a formal debut, but will be an attractive figure in the affairs of the young people next season. She is a sister of Miss Jennie Mobley and Mrs. Sims Bray, who have many friends and are very popular.

Miss Rosalie Davis is in Europe with her sister, Mrs. Harvey Anderson. Their plans are not definitely made yet, but should they return to Atlanta in the fall Miss Davis will be formally introduced, and will be the center of a series of entertainments given by her many friends. She is a young lady of charming personality, and is finishing her education in a year's travel abroad, having been in Florence and other interesting cities of Italy most of the winter.

Miss Adgate Ellis.

Among others who will be introduced is Miss Adgate Ellis. Possessing a voice of rare sweetness and volume, Miss Ellis has this gift added to her many attractive graces. She will entertain and be entertained in a most elaborate way during the social season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Ansley will present their daughter, Miss Mamie Ansley, to society during the coming season. Miss Ansley is as lovely as her sister, Laura, and is quite an athletic girl in her love for tennis and swimming.

Miss Theo Prioleau, a cousin of Miss Adgate Ellis, will probably be a debutante of the fall. Her wealth of dark hair and large, expressive gray eyes, is a pronounced type of beauty, and makes her a direct foil to her pretty cousin.

Society will also know Miss Cobbie Vaughn in the list of debutantes. Miss Vaughn is very attractive and is certain to be very popular. Many others will probably follow this list of debutantes. Miss Marion Achison has recently come to Atlanta to reside, but she is already introduced to a large circle of friends. She is one of the most beautiful of the younger set.

A Serious Matter.

(From Judge.)

Boss—What are you handing in your resignation for?

Messenger—Well, boss, you called me down twice dis week, so I thought I'd better git out before I'm tempted to make things unpleasant for the firm.

"My dear," said the New York man, "where did you get the new waitress?"

"She says she used to be in vaudeville," replied his wife.

"Good! Now we can have dinners with cabaret features."

JUST A FEW SUGGESTIONS

THERE are many questions which, though at first glance may seem a bit foreign to the social page, on analysis are distinctly there to be treated, especially if we are to view society from the broader standpoint than the narrow one that it consists only of those who dress well, talk well, go out much and get their names in the papers often.

There is no doubt that those who do these things are looked up to, talked about and imitated. The tendency of our times is towards display in everything—dress especially. There was a time when it was not considered well-bred to wear sumptuous clothes on the streets, when it was thought that certain kinds of clothes were for the carriage, for the salon and the boudoir. It is idle to say that such is the custom now.

Too many of those whose positions, whose opportunities and whose good taste are beyond question, follow the fashion of carrying quite a fortune on their backs to cavil at them, and to say that they are simply the vulgar rich. So it is not the purpose of this to criticise this custom from that standpoint.

But, in view of the inevitable and in consideration of the actual happenings which may be traced beyond the laws of reasonable doubt to the desire of those less fortunate to make the same appearance as these are better provided, have not, shall I say we who do not, perhaps, have to procure one thing at the sacrifice of another, a duty in this line, and is not that duty to so costume ourselves in what might be called public, so as not to set a standard which can be attained by others only at a sacrifice.

France had a lesson in that regard, distinctly traceable to the over display of luxury.

It were assumption to say that we are to that place where we need a similar, but the tendency is to be thought over, and the lesson applied.

* * *

Society has been through so many stages since the world began that seems difficult to use the same word for all of them. Christianity has done more than anything else in the establishment of society in its best sense, for it has meant more to women, and after all the woman is pre-eminently responsible for things social, and society's lead is that of the women who lead it. Each generation has found new conditions to cope with, and new demands to be met, and it has been necessary to remodel ideas accordingly. In some generations conditions deteriorated in others have advanced a step, and only the test of time can correctly place them in the archives.

Probably the most delightful condition we have known in this country, or so we like to think of it, was that that existed before the civil war; the days of fine horses, beautiful women and chivalrous men, and a certain dignity and form connected with the social life that belonged to that time. However delightful and beautiful the affairs of today are, there is a certain rush and constant demand on reserve force that sooner or later must end disastrously.

The question has been agitated before, but it is not amiss to suggest again the abolishing of the morning entertainment. Are we not doing too much? When progress is being started everyone quotes the telephone and automobile.

Before them, time and distance put a check on the capacity of the individual to accomplish. One entertainment a day was formerly thought to be an most an excess but that belongs to the days of the carriage and polite notes, the party call and the waltz. Now miles can nothing and the clock is the only limit. It is said seriously that three of our debutantes are hors de combat and have discreetly retired to a rest cure. There is no doubt that our young men are pretty well put to it in the way of effort and when we consider their business obligations we must admit that it is particularly hard of them. The beaux of Atlanta are proverbial for their attention and politeness and like the tired man in the street car who gives up his seat through courtesy they sacrifice themselves for others.

There is no place in the country, none excepted, where the social spirit so nearly equals and keeps us with its business as it does in Atlanta. When its reputation for enterprise is considered this means that Atlanta is in the forefront. Our entertainments are beautifully conceived and well ordered; they are in good taste and enjoyable to a marked decree. As I think of it, I am very well satisfied with things as they are, but only present these little suggestions to be thought of. There should be a time set apart for the household, for study on interests of various kinds, music, art or the languages, and the mornings should be given over to these. The appreciation and enthusiasm of our debutantes makes it hard to refuse the invitations that are constantly extended, and it is for their welfare I am thinking.

WOMEN OF ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE FEDERATED WORK

MRS. JEROME JONES.
She Has Been an Enthusiastic Worker for the Woman's Edition.

By Mrs. Jerome Jones.

The women's clubs of the state have been of great assistance in many ways towards furthering many lines of uplift.

They are made up of women of broad intellect, with a far-reaching insight into the finer economical needs of the masses. These club women are ever present in whatever line of good work may be started, and are ever ready, upon a moment's notice, to bring to bear their force of capable, sympathetic and intelligent plans of work.

In Atlanta their help and assistance with the Girls' Night school, the early closing of the stores during the long summer days, the early shopping during the rush of the Christmas holidays have all been felt, and in many other ways women have worked for the betterment of the workers.

In the state the Georgia Federation was the other force which almost at once came forward to join organized labor in asking for a child-labor law, and these two bodies unite in feeling that the children of the state should be in the schools, and that a law should be passed putting them there.

The Woman's Auxillary to the A. T. M. are affiliated with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and did valuable work for the Ella P. White Memorial Edition of The Constitution.

It is through organization that so much has already been accomplished for good. The woman who lives abreast of the times in her representative field of labor is the woman whose usefulness through her calling will live beyond the grave.

LIFE GUARDS PLACED ON SIXTY STREET CARS

That the agitation of the chamber of commerce for the better protection of pedestrains from street cars has not been without effect is shown by a letter just received by W. J. Lowenstein, chairman of the committee on public safety, from Vice President W. H. Glenn, of the Georgia Railway and Power company. Mr. Glenn says:

"In reply to your favor of March 24, I beg to advise you that since writing you on January 2, we have been actively engaged in placing life guards on our cars. Since that time about sixty of our cars have been equipped with these life guards, and the work has not been delayed at any time. These life guards are made in our shops, and are of a similar type to the H. B. life guard. The work of equipping our cars will continue until all cars on which it is practicable to place these life guards are equipped with them."

Scrapple.

(From Judge.)

There's a place for everything, but the trouble is most of us cannot find the place.

The door of adversity is never locked.

It isn't our poverty that makes us discontented, but the riches of our neighbors.

Love makes one ideal husband; fear makes a thousand.

There are no conventionalities in private.

Alimony is the battle cry of freedom.

Bees in Cities.

(From The Suburban Life Magazine.)

There is not a city in America without its bees, to say nothing of the towns. Of course, in New York, Chicargo or Philadelphia they would hardly be successful in the central, or congested districts, nor would they be appropriate in such localities, but they can be located anywhere within 2 miles of the open country or suburban districts, which offer growths of weeds, wild plants, or crops of any kind which produce flowers. In this connection, I might remark that it is very seldom that any one except a bookkeeper ever realizes the immense quantity of flowering plants, usually the so-called "weeds," that may be found in the vacant lots, hillsides and ravines in the average American city. Bees will travel 2, 3, or, perhaps, 4 miles in their search for nectar.

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Art and business are magnificently blended in the Bowie firm of Importing Modistes—known by the very original firm name of "Virginia & John."

That the really feminine and the strictly business may be smoothly and successfully blended is highly demonstrated in the establishment of this brilliant and progressive firm of Gown Artists in the Grand Opera House building.

The artistic intention is to give certain grace, the line that distinguishes, the elegance that glories, and the style that is true. The business intention is to bring to the women of the south the smart things of Paris, the best fashions with the true authority of these establishments of fame.

The women of Georgia and adjoining states are well informed with regard to Miss Bowie's splendid ability, and this patronage is largely made up of club women who are highly appreciative of the artistic side of life and the important place it has in the hearts of humanity.

Every woman knows that to be faultlessly gowned means much toward the success of her undertaking. There isn't anything that brings her greater confidence and assurance. Every highly intellectual woman feels the valuable asset of the good garments that bespeak poise and appreciation. The woman who speaks publicly can in no more convincing manner express her respect for her audience than in the gown she wears. The show of preparation and consideration speaks volumes for her personal conception of the occasion.

Virginia & John have a very happy way of demonstrating to you that to dress well is not necessarily the expensive way. They will gladly discuss this vital point with you; show just how well true fashion fits into the simpler effects. They will show you nothing but elegant materials, nothing less than the chic atmosphere that clings to everything made in this establishment, and yet this may be yours at the price you wish to invest.

To Out-of-Town Patronage

Virginia & John wish to say to their out-of-town patrons that the service of the Bowie shop is not out of your reach, and if you will open a personal correspondence with them you will find that you may benefit by the connection, with regard to your best dress, without a single visit to Atlanta.

Samples will be sent you of all handsome and fashionable fabrics and their method of fitting and draping without your presence is a perfect one. Your pleasure is guaranteed.

Gowns $50 and up.

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BALTIMORE

The Piedmont Hotel
MEASURES UP TO GREATER ATLANTA
Some Facts About It

"Atlanta has what no other inland city of the South has and that is a hotel where sea foods in season can be purchased and always with the knowledge of their freshness and excellence," said a visitor last night enjoying a broiled pompano at the Piedmont hotel.

"Everybody realizes that the Piedmont is the largest hotel in this section," he continued, "and that it occupies the most desirable site for a hotel, but it takes one who travels as much as I do to know the different features of a hotel, and what this or that one is famed for.

"There is no place I like better to get to during oyster season than this one, and for curiosity, I asked the manager one day how many oysters it took to supply the demand in the Piedmont. He laughed and remarked that only seeing was believing, and that if I would step back in his office he would show me what the oyster business had been. There I was shown the record of three thousand barrels of oysters which this one hotel had bought, paid for, and served.

"And they are served! If on the half-shell they are cold and refreshing; if cooked any of all the ways oysters can be cooked, they are hot and delicious. And this is the record of this hotel in the shipping and preparation of all sea foods."

It is rather interesting, at present, to note the impetus in hotel building which has been expressed in Atlanta recently. Conventions, real estate holdings and the general trend of the moment which is taking the family from the cares of housekeeping as well as the individual in search of a home, all serve to draw one to see the requirements of the up-to-date hotel, and to see how this Atlanta hotel measures up.

With all due respect to the architect, the builder, the lessee, the manager, it takes a woman after all to see just what the completing things are which make of the hotel a comfortable home. It can't be judged by the crowd in the lobby, for there is always the crowd in the Piedmont lobby, but it can be judged by the woman who has to live in the hotel, finding her experience there marked by the comfort of her room, the fare she gets, and, finally, the service.

When assigned to the "write up" of the hotel by the woman editor of the Woman's Edition, I naturally sought a woman who stayed there and knew all about it.

"Just tell me the truth," I asked, "and I will take the good points you make and play them up, and leave out the complaints," because I thought she might feel like so many women do, that it indicates superiority to criticise or find fault with things.

"The truth is, the only thing objectionable about the hotel is what is outside of it, the dust on Atlanta's streets, and the fact that Atlanta's law-makers will not enforce a process to do away with the smoke nuisance," she replied.

To meet this the hotel does three primary things; they have the most approved processes for cleanliness, every room occupied thoroughly cleaned each day; second, the linen, of the best, is changed on the beds every day, and the curtains kept perfectly clean.

Professional cleaners and inspectors direct this phase of the housekeeping, and on each floor there is a corps of trained servants and helpers.

A glance at the hotel from without gives the impression at once of the substantial architectural idea developed throughout the building, while within, there is a scheme of arrangement as to light, ventilation and general convenience which has been so far not met by any hotel built in this section, even since the Piedmont hotel. There are no inside rooms, the inner rooms built on an open court, and making of every apartment in the hotel a desirable and comfortable place to be either winter or summer.

What the service of the hotel or the kitchen equipment is, has been fully illustrated not merely in the popularity of the hotel cafe, but in the catering to large entertainments and banquets, the most famous banquet given in Atlanta during the last fifteen years having been given at the Piedmont.

"The cafe is famed for its delicious meats and their preparation, for the freshness of the vegetables and fruits, and for the "feature" on the menu, which comes each day in the nature of some tempting dish. Maple syrup from Vermont, the delicious cheeses made in New England, and, better than any other, the Piedmont cafe always specializes, and the egg dishes are varied and delicious.

Hotels may be built high and low, and present ideas practical or aesthetic, but it will be a long time and modern hotel methods will have to change a great deal before the Piedmont hotel need acknowledge here or anywhere else in the Southeast a real rival in the hotel business.

SUGGESTIONS FOR WEDDING GIFTS

SILVERWARE

5-piece Tea Sets	$110.00	to $240.00	Platters	$25.00	to $150.00
Chests Flatware	75.00	to 500.00	Pitchers	27.50	to 100.00
Bowls	12.00	to 50.00	Bread Trays	12.50	to 40.00
Cov. Veg. Dishes	35.00	to 75.00	Candlesticks	5.00	to 25.00
Bonbon Dishes	4.00	to 15.00	Vases	9.00	to 75.00
Cream Ladles	1.25	to 4.00	Sugar Spoons	1.50	to 4.00
Gravy Ladles	3.50	to 7.50	Berry Spoons	4.00	to 10.00

CUT GLASS

Punch Bowls	$35.00	to	$75.00
Rose Bowls	5.00	to	35.00
Decanters	5.00	to	15.00
Pitchers	5.00	to	20.00
Bowls	4.00	to	20.00
Vases	3.00	to	22.50
Compotes	3.50	to	20.00
Tumblers, set	5.00	to	19.00
Celeries	4.00	to	7.00
Nappies	2.00	to	7.50

JEWELRY

Do not fail to visit our store when in need of a gift for any occasion. We are constantly adding new designs, and can please the most exacting.

GIFTS

You expect your gifts to be a constant and pleasing reminder to the recipient of the giver. The best is none too good, and is easily selected from our pleasing and varied selection.

SHEFFIELD GOODS

Baking Dishes	$13.50	to $22.50	Vases	$3.50	to $20.00
Sandwich Plates	8.50	to 15.00	Platters	8.50	to 50.00
Tea Sets, 5 pieces	35.00	to 50.00	Double Vegetable Dishes	9.50	to 20.00

Eugene V. Haynes Company
Jewelers 37 Whitehall St.

PRESIDENT GENERAL MRS. A. B. WHITE SENDS A MESSAGE

DEAR Daughters of the Confederacy of Georgia: You are a big division, big in numbers no less than in work, strong in organization with the strength of able, thoughtful women, and to see how well you plan and execute is most gratifying. What you start out to do you do. Your work and the keeping of chapters in close touch please me very much, and I am always expecting something good from Georgia.

Few realize the numerical strength of the U. D. C.—90,000—nor the vast amount of work done. The great monuments erected by the general organization as well as those by divisions and chapters speak for themselves and for our work. The great monument at Arlington will be a masterpiece and breathe the spirit of the south; the one at Shiloh will commemorate the valor of the entire army of 600,000 of the south and will be the first of our great monuments to be placed in the southwest and the first to the entire army.

I don't want you to take a summer vacation on this work, for our two years' contract for Arlington expires soon and I want you to be ready to meet your final obligations in September. This monument is nearing completion and I want, as does the Arlington association, the monument shipped from Italy in September and unveiled in October. To do this the U. D. C. must raise $10,000. The sculptor has been paid $20,000, in the treasury we have $21,000 more, yet there are to come all the expenses of freight, cost of the base, the unveiling ceremonies, etc. Let me tell you my justifiable ambition, which I want you to share: That when the monument is unveiled are placed in the care of the United States government, we can say, "It is finished, every penny has been paid." To do this we must work. Dear Daughters of Georgia, you have always been in the van in so many things I know you will help me in this and do your full part. Let us determine these monuments—Arlington and Shiloh—will be completed on time, and we will do it.

A STILL GREATER MONUMENT.

But the confederate daughters are building a still greater monument to themselves and for the south—and Georgia daughters started it—in the great education work they are doing for lineal descendants of confederate veterans.

Many free and valuable scholarships we give to descendants of confederate soldiers, for many of them paying all expenses. These scholarships are not given to the rich, but to those who otherwise could not have such opportunities.

There are thirty-three states represented in the U. D. C. organization; of these twenty-four support 197 scholarships, valued at $20,000. Besides these there are eleven general scholarships, valued at $2,500. In 1912 as their contribution to the education of southern youth the U. D. C. offered and placed 208 scholarships, valued at $22,500. Furthermore, out of the U. D. C. treasury each year we pay $350 for the expenses of the young woman—this year from Georgia—who holds our scholarship at Vassar; and for the young man who holds our scholarship at Washington and Lee university we pay $300.

ORIGINATED FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Free scholarships originated with the Georgia daughters and they lead in the work with 51 free scholarships reported in 1912. How many will Georgia daughters report for 1913?

Georgia daughters have given many good things besides the free scholarship idea to the U. D. C. First bestowing the cross of honor, the idea of which came as an inspiration to Mrs. Mary Ann Cobb Erwin, of Athens, Georgia, has furnished the only custodians of the cross of honor the U. D. C. have had. Mrs. S. E. Gabbett, who designed our dear little brown cross, and who is now asleep forever, and Mrs. L. H. Raines, of Savannah, who still bears the burden of this work of love. Georgia's state presidents, coming from a strong state organization of strong women, have taken rank in the general organization, and the two, Miss Baxter and Mrs. Lamar, who have come in close touch with me, have been ready to help me in any way. Now Georgia is furnishing the U. D. C. with an able historian general, Miss Rutherford.

Last year Georgia gave to the U. D. C. 600 new members, coming second in the contest for the certificate of merit offered by me to that division showing the greatest increase in membership. May she come first in 1913 and receive the certificate I shall present at New Orleans. Last year Georgia gave more certificates of membership than any other division. Remember, every member must have a certificate of membership.

The growth of our organization was greater last year than for many years and several thousands were added to it. Yet, while we want new members and want the organization to grow, we do not want members with doubtful records. Let us have unimpeachable records; let our application papers be so worded as to require all necessary data so we can proudly show the books of our registrars and the records of our members to any one. That which is the hardest to attain is the most sought after, the most prized, and I believe membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy should be hedged about with such restrictions and requirements that everyone will prize membership in it more than in any other organization.

Let us keep our organization, its membership, its work, all on a high plane, on a plane worthy of the heritage that gave it being.

Cordially yours,
MRS. ALEXANDER B. WHITE,
President General, U. D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM M'CARTHY.

President of Atlanta Chapter, U. D. C.

Georgia Division U. D. C.; Its History, Its Ideals, And the Work It Is Doing

By HELEN ROGERS FRANKLIN.
Second Vice President Georgia Division.

THE child of the patriotic heart of Mrs. Raines, of Savannah is the Georgia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy. To her came the inspiration to be friend another the women of the state for lofty aims and noble purposes.

The Georgia division was organized eighteen years ago and during that time has had the maternal guidance of Mrs. C. Helen Plane, honorary president for life, and the president now is the brilliant and gifted Mrs. Walter D. Lamar.

One hundred and twenty-one monuments of Georgia marble and granite have been erected to the confederate heroes.

A beautiful memorial is the fountain erected by the young helpers, the C. C. Sanders Chapter Children of the Confederacy of Gainesville. This is the very first monument erected by Children of Confederacy and is a tribute to the memory of the friend and benefactor for whom their chapter is named, the husband of one who served for years as division treasurer.

The Wirz monument has been erected at Andersonville by the Georgia division, and almost in sight is the much needed chapel for which funds were pledged at the last convention with Miss Mattie B. Shelbley, state treasurer in charge. There is the Arlington monument, and Georgia points with pride to her share in this work of which Mrs. J. A. Rounsaville, of Rome, has charge. Looking at most we see the battlefields of Shiloh. Busy hands are working under the able leadership of Mrs. John K. Ottley, of Atlanta for a monument to the boys in gray who sleep here.

At old Blandford church, the sun reflects rainbow colors from the beautiful memorial window unveiled last fall. In living memory of five hundred of Georgia's bravest sons who perished in the battle of the Crater. Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, of Atlanta did splendid work as chairman of the committee to secure funds for this window placed by the Georgia division.

HISTORICAL.

The historian, who is also historian general, Miss Mildred Rutherford, ever loyal to Georgia, is a great inspiration to her willing workers. Working by her side is the committee which arranges historical programs for chapter use in the state, Mrs. Frank Harrold, Americus; Mrs. A. W. Van Hoose, Rome; Mrs. Felder Frederick, Marshallville; Mrs. M. W. Elrod, Dalton; Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Columbus; Mrs. C. V. DeLoach, Millen; Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon, Brunswick; Mrs. W. N. Benton, Augusta; Miss Alice Stallings, Americus.

Helping, too, is the committee to investigate the text-books, and to encourage the use of such histories, geographies and other books as give the truth of history and do justice to the south. Mrs. Zebulon Walker, Canton; Mrs. J. R. Mobley, Atlanta; Mrs. Herbert Franklin, Tennille, compose this committee. Two splendid lines of century plants we see the Georgia room at Richmond. The historic records and treasures stored here have the faithful interest of Mrs. R. L. Nesbitt, of Marietta, who works deligently to secure the needed $2,000 endowment fund for the museum.

BENEVOLENT.

The Daughters of the Confederacy have tendered continued and faithful service to the veterans. They send dainties and substantials to the Soldiers' home through her chapters. With great delight they bestow the cross of honor—that cross which came through the sweet thought of Mrs. Mary Ann Cobb Erwin, of Athens. Georgia has a splendid worker in Miss Rebecca Black Dupont, of Savannah, recorder for the Cross of Honor while Mrs. L. H. Raines is custodian of the U. D. C. Seventeen hundred and ninety-six crosses were bestowed in Georgia last year. Georgia remembers the Florence Nightingale fund. Miss Baxter, chairman, the ex-president of the Georgia division, has devoted much thought to this work.

Mrs. Joseph T. Derry, chairman, and her efficient committee, have the work in hand for the soldiers' home.

Mrs. Walter T. Grady, chairman, reports great activity in the scholarship work. The Atlanta chapter fells that it owes a debt of loving appreciation to the schools and individuals and colleges that have so kindly donated scholarships to the chapter; for these scholarships are a blessing to the worthy time but will go on endlessly in blessings, not only to the recipients, but far beyond our possibility to calculate. Since giving this year are: Washington seminary, Atlanta college, Miss Dupont's school, Miss Tucker's school.

One medal work was inaugurated by the chapter six years ago in honor of Gen. E. G. McCabe, who was then president of the chapter. He stands in the minds of the southern girls and boys a love for their boyhood days. Mrs. Howard H. McCall was made chairman of medal committee. An educational awakening was made that year. Under the regime of Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, president, with Miss Cora Brown, chairman, Professor Slaton consented that the eighth and seventh grades of the public schools of Atlanta could enter the city contest in which he was the chapter was enabled to reach many more children.

The year 1913 has brought greater results than we ever dreamed of. Under Mrs. Williams McCarthy, president, and Mrs. J. Lloyd Texford chairman, seven prizes were given by interested members, as follows:

Mrs. Williams McCarthy, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Mrs. E. L. Connally, Mrs. Ira Foot, Mrs. Mary James, W. Bedell, Miss Sarah Lee Evans, Mrs. Robert Stephens, Mrs. W. F. Williams, Julia Jackson chapter, Children of the Confederacy, and medals from camp 159, United Confederate Veterans.

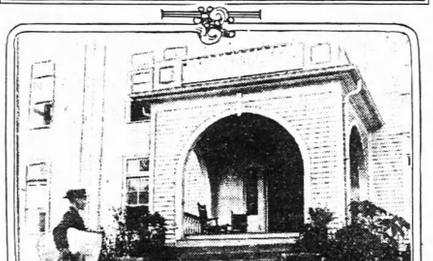
The following schools gave their hearty support and endorsement of the fine historical work: Every eighth and seventh grade of the public school in Atlanta, the county schools in Fulton county, Marist college, Washington seminary, Miss Hanna's, Miss Woodberry's, Sacred Heart Parochial, North Avenue Presbyterian, and Peacock Fleet.

The subject this year was "The Gallant John B. Gordon," and two thousand four hundred and fifty essays were written.

Mrs. McCarthy has been ably assisted in the various lines of chapter work by the other chairmen, Mrs. Robert Blackburn, Mrs. Henry Ellis, Miss Lillen Tidwell, Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, Mrs. Mary B. Price Smith, Mrs. Howard McCall, Miss Sallie Melone, Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. E. L. Connally, Mrs. Ira Fort, Mrs. John A. Perdue, Mrs. Charles Rice, Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Miss Sarah Lee Evans, Mrs. P. G. Rauschenberg, Mrs. A. C McHan Mrs. Thomas Peters, Mrs. Mrs. P. P. H. Akers, Miss Elizabeth Hanna, Mrs. Julian R. Bailey.

The Atlanta chapter has every reason to be proud of the splendid work they have accomplished this year.

RABUN GAP INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



Entrance to Rabun Gap Industrial School.

On one of the beautiful knolls among the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains in Rabun county, Georgia, stands the Rabun Gap Industrial school. From this commanding situation it overlooks a broad and fertile valley. Through the untiring energy and devotion of Andrew J. Hutchinson, the founder of the institution, many acres of this rich, agricultural land have been added to the school estate, inch by inch, as fifty-dollar bills have been found this way into the hearts of philanthropic men and women of Georgia, and with their generous help the splendid buildings that surround the school with cheer, protective fields.

This section of the state is noted for its excess of rainfall and the rich soil washed down into the valleys from the mountain sides has made this land famous as the best corn lands in Georgia. Corn is the chief crop of the mountain region, and on this staple the mountain folk depend.

It is worthy of careful note that the genius of Mr. Hutchinson has chosen this great essential factor as a prominent feature in the training and education of the boys and girls of the mountains. He is developing them in the natural way along lines they can best understand, and in that which is best suited to their need. Farm work has ever been most successful, the average yield of corn being about 50 bushels to the acre. Academic work is given its full share of time and attention. Truck-farming and poultry-husbandries are of equal rank and dignity.

Cattle Raising Profitable.

Cattle raising has become an important industry at the school. During the month of May 150 stall-fed beeves of fine quality and finish were shipped to the northern markets, and a hundred younger cattle will be sent to the mountain range for summer grazing. Those fathers and mothers will recognize the value of this training for a farmer boy.

This school is developing and emphasizing in every feature of its work, the love for country life, the happiness and prosperity which makes such life attractive and desirable. It is a big happy family, where each boy and girl has a part, sharing alike in the varied duties and responsibilities of the household. A number of these boys and girls are brothers and sisters. This makes the home feature natural and easy. I doubt if there is as large or as happy a family within the border of the state. There is no finer spirit or more wholesome atmosphere in school or college anywhere.

When a boy graduates, after a full course in this school, he receives a diploma which declares him to be industrious and efficient, equipped for citizenship in our great commonwealth.

A girl's diploma declares her to be likewise efficient and competent. Her training has equipped her for happy home-making and good housekeeping. She can make a home among the hills comfortable and attractive; the heart of her husband may safely trust in her, and the lure of the city will not call him away.

When it is known that the growth and development of this unique and forceful institution has been wrought out in the mind and heart of a devoted man and his equally devoted wife who has labored with their own hands as little wonder that philanthropic men and women have rallied to their help and aided cheerfully and gladly of their means to further these great plans and purposes.

Daughters Give Support.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy have been among the strong friends of Mr. Hutchinson and his work from the beginning. The splendid auditorium of mountain logs with brick base, was a favorite purpose of the heroic struggle. Contracted for by Divide Street, 40 by 80, it was finished almost to the point of ceasing to secure from their hidden treasure, and still another to the faithful shares who were so proud of their masters' families.

Rustic wayside inns might be scattered along the route to accommodation of tourists where refreshments could be served—fruits, flowers and perhaps such necessities sold for the benefit of the highway.

THE JULIA JACKSON IS ORIGINAL CHAPTER OF CONFEDERACY CHILD'N

Was Organized in Atlanta at Y. W. C. A. Building in 1896.

February 11, 1896, there was held a meeting in the Atlanta chapter, U. D. C., in the parlors of the Y. W. C. A. building, which for an incident which took place there, was destined to have a far-reaching effect throughout the south. This was the suggestion by Mrs. E. P. McDowell Wolff that an order of Children of the Confederacy should be founded under the direction of the older chapters, and with the following objects:

First—The fostering about and fostering of a true spirit of loyalty to the south, and true appreciation of the patriotic valor of the Confederate heroes who served their country during the war between the states.

Second—The training and instruction of the children in the truths underlying and connected with the cause of the Confederacy.

Third—To form organizations for the systematic study and establishment of those truths and to keep alive the hearts of southern people, and especially in the hearts of the young, a lofty appreciation, love and loyalty toward those truths, and towards the glorious men and devoted women who championed the "Lost Cause."

This was the first step taken in the south toward the establishment of C. of C. chapters, and the Julia Jackson chapter, C. of C., has the honor of being the oldest children's chapter, resulting as it did from the suggestion of Mrs. Wolff, made at the February meeting. On April 6, 1896, a similar organization was formed by the Mary Custer Lee chapter, of Alexandria, Va.

There are now children's chapters in all the states where U. D. C.'s are found. In Georgia they number thirty-three.

Grew Rapidly.

The Julia Jackson chapter was organized by Mrs. Albert Howell, Sr., and named for the daughter of Stonewall Jackson. It grew rapidly in interest and in numbers. Soon a constitution and by-laws was framed and adopted, and it became a self-governing body, with its own officers and under the care of a directress appointed by the president of the Atlanta chapter, U. D. C. In 1897, Mrs. Charles Rice succeeded Mrs. Howell. Under her able administration much admirable work was done, notably the purchase of the gates to the Confederate cemetery at Resaca. In 1904, Mrs. Rice resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hanna.

The records of this organization, as shown by its secretary's book, will prove it to have been active in all patriotic endeavors from the very beginning of its organization. Its beautiful silken banner, the gift of Camp 159, U. C. V., floats on every occasion where Confederate flags are in order, and on every Memorial day its floral offerings adorn the lion that guards the unknown Confederate dead. It has contributed systematically to Shiloh monument, to Arlington, to the Confederate museum at Richmond, to the Georgia window in Blanford church, at Petersburg; to mountain education; to the Confederate veteran reunions and to charity. While not neglecting the study of history, it has gone beyond that, into the study of southern literature, and has done much in various ways to promote an interest in southern writers, especially those of antebellum days. Its badge, a little Confederate shield which perpetuates the memory of the struggles of the New Orleans children under the rule of Butler and Banks, has become so popular that S. N. Meyer, the firm in Washington, D. C., which makes them, has lately notified the chapter that he finds it difficult to supply the demand.

The chapter guards jealously a nucleus of a library on Confederate subjects, which it hopes will grow by contributions from generous friends, among its most valued possessions being a complete set of the "Confederate Veteran," costing much time and trouble to collect. It has some valuable pictures connected with the civil war, a fine portered collection of pictures of Confederate monuments and historic places, and several scrap books in which clippings of historic interest are being carefully arranged by its librarian, Mr. Owens Jonnson.

Conference Called.

Julia Jackson chapter called a conference of all the children's chapters in Georgia to meet in Atlanta. The object of this meeting was to promote interest in C. of C. work, and especially to call attention to the things in which C. of C. chapters might be most helpful. The conference was highly successful and well attended. By resolution adopted at the Athens convention, these children's annual meetings will become a marked feature of C. of C. work, time and place for each conference being determined by the state president of the U. D. C.

Thus it will be seen that the work of this organization has been both aggressive and constructive. Lately, by permission of the older chapter, it has divided its forces, organizing its older members into what will be known as the Julia Dickson auxiliary, whose sole work will be to increase the membership of the younger division, and to aid its work in every possible way.

Thus it will be seen that the work of the chapter is constructive as well as progressive, and that it is reaching out beyond the limits of the city and state. It is a valuable asset not only of the Atlanta chapter, C. of C., but of all Confederate societies, and its future asks their interest and support. If upon a foundation of old-time loyalty and devotion the cause of right, we could lay the progressive spirit of today, what a glorious southland we might have!

ELIZABETH HENNING HANNA.

MISS MARY BUTT GRIFFITH.

She is president of the Children of the Confederacy, and an earnest young patriot.

STORY OF FOUNDING ATLANTA CHAPTER UNITED DAUGHTERS

By Mrs. Helen C. Plane, Founder.

I appreciate the club women's courtesy in asking me to give an account of some of the most important work undertaken by the Atlanta chapter, U. D. C., and will be as brief as possible in doing so.

Our first work was for the relief of confederate veterans and their families by which we soon realized the necessity for a soldiers' home. A handsome one to build by public subscription, had been standing unoccupied for nine years and was fast falling into decay because the state refused to accept it, thinking there were too few soldiers left to fill it. By a long and hard fought battle the chapter succeeded in getting from the legislature an endowment fund and soon had the building repaired and furnished throughout by the U. D. C. Just as it was filled with many happy old veterans it was completely destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by the state and re-furnished by the Atlanta and other chapters, and the inmates received attention from us, besides hospital supplies from the many chapters throughout the state.

Our chapter responds to every appeal for help for confederate work, and has been most liberal in contributions to the Jefferson Davis, Arlington and Shiloh monuments. We began early to introduce into our schools and colleges correct and unbiased histories of the War Between the States, and had done much to educate the minds of the descendants of confederates. The first step in his direction was the erection, by the state division, U. D. C., of Winnie Davis dormitory for 60 girls, at the state normal school, which have proven a great boon to girls unable to pay for an education, and is always full to overflowing. The next step in educational work was a system of free scholarship introduced by Mrs. Flora Hall Bell, followed by the club women. The state U. D. C. has now 158 of these scholarships, and others worked faithfully to raise $10,000 to, supplement a like sum given to Rabun Gap school by the Hodgson brothers. For the last two years the Atlanta chapter has awarded eleven medals to the city and county schools for the best essays on confederate subjects. Last year 1,709 essays were submitted, and this year 2,450. This contest has produced great enthusiasm and much interest in confederate history.

No woman could more appropriately initiate a movement to beautify the southland than the Daughters of the Confederacy, for by a proprietary right to it, and Mrs. Plane is urging upon them to begin by promoting the building of roads from Atlanta to Savannah to follow as nearly as practical "Sherman's March to the Sea," and to be known as the U. D. C. highway. Every state should build the roadway and turn it over to the U. D. C., who would plant it on either side with the stately Lombardy poplar with native flowers cultivated between, and at intervals span it with four granite arches, one to commemorate the women and children who were driven from their homes in Atlanta; one to the women who defended their homes and their honor from the brutal Wheeler cavalry; one to the women who nursed among the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of Atlanta, and one to the women who served their country during the war between the states.

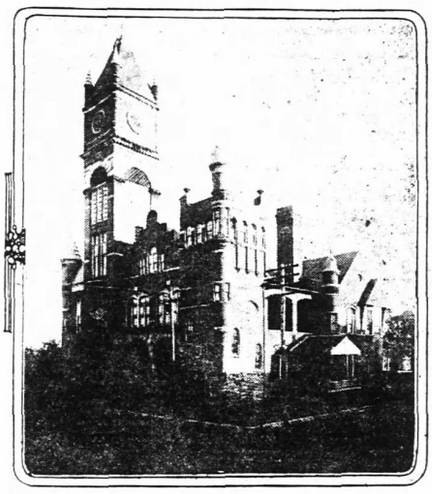
If this could be accomplished it would be a fitting memorial to the noble women of the south, and a work of love that would be a perpetual benediction.

DAWSON

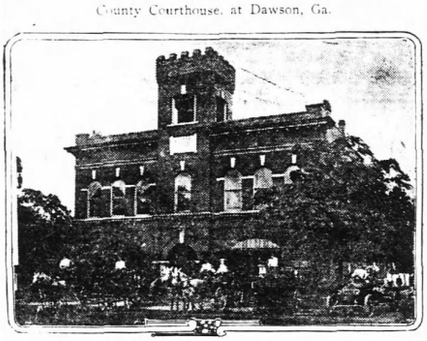
A "Solid" Town; County Seat of

TERRELL

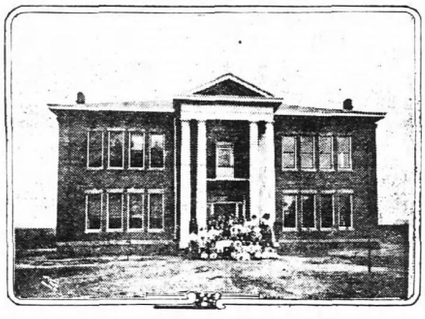
The Richest Agricultural County in GEORGIA



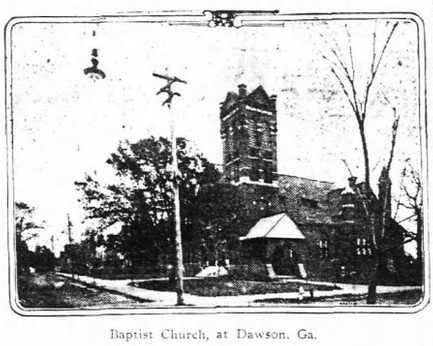
County Courthouse, at Dawson, Ga.



Fire Department, Dawson, Ga.



Sasser School Building, at Sasser, Ga.



Baptist Church, at Dawson, Ga.

Terrell county, situated in southwest Georgia at the intersection of the Seaboard Air Line and the Central of Georgia railroad, 180 miles south of Atlanta, and eighty miles southwest of Macon, the central city of the state, offers advantages to honest, earnest, industrious, homeseekers, equaled by few sections of America, and excelled by none. While we claim no lofty hills and rugged mountains, rich in mineral ores, n mighty rolling rivers, whose waters may be harnessed for the generations of electricity or the moving of machinery, we have a climate unsurpassed in salubrity and a soil whose productiveness for many of the richest and best products of the world is unexcelled by any other spot upon the globe.

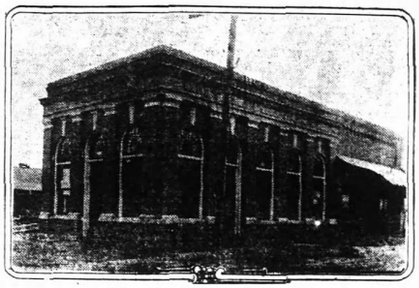
In the production of cotton we stand almost without a rival. With the exception of Albermarle county, in South Carolina, we produce more cotton per acre than any other section of the world. It is no unusual thing for our skilful farmers to produce more than one bale to the acre.

While Terrell county may have in the past devoted too much of her time and talent to the cultivation of the fleecy staple, of recent years a change both helpful and encouraging has come over the spirit of her dreams, and she is, as the years go by, devoting more of her energy to diversifying her crops and making her farms self sustaining. In this she is bound to be successful. Recent years have demonstrated the possibility of our soil in the production of the cereals. Through the efforts of the "Boys' Corn club" and its attendant agencies, we have come to the very front in the production of corn, oats, potatoes and kindred crops. We have gathered more than 100 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of oats and 250 bushels of potatoes from one acre. Nor have we lost sight of raising wheat sufficient for home consumption. Quite recently one of our enterprising and public spirited citizens has erected a $10,000 flour mill in our midst to encourage and stimulate the production of wheat. Then our soil is well adapted to the growth of leguminous crops, which, while they help to fertilize our lands, produce abundant foods for both man and beast. Peas, peanuts and a few other legumes grow abundantly in our soil. These are conducive to crop rotation, and aid largely in making our farms self sustaining.

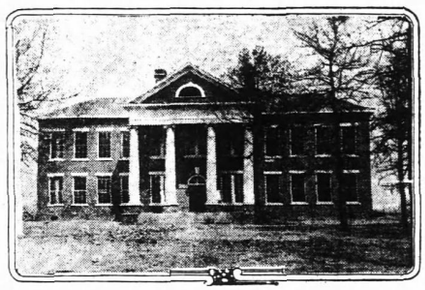
Then the fruit crops of our section are by no means to be despised. Removed, as we are, from the extremes of heat and cold, supplied by nature with a sufficient amount of rainfall, many varieties of berries, peaches, grapes and melons, when cared for, grow in great perfection on every side. Besides these, the pecan industry has taken hold of our people, and within a short time you will be unable to find a farm in Terrell county which is not supplied from its own orchard with these luscious nuts. Already we have in our county two large groves of these nuts, which bear the very finest fruit in great abundance, and bring to the owners rich results. New trees and groves are being planted upon every available spot, and soon our entire county will be supplied with this most excellent nut, the Paper Shell pecan. In addition to all these, our gardening facilities are unsurpassed. We can successfully raise almost every vegetable known in our markets. Whoever will, may, by diligence, have a flourishing garden every year from January to January. Then the supply of beautiful rich flowers is limited only by the desire of the landlord. They live here, they grow here, they beautify our homes. We have spoken of location, soil, climate and precipitation, those essentials in producing rich farms, fine orchards and beautiful homes. Now let us say one word for our people. Terrell county has a population of 22,000 souls. As a rule her people are gentle, refined and educated. We have within the confines of our county four incorporated towns, in which successful business is conducted. Besides these we have twenty stores, which supply their immediate localities with groceries and staple dry goods. Dawson, the county site, a city of more 4,000 inhabitants, occupies a nearly central position at the junction of the two railroads first mentioned. She has many successful business houses, with wide-awake and progressive merchants at their head, and three wholesale houses ready at all times to supply your wants. In the way of business, Dawson stands second to no town of her size in Georgia. In the way of enterprises she has fully demonstrated the push and progressive spirit of her people. She has three banks, with a cash capital of $400,000, and undivided profits and surplus of about $200,000; two large and well-equipped oil mills, doing a very extensive and satisfactory business; a cotton compress, which handles yearly about 40,000 bales of cotton; an ice plant capable of manufacturing all the ice needful for domestic and storage purposes; four gins for the convenience of our planters; one coca-cola all necessary appendages and with plant and one cherocola plant, with ample capacity for keeping our people cool; five drug stores, one art gallery, two well arranged hotels, four large warehouses, for handling our cotton; two well supplied and convenient wagon and buggy depositories, doing extensive business; two large garages for the indispensible automobile industry, a large, convenient and commodious swimming pool, furnished with fresh artesian water—the very delight of our young people, and sometimes a solace to the older; three livery and sale stables, which keep our market well supplied with horses and mules; a telegraph office for the convenience of the people, and a telephone system which reaches every part of our county and all the cities about us.

Dawson owns and operates her own light and water plants, and by these the entire town is most bountifully supplied. For all purposes we are furnished with pure limpid water, clear as crystal, without speck or stain, stain, and in abundant quantity. And wonderful to tell this liberal supply for 4,000 people and for all their stock and for running many fans is furnished by one 8-inch well. The supply seems inexhaustible, and even now we are placing machinery for a day current, which this one well is expected to carry. Her public buildings are conveniently situated, well arranged and amply sufficient for all practical purposes. We have recently been voted $60,000 for erecting a larger and more suitable building for our postoffice. Already bids for the erection of this magnificent structure are before the public, and within a short time this thing of beauty will be the admiration of our people. She has two railroads and all the advantages of competitive rates. Then in her educational facilities she is a breast of the times. She has a good library and will soon own a beautiful Carnegie hall. Her club women are women of intelligence and enterprise, and they are doing all in their power to secure all the advantages for the education of our youth and the upbuilding of noble Christian character. Then we have for the whites a fine college building, as good as the best in all south Georgia. We have a corps of ten teachers, who are well able to prepare our children to enter the best colleges. We have three church buildings, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian, two of which compare favorably in architectural beauty with any church edifices in our neighboring cities. Her ministers are men of deep piety and perfect consecration. They are men of ability and have the respect and confidence of the community.

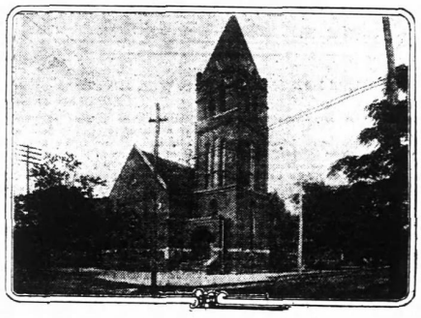
Next then is Parrott, a thriving little incorporated town, of about 500 inhabitants, lying on the Seaboard Air Line railroad, just ten miles north of Dawson. She, too, is a plucky little city full of energy and enterprise. Her citizens are progressive, and every line of development shows energy and genius. She has one drug store, two banks, two warehouses handling 6,000 bales of cotton annually, ten mercantile houses, one newspaper, a system of artesian wells and waterworks, one hotel and one grist mill, two churches, Methodist and Baptist, one school building, the admiration of her people, in addition to this she is in the very midst of a fine agricultural section.



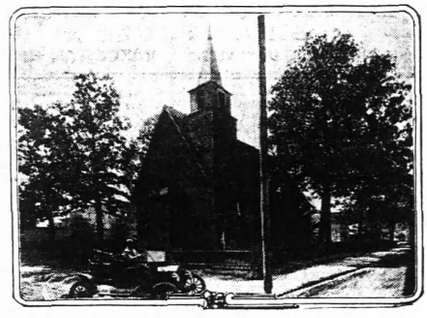
Farmers' Bank, at Broonwood, Ga.



Parrott School, at Parrott, Ga.



Methodist Church, at Dawson, Ga.



Presbyterian Church, at Dawson, Ga.

FACTS ABOUT DAWSON.

Population (estimated), 5,000.

Increase last few years, 30 per cent.

Asessed value city property, $1,917,671.00.

Real value city property, about $4,000,000.

Number of banks, 3; total capital, $300,000.00.

Number of business concerns, 158.

Number of wholesale houses, 3.

Number . .anufacturing enterprises, 9.

Number of miles of paved sidewalks, 4.

Postal receipts, stamps, $11,000.

Number railroads, 2.

Number passenger trains daily, 6.

Trade territory population, 85,000.

Number building permits for year 1912, 49.

Money invested in pears, $75,000.

Mean temperature, 69 degrees.

Number of growing days for crops, 290.

Number of schools, 2.

Number of churches, 7.

Public Library and Club House (both in sight).

The largest swimming pool in the state.

A $10,000 wheat mill owner by Mr. J. R. Mercer.

A $60,000 Government Building soon to be erected.

"Dawson News."

The city of Dawson is blessed with one of the very best, most enterprising newspapers in the entire state. This is the "Dawson News," edited by the Hon. R. L. Rainey, who has been honored by the county as its legislator and who has very recently become a part of the state's prison board by appointment of the governor. Mr. Rainey took charge of the Dawson News a quarter of a century since, and has ever been alive to every interest of his town and country. Never does he lose an opportunity through the columns of his paper to tell of the many good things of his section, and to him, through the medium of his publication, which has now been advanced to the position of a semi-weekly, the citizens of Terrell county are greatly indebted for his part in bringing the county and south western Georgia to the attention of the world in a manner so well deserved.

"Dawson's Mayor and Council."

Dawson is at this time blessed with an enterprising mayor and aldermanic board consisting of P. M. McNulty, mayor, and the following councilmen: B. M. Davidson, M. H. Harper, J. C. Hollingsworth, J. P. Perry, A. L. McLendon and J. E. Morris. These are all active, progressive business men and their management of the city's affairs is characterized by that conservatism and economy which should be manifest in every well governed city. They are, too, always alive to any move which means the betterment of the city in an educational way or in matters of hygiene. The mayor has been especially active in ridding the town of "blind tigers" and other sources of evil, and the vagrant in Dawson is now a thing of the past, every negro or white individual thus inclined is on the alert for a job.

Her lands are productive and her people are prosperous and happy.

Bronwood on the Central of Georgia railroad, 7 miles northeast of Dawson, is a flourishing incorporated town of 500 inhabitants. This town is well located in a fine agricultural section, and her people are indomitable in energy and unquenchable in zeal. She, too, has the progressive spirit common to all our people, and she is forging to the front with all her energy. She owns and operates her own light and waterworks system, and furnishes, at a low rate, these conveniences to all who desire them. She has ten general stores and several other business houses of less pretensions. She has two banks, two meat markets, one livery stable, two ginneries, three warehouses that handle about 5,000 bales of cotton annually, the best-young pecan orchard in the county and several smaller enterprizes that help to make her great. Beside these, she has four churches—two Baptist, one Methodist and one Lutheran. Then she has an $8,000 school building of which all her people are proud, and in the operation of which all are in harmony. Her school has a larger attendence than any other in the county, the school in Dawson excepted. Her school and church advantages coupled with the fact that many of her white people own and live upon their farms help to make Bronwood a great, pleasant and desirable location.

Seven miles to the south of us, on the S. A. L. railroad, is Sasser, another of our small but progressive and happy incorporated towns, with a population of about 600 souls. Sasser, like Bronwood and Parrott, has the advantage of being surrounded by a fine agricultural country, in which many white farmers own and live upon their lands. She is endeavoring to make her section self-sustaining. For this reason her people can live contentedly at home and board at the same place. She has one drug store, thirteen mercantile houses, well equipped and well supplied; one bank, one warehouse, handling from 5,000 to 6,000 bales of cotton annually; one livery stable, two general repair shops, one large well-equipped ginnery, one grist mill, an electric light plant, and several artesian wells. She has two churches—one Methodist and one Baptist. She has a splendid $8,000 school building, of which her people are justly proud, and this building is supplied with capable teachers, and accommodates more than one hundred children.

In addition to all these, we have Graves station, Dovere, Hood, Yeomans, Worner, Beulah, Pleasant Hill, Chamblesston all delightful places in fine farming districts, having their own schools, churches and well fitted storehouses, making their people satisfied because of all the conveniences which they supply. In short every section of our county has the school, the church, the store and the shop in easy reach of the home.

Terrell county invites you to come and see, feeling assured that in the language of Sheba's queen, you will declare "the half has not been told." For we have given you but the faint shadow of a mighty image; the poor skeleton of a grand colossus. We are rapidly preparing our roads for easy and comfortable travel. The convicts of our county, aided by all that we can employ under skilled managers, are at labor every day upon roads, and soon to travel in Terrell county will be an absolute delight.

PRESIDENTS OF ATLANTA CITY FEDERATION OF CLUBS

Top Row—Reading from left to right: Mrs. John Cooper, Porter Springs Educational association; Miss Kamensky, Atlanta Registered Nurses; Mrs. Joseph Morgan Pioneer, society; Mrs. John Justis, Third Ward Civic club; Mrs. J. Kling, Auxiliary, G. A. R.; Mrs. William T. Clark, auxiliary, Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. T. T. Stevens, Sixth Ward Civic club; Mrs. Samuel Dobbs, Inman Park Girls' club. Second row: Mrs. W. H. S. Hamilton, Decatur Woman's club; Mrs. Leo Grossman, Council Jewish Women; Mrs. E. W. LaZarus, Southern Mountain association; Mrs. Arnold Broyles, Newnan club; Mrs. R. C. Patterson, Round Table Study club; Mrs. A. O. Braswell, Booklovers' club; Mrs. K. G. Mathews, 1908 History class; Mrs. J. E. Oxford, Fifth Ward Civic club. Third row: Mrs. J. C. Greenfield, Wednesday Morning Study club; Mrs. Nellie Peters Block, Honorary president, Free Kindergarten association; Mrs. J. E. Summerfield, Octagon club; Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, Every Saturday club; Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, Woman's association; Mrs. W. L. Gaar, Order Railway Conductors; Mrs. John Pickett, lady board of visitors to public schools; Mrs. Edward Brown, the Needle Work guild and the History class. Fourth row: Mrs. Sarah J. Purtell, Home for Old Women; Mrs. Preston Arkwright, Boys' club; Mrs. J. C. McKenzie, the retiring president of the Woman's club; Mrs. Floyd McRae, Home for Incurables; Mrs. A. P. Coles, Atlanta Woman's club; Mrs. Milton Arrowood, Atlanta Musical association; Mrs. Jesse Johnston, Typographical union; Mrs. E. C. Cartledge, Eighth Ward Civic club. Fifth row: Mrs. Gilbert Fraser, Sheltering Arms; Mrs. Thomas Felder, Players' club; Miss Edwine Behre, Shakespeare club; Mrs. S. W. McCallie, Twentieth Century coterie; Mrs. Linton Hopkins, Friday Morning Study class; Mrs. W. H. Wiggs, Woman's Auxiliary, Tabernacle infirmary; Mrs. V. J. Adams, Brenau Alumnae; Mrs. H. H. Hare, relief committee Anti-Tuberculosis association; Mrs. Rose Ashby, Psychological society. Sixth row: Mrs. Vassar Wooley, Nineteenth Century History class; Miss Irene Smillie, Reviewers' club; Mrs. Dan B. Harris, Home for the Friendless; Mrs. Jos. E. Brown, wife of the war governor, and mother-in-law of Mrs. Julius Brown, first president of the City Federation; Mrs. J. D. Dunwody, Kirkwood Civic league; Miss Virginia Wooley, Pen and Brush club; Mrs. J. R. Dickey, Inman Park Students' club. Seventh row: Mrs. Dan C. Lyle, College Park Woman's club; Mrs. Robert Wallace, Wesley House Woman's club; Mrs. Robert Lowry, Grady Hospital auxiliary; Mrs. P. H. Gay, Second Ward Civic club; Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Uncle Remus Memorial association; Miss Jane Prentiss, Burrough's Nature Study class; Miss Mary Wolford, organizer, Chattahoochee, Ga., Woman's club; Mrs. James Jackson, Y. W. C. A.; Miss Janet Wey, Associated Charities; Mrs. John E. White, West End Study class. Bottom row: Mrs. F. M. Robison, Florence Crittendon Home; Mrs. John Spalding, president, Washington Seminary Alumnae association; Mrs. D. R. Bootes, president, woman's relief corps, G. A. R.; Mrs. Kate Burt, president, Industrial Arts league.

Photos of Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Arnold Broyles, Mrs. Greenfield, Mrs. Pickett, Mrs Summerfield, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Fraser were taken for Constitution by Wesley Hirshburg; photo of Mrs. Felder and Mrs. Wilson, by Stephenson; photo of Mrs. Wilson, by Mead; photos of Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Lyle and Mrs. White and others, by McCrary.

When we reflect that the talented wife of our governor-elect is an earnest musician and the president of one of our largest musical associations, it is safe to prophesy that during the next regime other stars will grace the diadem of our already thrice-crowned Muse.

Y. W. C. A. Purpose and Scope

By Mildred L. Rutherford.

What's the purpose of the Y. W. C. A.?

The Young Women's Christian association is not a substitute for the church; it is not the rival of the church; it is a department of the church itself. It is, in fact, the members of the church reaching out a hand of love and recognition and helpfulness to the young women, not only of the church, but of the world.

It cannot proselyte, for no member of the association has voting or office-holding power, unless she belongs to a Protestant Evangelical church.

While vitally interested in missionary work, no missionary can be sent through the association—she must go through some church board of missions.

It is a training school for the church workers in order to fit them by Bible study and mission study to be better sunday school teachers, better leaders of missionary societies, and at the same time to be better trained for work in industrial centers. No effort is made to divert missionary gifts from denominational channels, but on the contrary the spirit of missionary giving is so stressed that through intelligent knowledge of missions the gifts become much larger.

The work is thoroughly organized. The national board, with Miss Grace H. Dodge as president, is located in New York city, 600 Lexington avenue. There are thirty resident members on the board and thirty non-resident members representing the other departments of field work.

The staff of workers consist of forty-five special national board workers at headquarters, with an office force of thirty-two. Then there are fifty-three secretaries on the field and twenty-nine in foreign lands, making a total staff of 159 employed workers.

The home department conducts the work in cities, colleges and in mills and factories. The secretaries are specially trained for these branches of the work.

The foreign department places secretaries in foreign associations, but an association is never established in any place abroad where the church has not first found entrance.

Training School.

There is a training school in New York for secretaries, under the direction of Miss Caroline B. Dow, dean. This school is in the building lately erected by the national board, a gift from interested friends, and has every thing necessary to make the work effective. A college degree is required for entrance. So great has been the demand for secretaries, owing to the rapid growth of the work, that the demand cannot always be met. Training centers are being started in the territories, and it is hoped that another training school may become a necessity for the south, that our southern girls may feel the responsibility to take the training necessary to meet and solve the problems peculiarly our own.

Biennial conventions, annual conferences, both secretarial and territorial, are held to plan and to discuss the work of the organization.

There are nine summer conferences so located in different parts of the country as to be accessible to all workers in the United States. They bring together representatives to plan for the work of the associations, and have the finest teachers there to teach the Bible and to study God's plan for the redemption of the world.

During the war "John Slappy" (J. B. Roberts), of Kentucky, and our distinguished Henry Watterson aided in our musical events.

In 1867 Carlotta Patti with her troupe gave, in a hall over Maddox & Rucker's bank, the three operas, "Martha," "Norma" and "Barber of Seville." Max Strakosch, her brother-in-law, directed the orchestra.

OUR OWN, OUR BELOVED UNCLE REMUS

Edited by Myrtle Lockett Avary

Keeping His Memory Green

By Mrs. A. McD. Wilson.

ROUND a vineclad cottage in the West End, centers an interest which, like the waves of the ocean, widens and lengthens until touched by the shores of two hemispheres. Its influence is felt in every clime and country, and the central figure in that interest is photographed in the minds and hearts of many who knew and loved Joel Chandler Harris as "Uncle Remus." Picture him standing beneath the stately poplar tree beside the steps of his home and saving to the sweet-faced companion of his joys and sorrows, "When I am gone, build me no costly monument of bronze or stone, to stand out in the dust and rain, but let this tree be my monument."

When the message flashed round the world that Uncle Remus had passed away, to countless friends who loved him came the desire to pay tribute to his memory in fitting manner. Among manifold suggestions offered, the happy thought of the purchase and preservation of the home, received the warmest approval. Steps were at once taken looking to this end, and the organization of the Uncle Remus Memorial association was the result.

The work, splendidly begun by the gentlemen of the association, languished presently, and was finally turned over to the ladies. Now, after three years' of earnest, unselfish labor on the part of a small band of women, Atlanta claims the proud distinction of being the first city in the south to honor the genius of her son by the purchase and preservation of his home as a memorial.

What Roosevelt and Carnegie Gave.

In January of the present year, the titles to the Joel Chandler Harris home passed into the hands of the association. The task of raising the $20,000 necessary to this end brought with it difficulties, but also many pleasing experiences when we were seeking the co-operation of men of affairs of the nation. To two New York men belong the honor of having given one-half of the purchase money. Ex-President Roosevelt most generously gave, not only his approval of the plan to purchase the home, but gave himself, he came to Atlanta and lectured for the fund, and by his lecture raised five thousand dollars of the amount. In a recent letter to the writer, Mr. Roosevelt says, "I need not tell you how very high I hold the memory and service of Joel Chandler Harris." Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the other New Yorker, duplicated the sum reelved from the Roosevelt lecture. Recently when he sent a picture of himself to be hung in the home, he wrote beneath, "Happy indeed that I can subscribe myself, not only as an admirer, but as a loving friend of that rare soul, Uncle Remus." President Woodrow Wilson, in acknowledging his election as honorary vice president of the Uncle Remus Memorial association, said, "I am one of the very enthusiastic admirers of the man who has given us at once so much instruction and so much pleasure in his depicting the character of the old-fashioned negro of the south."

What We Will Do With the Home.

To the question, "What is to be done with the home now that you have it?" we reply: The rooms Mr. Harris used—his own living room and library—are to be kept as he left them. His typewriter stands on the same table on the same spot, the chair he used beside it—all just as when his fingers last touched its keys. In his bedroom hangs his razor strop on the door, with the ball of tissue paper near by. His umbrella hangs on the end of the mantle. His bed, bureau, pipe, tobacco-jar, and other personal belongings remain as he, in life, used them. The pictures on the wall, and other things in the living room, will be kept as when he inhabited it. A collection of books he owned, in the same book case, will remain unchanged in accustomed places; as will a number of family portraits and other relics.

A public library for West End is to be installed in the two rooms on the left as you enter the home. More than five hundred volumes have been contributed, together with necessary library furnishings. This will be a branch of the Carnegie library and under management of the same board.

Snap Bean Farm, the ground adjacent to the home and formerly a garden, is to be acquired; five thousand dollars will be needed for purchase money. Our purpose is to make Snap Bean Farm a playground for children, equipping it with all things necessary for the pleasure of the little ones, for they were nearest the heart of Uncle Remus. Thus shall be completely fulfilled our plan for honoring Georgia's great son of genius.

We believe that could Uncle Remus speak to us today it would be in approval of such a plan for keeping his memory green.

LIST OF AUTOGRAPHS AT THE WREN'S NEST

Collection at Uncle Remus' Memorial Home Is of Wonderful Interest—How Obtained.

By Lollie Belle Wylie.

It will not be amiss to open my story with what the kings of foreign countries said when asked for an autograph for the Wren's Nest collection.

The king of Italy said: "No."

The king of England said: "No."

You see, it is against the policy of the kings and queens to exchange gifts with other countries, and although these kings "regretted," very gracefully, in perfectly good Italian and correct English, they just could not put their royal pens to anything to be sold or installed in a public place. Of course, there has been exceptions to this rule, but very seldom.

Then the president, the near-president, and the just had-been president, said:

"Oh, yes! We desire to see the memory of our beloved Uncle Remus kept fresh in the hearts of the little children who loved him, and we wish to help make The Sign of the Wren's Nest a lasting institution, so we will send something for the autograph collection."

Woodrow Wilson, our southern president, was at that time in Princeton, and he sent his life of George Washington, with the friendliest of greetings. After that, Mr. Wilson was made governor of New Jersey, and then president of the United States.

Taft Sends His Smile.

Following the Wilson gift was an autographed photograph of William Taft and his wife. Mr. Taft was president then and he sent with his picture the smile that has made him so popular.

About the time the collection was started, Theodore Roosevelt, who had but just stepped out of the White house, stepped over to Oyster Bay and sat with his family on the lawn and had a group picture made for the collection. He wrote his name across the bottom, and as soon as he got back from Africa, he came to Atlanta and gave a talk that put not a few thousand dollars into the Uncle Remus purchasing fund.

The handsomest gift contributed to the autograph collection is the low relief medallion of Joel Chandler Harris, which was modeled by Roger Noble Burnham, the noted sculptor of Boston, and which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Burnham together, with a few admirers of Mr. Harris in the Boston Literary club, and The Folk Lore society of Boston.

The bronze is a valuable gift from a money standpoint, and as an art treasure its worth cannot be estimated. The artist, Mr. Burnham, has attained to a more than local reputation and has several of his choice portraits in the Salon at Paris, and in the international exposition of Ghent. Mrs. Burnham is a former Georgian, and is descended from Georgia's first governor, George Houston Waring, of Savannah.

Governor Hughes, of New York, sent a handsome picture of himself. He was governor at the time, has since been elevated to the supreme bench, and was favorably talked of for the presidency during the last presidential campaign.

He Did His Best.

One governor of a western state, wrote that he would be glad to send his picture, which he did, but as he had never been married he could think of no way to get his wife's picture.

Another governor's secretary wrote that the governor's picture was on its way, and as the governor's wife had been dead twenty years he thought I might not like to have one of her.

About that time Jack London was traveling around the world in the Snark. He had gotten as far as Panama, and he sent a shelf-worn, seastained copy of "The Faith of Men," which he had carried on his voyage through the south seas.

It has been said that Rudyard Kipling never gives his autograph, but he scratched out the printed name on his "The Five Nations," and boldly wrote his name above it, with his own hand, and for the sake of Uncle Remus.

From Cuba, where he was spending some time, Richard Harding Davis sent the matchless short story, one of his, "The Bar Sinister," which is illustrated with colored pictures.

Mark Twain, of Course.

Mark Twain, ill and fading from this world, hurried four of his best books, inscribed with just the enduring flashes of wit he alone could write, one inscription being, "The proportion of all things considered, it is better to be a young June-bug, than an old bird of paradise."

Governor Claud A. Swanson, of Virginia, sent with his picture, a photograph of his wife, who was, during her girlhood, a resident of Atlanta. As Lizzie Lyons, Mrs. Swanson was one of the most beautiful girls of the younger set, who belonged to the Potpourrie society, a fashionable organization of the seventies. Governor Swanson has been elected to the senate and he and his wife are leading social favorites in the capital.

Henry Wellington Wack, who was a friend to Leopold, king of the Belgians, and a fine traveler, sent "The Story of the Free Congo States."

Grace G. Welderselm, whose big-eyed little water color children have made her famous, sent a pretty picture of wo little girls with her name written down in the corner. Since that picture was made the artist has married Heyward Drayton III, and will hereafter publish her work under her new name.

Will Harbin gave his last revised proof sheets of Pole Baker, and a dummy of Gilbert Neal. W. W. Jacobs sent from across the Atlantic, his Barge Lady, and Israel Zangwill, Thomas Dixon, Francis Hodgson Burnett, Wallace Irwin, Irving Bachelor, Alice Hegan Rice, Elbert Hubbard, Paul Cuelis, George Barr McCutcheon, James Cardinal Gibbons, W. C. Stoddard, and many others added to the collection which was started with the hope of making it, in time, one of the most interesting attractions at the Wren's Nest.

Whatever may be the opinion of the public on the public school question, it is a fact to be accepted that education at the public expense has become an established policy and is recognized by both the federal and state government; as a permanent institution of the body politic. The liberal policy which Columbus, Ga., has always pursued towards her public schools since their establishment in 1867, has resulted in her having a system which as come to be recognized as leading not only in Georgia but throughout our section of the country.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

UNCLE REMUS TALES, FOLKLORE MARVELS; WHENCE THEY CAME

"Joel Chandler Harris didn't originate the Uncle Remus tales. They are the property of his mother's 'mammy' told my mother and her mother's mammy' told her," say some who wonder how anything as familiar as these tales can rank a man among authors. Yet they have just paid him a striking tribute. The Uncle Remus stories are faithful reproductions. They belong thereby to the domain of the historian and scientists as well as to that of the entertainer. The negro and plantation life of the old south are preserved in them as nowhere else.

In negro dialect and folklore, Mr. Harris has no equal. This is said with due reverence for the brilliant and able Virginian, Thomas Nelson Page, who has not specialized in dialect and folklore to the extent that Harris did. Page's negro is the aristocrat of the Virginia quarters. Harris's is the oldtime African, as all will plainly observe.

The breadth of Harris' popularity may be gaged by these incidents. An American tourist saw on a boat on the Nile a group of children around a story-teller's knee, listening to Uncle Remus tales told in a foreign tongue. A traveler in Australia reported that the Uncle Remus classics greeted him frequently in bookshops there. In **Anglicized Africa**, the negro's native habitat, these classics are much read. Some Georgians dining in London at a nobleman's table made casual reference to Atlanta "O," exclaimed a chorus, "that's where Uncle Remus lives." In the University of Berlin, a lecturer on American literature, pronounced "Uncle Remus, His Songs and Sayings," as "the most important individual contribution to American literature since 1870."

Important Achievements.

"As I wrote them with my own children around me, or with their voices sounding not far away, I seemed to see other children laughing as the homely stories were read to them. I seemed to see gray-haired children preserve the legends themselves in their original simplicity and to wed them permanently to the quaint dialect through the medium of which they have become a part of the domestic history of every southern home." He was surprised when savants in all quarters of the globe greeted these tales as "valuable contributions to myth-literature" and important achievements in folklore.

He has done for our cotton states what the Grimm brothers and Hans Christian Anderson did for their respective lands. Grimm and Anderson are cited simply because more generally known than writers who performed similar offices for France, and other countries, and because more commonly recognized as folklorists than some others whose names appear on that roll: as Homer, Shakspeare, Goethe, Sir Walter Scott, Wagner, Washington Irving. In Hiawatha and Mogg Megone, Longfellow and Whittier crystallized Indian folklore. The Nibelungenlied is folklore. So is the Arthurian cycle of legends out of which Tennyson wove his "Idyles of the King." So are the Mother Goose Melodies.

Prehistoric Literature.

Folklore, that "science which interests the unscientific," human to its core, came to be regarded as a companion and a light-bearer to anthropology, ethenology, and sociology, only in the past century. It is the prehistoric literature of the human race. It rescues from oblivion that part of the kingdom of the past which history, in no other way, records, giving insight into customs, religions, and superstitions of our race in its fancy. At bottom, the folklore of all lands and peoples is the same; and thus is proved the unity of race-experience. Fireside tales handed down from parents to children for hundreds of generations, folklore, as they are called, has entertained and instructed and moulded us all.

What minstrels, jesters, and peasant nurses were to our European ancestors, our negroes were, in a degree, to us. The tales and songs with which they amused us or crooned us to sleep, are at root a melody of folklore, Norse, Slav, Dutch, French, Hindu, African, North and American Indian and any other kind you can think of, illustrating our own mixed organ and the polyglot influences that have shaped us. We brought our folklore with us across the Atlantic; the negroes brought theirs; the Indians had their own. Our negro nurses gave us a composite. The mass of us read the Uncle Remus tales because we enjoy them. The scientists finds in them, guiding threads in his explorations of the past. Mr. Harris was an editor, a novelist, an essayist, an historian of distinction; but it is as a dialect writer and folklorist that he has rendered the human race his most signal service—a service that, had he left it undone, were now past rendering by any one.

MYRTA LOCKETT AVARY.

HOMEWARD ALWAYS, MR. HARRIS TURNED, AS WORK WAS DONE

In speaking of Mr. Harris as a man of family, there is much that can be said in pointing him out as a model and a shining example, for there is where the greatest excellencies of his character was brought out. He was a man who could have passed before the world in all that goes to distinguished in many lines, but whose delight was to go home and draw the curtains that shielded that sacred holy of holies from public eyes. He did not fail here, but filled his place as God had ordained, without restraint or pose, his wife and children knowing him best of all, for he was sunshine to them in his love and devotion.

To Mr. Harris his home was his shrine—the mecca that he daily sought when work was done. The trip from home to his office in The Constitution building and back again covered his wanderings, and it has been said that his going home at midday served as surely as a well regulated clock to tell the time.

His work on his writings was accomplished where the members of his household were. Mr. Harris tells us he had a "den" fixed up at one time, and he intended to use it—away up stairs in a quiet place, according to all ideas for study, but that he could "not stand it" off by himself and soon moved down again to be within the midst of the family.

On the big front porch or in the living room was the place where his wonderful stories were written. His social life centered around his home and those in it, and his retirement to this privacy is well known everywhere—not that he did not love people, but he was entirely content in his own home—the naming of which was characteristic of him, "The Sign of the Wren's Nest," named for the feathered neighbor's home, which was built in the mail box on the front lawn, but was never again used by the postman, for fear of disturbing these dear, little, busy inmates, who now had it all to themselves.

Mr. Harris was one of those rare fathers made companions of his children, and when he went they lost their friend and "chum," for he never withheld himself from that which brings joy to companionship and is the link that binds youth to age.

The letters written to his children, which were collected and published in the Uncle Remus magazine, after his death, attest the sweet and perfect understanding that characterized the intercourse of this father and his children.

When the Uncle Remus Memorial association discussed what kind of a monument should be his memorial, with one accord the members agreed that it must be his home, because he loved it so, the house and its inmates, the garden and its flowers, the trees where the birds made their nests and each growing and living thing that he watched daily, with delight.

We hope to make that memorial always a home for some good works—a place where the grown-ups and the children may always freely come, and every day the voices of happy children shout with merriment as their little feet live with play on "Snap Bean Farm," for we know that is what Mr. Harris would wish if he were with them in this sweet West End home. The people of this favored spot, happy homes feel that they have first claim in honoring the master of "Snap Bean Farm," in taking care of the "Wren's Nest," because they are so near and knew him so well, but we share with Atlanta, Georgia, and all the world the joy that has come to them in reading these stories of Brer Rabbit, Brer Bear and ole Sis Cow, that wide-eyed little boys and girls have listened to with never-ending delight.

MRS. E. L. CONNALLY,
First Vice President Uncle Remus Memorial association.

AT SNAP BEAN FARM

ANNUAL MAY FESTIVAL

A beautiful event of springtime is the May festival, held annually on "Snap Bean Farm," where, at the Wren's Nest, lads and lassies, older folks of Atlanta and visitors within our gates, all bent on fun and frolic, assembled to celebrate May day.

The queen is chosen each year from the maids of honor of the preceding year. Right royal is the pageant which culminates in the coronation of her dainty majesty. Heralded by trumpets, a long procession of public school children, Georgia Military academy students, boys from Marist college, Boy Scouts and a special escort of beribboned knights and white-robed flower-garlanded maids of honor, the queen wends her way to the strain of martial music, across lawn and terrace and meadow, to the rose-wreathed bower, where stands the chair of state.

After the coronation the lines of children march through intricate drills like little soldiers, and wind in and out of calisthenic figures, coiling and uncoiling like rainbow ribbons, anon, breaking into corruscating wheels and stars. Then comes the Maypole dance. The poles are wrapped each in brilliant colors. The wee dancers, looking in their gossamer robes, like fluttering butterflies, to musical measures, the children trip lightly as they plait the ribbons in and out, and the welkin rings with shouts of happy childhood.

Under the shade of a trailing vine arbor, "Brer Rabbit" perches and dispenses like ambrosia of bunnies done in ginger bread, and toothsome representatives of Brer Fox, Brer Bear, birds, fowls and fishes; and piles of delicious cakes and nuts.

At "thimble-finger well" an inexhaustible stream of lemonnade and soft drinks flows from the old oaken bucket. Delicious sandwiches and salads are served. A candy table groans under its burden of sweets, home-made candies, etc.

Under the umbrella china tree is the abode of "Miss Meadows and the Gals," these charming maidens, who serve ice cream and cake.

This year, the house, which is now the property of the Uncle Remus association, will be open to the public, and will prove a most attractve feature of the festival.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Harris, the bed room in which Mr. Harris died, and his study and library remain intact. There are a number of pictures, articles of bric-a-brac and books which are of great interest.

Mesdames Wilson, McHan, Montgomery, McEachern, Heifner, Connally, Colcord, Foster, Jenkins and others, who, in the years agone, have made these occasions noteworthy, are all busily engaged in arranging to make the festival of 1913 the most unique and beautiful outdoor celebration ever held in the city.

The May day festival will continue to be a permanent feature of the Uncle Remus Memorial association, as much so as is Tag day the specialty of the Sheltering Arms. We hope that all Atlanta will take notice, and so regard it. The proceeds will be used to keep the house and grounds and beautify the place.

It has been Mrs. Wilson's intention to have the formal opening of the Wren's Nest in May, when it was hoped that President Woodrow Wilson could be present and make the address. President Wilson could not be with us at that time, and the opening has been deferred till fall. When autumn clothes the earth in russet and crimson and gold, when the birdlings have left their nests, when Brer Rabbit seeks his burrow and the squirrel is feasting on acorns and nuts; when the harvests are garnered, and the fleecy staple is enriching the southern planter, we purpose to pause a day from the rush of work and business and formally dedicate the Wren's Nest. President Wilson, Mr. Carnegie and many men of prominence in the world of literature, politics and finance will be invited to participate. Many novel and interesting features are being planned. Among them a panoramic pageant of the stories and characters of "Uncle Remus's" books will be enacted, and it will be a gala occasion for the little folks, also. It is safe to promise the citizens of Atlanta and Georgia a magnificent spectacular, patriotic addresses and an epoch-making event generally.

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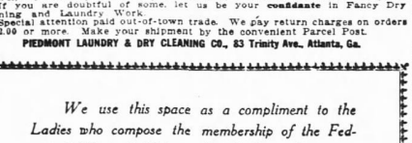

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Woman as the housekeeper no longer must bend over the wood and coal burning stove in the kitchen or living rooms of her home. The heat, smoke and dirt that in olden days kept her soul harassed and her hands tied to Drudgery have gone into the discard since Gas made its entrance into her life. Time, trouble and expense are saved in enormous quantities in comparison with the household work of our grandmothers.

Here, too, are some practical illustrations of the changes that have come with the introduction of gas-piping in the modern home. We see woman relieved of the burdens of cooking, heating water and other domestic duties. She finds Gas a ready servant, an economical servant and a trustworthy assistant in every department of her home.

It is really an interesting study to follow the development of Gas as woman's aid. From the time the first English producer secured light and heat from the invisible agent issuing from a tea-kettle full of heated coal, up to the present moment when it is sent direct from the huge storage tanks to tips ready at every woman's hand, Gas has been found useful in a constantly increasing ratio. There is a booklet now being circulated showing over 1,000 uses for Gas.

As in the case of the electric company, the gas company is persistently engaged in enlarging the field of usefulness and reducing the cost of its product.

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Two Pictures on One Canvas.

A graduate of the Moscow school for painting, sculpture and architecture has invented an interesting artistic device, which may be used with much effect on the stage, and perhaps can be utilized for the homes. This invention renders it possible to paint several different scenes on one canvas. When the light on the stage is changed the decorations also change.

A panel was exhibited at the Moscow Artistic theater, which represented a scene with beautiful autumn tints in the red light of a sunset. The light was changed; the scenery changed at the same time, and a nymph was discovered in front of a tree, bathed in moonlight. The invention is based on the physical law concerning the complementary colors of the spectrum. It is claimed that wall paper printed by this method is one color in daytime, different during twilight and changes again by moon or lamp light. The changes can be brought about by switching electric lights.—From a Consular report.

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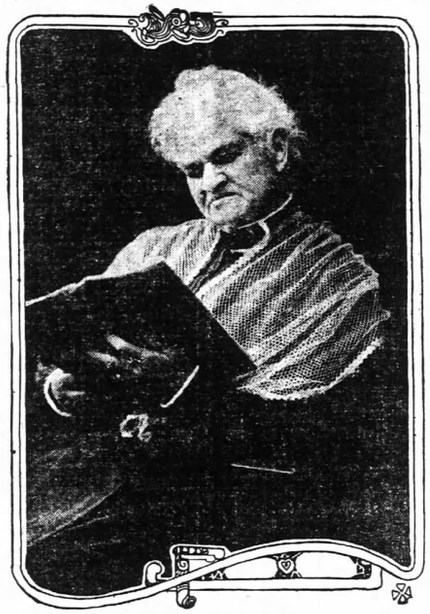

MRS. T. H. WILLINGHAM.

There are many queenly mothers in Georgia, but the only one who has actually been crowned queen of mothers is Mrs. Thomas H. Willingham, of Tifton, the mother of seventeen children, ten of whom are living.

The ceremony took place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry H. Tift, in Tifton, on the 10th of January.

On this occasion when she had passed the eightieth milestone of life, a little surprise was arranged for her by her children. A throne was erected in one of the rooms, it was covered with plush and garlanded with beautiful flowers. The company, numbering more than one hundred, all her immediate descendants and other connections by marriage, gathered in the room and then the venerable lady was ushered in and given a seat upon the throne. A number of tender speeches felicitating her upon the happy occasion were made by her sons and sons-in-law, after which Mr. Winnie Joe Willingham with a beautiful wreath of white camellias advanced, and placing it upon her head, already adorned with the almond blossoms of age, the crown of glory, crowned her Queen of Mothers.

Most Remarkable Woman in Georgia.

Mrs. Willingham is without doubt the most remarkable woman in Georgia today. She is now in her eighty-fifth year, but she is still hale and hearty, none of her faculties impaired except her hearing. She is as active as a girl, taking a walk every morning after breakfast and visiting daily many of her friends. She walks at least two miles every day, runs up and down stairs, is never tired and never sick. In all the long years of her life she has had only three attacks of illness.

Mrs. Willingham was born in Buford, S. C., January 19, 1829. Her maiden name was Cecilia M. Baynard, daughter of Archibald and Martha Baynard. As a little girl she walked several miles each day to school and always led in her classes. Among her cherished possessions is a letter from her old teacher, Miss Bonney, telling her what a privilege it was to teach a girl who was an example to all other girls in studiousness, honesty and faithfulness.

At the age of seventeen this good woman was married to Mr. Thomas H. Willingham, of Allendale, S. C., who took her as a bride to a small home that had not been completed, as the windows and doors had not been put in position. She carried with her a little negro maid, Rosa, a present from her mother. This maid always slept in the room beside her bed and nursed sixteen of her seventeen children. The young couple lived in this cottage for several years and then they built an elegant home, a three-story mansion near Allendale.

Spends Much Time in Oper Air.

Mrs. Willingham's longevity is partly explained by her very active life. She spends much time in the open air. In speaking of her Mrs. H. H. Tift, her daughter, said: "One of my first recollections of mother was when I was only three years old, she took me in front of her on the horse and rode all about the place to look after hundreds of little turkeys that were feeding on the grass-hoppers."

Mrs. Willingham tells a thrilling story of the hardships encountered during the war, when she with nine children and her servants refugeed to Mitchell county, Georgia, where they lived in a little shanty in the woods.

One of the chief characteristics of this remarkable woman was her sympathy for and kindness to those who were dependent upon her. She was kind beyond measure to her slaves. In the old South Carolina home there was a hospital prepared especially for them, and when they were sick she visited them daily and weighed out every dose of medicine that was given to them. Twenty-five years after the war she visited the old slaves, driving many miles to see them and carrying each one a present.

Mrs. Willingham has always been an active worker in a Baptist church. In early girlhood she was immersed by the famous Dr. Richard Fuller into the Baptist church at Buford, S. C.

In dealing with her children there were three things upon which she was uncompromising: they must go to school, attend Sunday school and go to the dentist. She never broke a promise made to a child.

Ten Children Still Living.

Ten of the seventeen children of Mrs. Willingham's are still living: Mrs. Dr. E. H. Bacon, of Eastman; Mrs. Margaret Wood, of Tifton; Mrs. I. W. Myers, Tifton; Mrs. Cornelia Daniel, Mr. B. L. Willingham and Mr. W. B. Willingham, of Atlanta; Mrs. H. H. Tift, of Tifton; Mrs. W. L. Pickard, of Savannah; Mr. Winnie Joe Willingham, of Tifton, and Mr. Baynard Willingham, of College Park. Her sons-in-law are as devoted to her as her own sons. At one of her birthday celebrations Captain Henry Tift placed upon her finger a beautiful diamond ring as a token of his love to the woman who gave to him his wife.

Surely, in the language of the wise man, she is a "woman whose price is far above rubies, whose mouth openeth with wisdom and upon whose tongue is the law of kindness. Grace is deceitful and beauty is vain, but she that feareth the Lord shall be praised."

HISTORY OF GEORGIA CLUBS FOR 20 YEARS

Slighting Comments We Met With at First, But Good Influence of Work Is Now Felt Throughout the State.

By Mrs. William C. King.

It has been exceedingly interesting through a long life to have watched the development and success of woman's work for the past twenty years; one organization following another in quick succession until perfection has been reached, and as I look upon the present state of affairs, I feel like exclaiming: "Now, Lord, let Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen," not the salvation of Israel, but the glory and salvation of the poor and ignorant, in the educating and uplifting of thousands who would otherwise have sat in darkness, and this done by organization of women all over the country.

The first club in Georgia for press work was organized by Mrs. Edward Byington, of The Columbus Ledger, in 1890. A few women met in the Kimball house parlor. The few I recall were Leonora Beck, Rosa Woodberry, Corinne Stocker, Maude Andrews and myself and many others. This was the Georgia Woman's Press club.

Mrs. Byington was elected president. The club was always a success. I had the honor of being president many years, having in my possession now letters of greeting from such prominent people as Mrs. Donald McClaim, Mrs. Westover Allen, Mrs. Fanny Croly, editor of Success Magazine, and many others.

From this club, as delegates, Mrs. Byington, Miss Rosa Woodberry and Mrs. William King were sent to the first annual meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Chicago.

The visit to this club was a revelation. It was a very impressive body, and was presided over by Mrs. Brown, of Baltimore. The meeting was a great success and the social feature delightful. We met with many prominent women, such as Susan Anthony, Frances Willard and others. The Atlanta delegates came home thoroughly enthused with club spirit, and made efforts to arouse it among our home women, but the time was not yet.

The Mothers' Congress.

The organization of the Mothers' congress by Mrs. Theodore Birney came next. I was fortunate in being sent as a delegate to the first annual meeting of this body at Washington, D. C. The club's welfare was the subject of discussion by the most intelligent men and women in the country, and the congress proved a great success. I was honored by the Atlanta Woman's club some years later, being sent as a delegate to this congress to read a memorial to the beloved Mrs. Birney, which I did before an audience of 2,000 people. Her memorial exercises were attended by all classes, from the white house to the humble mothers of the shops, for she was beloved and admired by all.

We have now looked back upon the women's clubs and their beginnings. Now we can see the great changes the years have brought. I remember so well how many little jokes were thrown at us, one was that the "Mothers' congress was composed of old maids and men," but the women worked on, and the society grew until today it is a power in the land.

The Club Movement.

We all know how the women's clubs had to stand the slighting comments on women in public, and while there was nothing unpleasant said, there was a chilling sensation in the atmosphere when woman's clubs were mentioned.

But the work went on, and today when we "view the landscape o'er," what a change! Daily papers are only too glad to give them notices of their work, and a page for their special use. If the chamber of commerce wants any special civic work done, they call on the woman's club, and in all the public movements of the day woman's the home, in the city and state.

So marvelous are the changes and growth of woman's work that one can scarcely draw the comparison. The good influence of their work is felt in the home, in the city and state.

The federated clubs of Georgia have a noble work raising the standard in our state to create higher ideals and to make them so beautiful and desirable that all will seek them. The time has come when we can truly say:

"They talk about the woman's sphere,
As tho' it had a limit;
There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whisper 'yes or no,'
There's not a life—a death—a birth,
There's not a feather's weight of worth,
Without a woman in it."

Southern Literature.

The Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs seems destined to lead in many noteworthy movements which later are followed by clubs in other states. For instance, Mrs. E. I. Fitzpatrick, state president, has issued a proclamation to the members of the organization expressing the hope that during the ensuing year the members of the women's clubs of Georgia will make a special feature the study of southern literature. The federation wishes to create an audience and stimulate an interest in indigenous southern writers, and to commend Dr. Edwin A. Alderman and his able associates for the research work undertaken whereby the authors of the southland could be known, studied and be made home companions.

Heretofore this has been an impossible suggestion to club women, for the reason that such a large part of the writings of southern authors has not been available. President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, in association with nearly 300 men of letters in the south, has reclaimed and put into permanent form the writings of the great men and women who were pioneers in the literature of our country. Since these records of our talented ancestors have been provided us, it behooves us, as club women with patriotic motives, to assist in their distribution. We are proud to have an opportunity to help introduce these great works to the people of Georgia. Here is a great nugget of literature, written years ago, that the world, for the most part, has missed.

With the united indorsement of club women, Dr. Alderman's dream of the enlightenment that would result from a study of these re-discovered treasures can be realized.

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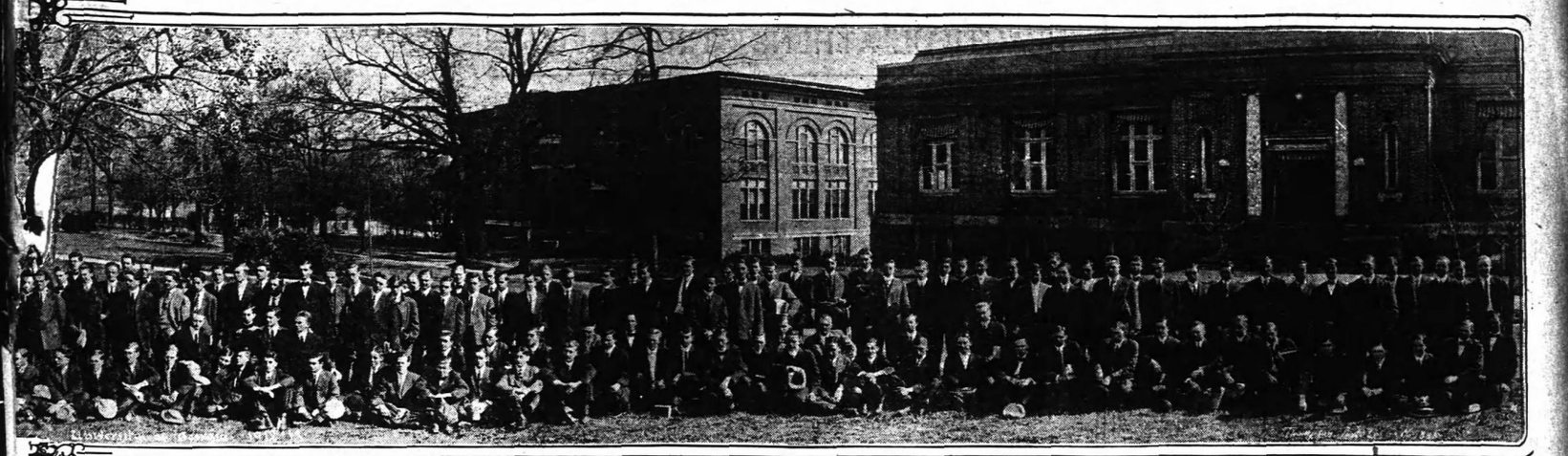
BRANCH BANK: Corner Mitchell and Forsyth Streets

ATEST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES



on the beautifully shaded and turfed campus, with a view of the university buildings in the background. In the extreme left, through the trees, is seen the Moore building. The first large building on the left is one isible through the trees. The handsome building at the extreme right of the picture is the new Peabody library, while next to that is Terrell hall. In the trees beyond Terrell hall can be seen Phi Kappa hall, found-

Athens Woman's Club Poineer in the State In the Work for the Good of Humanity

"Help Lift the Load," Their Motto

The Athens Woman's club was one of the pioneers in the club movement in the state of Georgia.

The Sorosis of Elberton was the first woman's club to be organized in the state and Athens quickly followed in her lead.

In 1898, when Miss M. Rutherford and Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb were principals of the Lucy Cobb institute, Miss Rosa Woodberry was connected with the work of that flourishing institution. Miss Woodberry was a most enthusiastic club woman and found in Mrs. Lipscomb a kindred spirit.

Together they discussed the subject and decided that Athens could not lag behind when other cities were becoming interested in such a helpful work.

So Mrs. Lipscomb and Miss Woodberry sent out invitations to one hundred and twenty-five of the representative women of the city to unite with them in the formation of a woman's club.

Their judgment that such an organization was confirmed by the enthusiastic response of over one hundred ladies.

The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. W. Thomas, where the Athens Woman's club was organized, its object being to stimulate the intellectual development of its members and broaden their range of thought, investigation and usefulness.

Mrs. Lipscomb First President.

Mrs. Lipscomb was elected president and Miss Woodberry vice president of the club.

Three sections were formed: Letters and arts, current events and civics, and historical research and biography. Many delightful meetings were enjoyed by the members under the leadership of the chairmen of the different sections—Mrs. Lipscomb of letters and arts, Miss Woodberry of current events and civics, and Miss C. Sosnowski of history and biography.

Letters and arts was by far the largest section in the club.

The Shakespeare-Bacon controversy held no terrors for those enthusiastic workers, and the memory of those charming Shakespearian evenings with Mrs. Lipscomb still lingers not only with them, but with many others who enjoyed the readings.

It can be truthfully said that never were newspapers and periodicals more eagerly scanned for the happenings of the day than by Miss Woodberry's interested students of the current events section.

Miss Woodberry's parliamentary drills for the benefit of the club were the source of much fun and great profit to all.

How Miss Sosnowski's students did work with Miss Calle as an inspiration for effort! So full of historical and biographical lore did they become that the other members walked humbly before them.

Those were wonderful days of furbishing up of long forgotten lore and all as newly acquired by the Athens ladies.

With such efficient leaders as Mrs. Lipscomb, Miss Woodberry and Miss Sosnowski to launch the movement and lend their best efforts to the cause it is not surprising that the club flourished from the beginning and very soon was an assured success.

Miss Woodberry was sent the following year as the club's delegate to the general federation in Philadelphia.

Elected Vice President.

She was elected vice president in place of Jennie June (Mrs. Croly), who had resigned, but she declined the honor. Miss Woodberry then nominated the lady who was elected to the office.

At first the work of the Athens Woman's club was of a purely literary nature and stimulated the members to much good work in that direction. Very soon, however, the scope was broadened and included philanthropic work.

They began to study the needs of the town and to lend a helping hand to the little ones in East Athens, the mill section of the city.

Kindergarten Established.

The first kindergarten ever in Athens was established there by the Athens Woman's club in connection with the night school and was supported by the club for five years, until the city, realizing its usefulness, assumed the responsibility of the school. During the five years they were connected with the work the club furnished all necessary material and very often gave free lunches to the children.

The club has also helped to organize and largely assisted in the support of the West Athens kindergarten until the city took that school under its care.

Start of Tallulah School.

Do the one hundred and eighty-seven clubs of Georgia know that the Tallulah Falls industrial school, which is the pride of the federation, was started by two members of the Athens club? Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb and Miss Lily Moss were the promoters of the school.

The first money given the school was made by them in an entertainment called "A Trip Around the World," given at the home of Miss Moss. This money was the nucleus of the fund for the Tallulah Falls school.

For several years the Athens club worked inaided, and after several hundred dollars had been raised by them for the cause the work was taken up by the federation.

This small beginning made by the Athens Woman's club has become an important educational factor in the life of that section. The Tallulah Falls industrial school is now valued at $12,000, and has a boarding department with eighty-six pupils and three teachers.

Aim of Club Has Broadened.

In the fifteen years since its organization the character of the work done by the club has gradually changed from its original object, that of self-improvement, and moved out into a larger field of usefulness where service for others is the desire and effort of each member.

Books have been distributed, scholarships secured, and needy and worthy students assisted. The club has at its command at the present time three whole and four half scholarships. Mr. Severus, head of the Athens Business college and the Lucy Cobb institute has been especially generous and helpful with gifts of scholarships. The fine business training given by Mr. Severus to several girls has resulted in an immediate increase in their salaries.

The club has also a students' aid fund of $500 with which they have already given much needed and appreciated assistance to seven ambitious students.

An altruistic atmosphere prevades the entire life of the Athens Woman's club.

We have been fortunate in the presidents who have guided the affairs of the club. All have been women of high ideals and strong endeavor.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Miss Rosa Woodberry, Mrs. H. C. White and Mrs. A. O. Harper have all served as presidents, and Mrs. T. F. Green now holds the office.

Two State Presidents.

The Athens Woman's club has given two state presidents to the federation. Mrs. Lipscomb, who resigned after seven splendid years' service to Athens to accept the state presidency, and Mrs. H. C. White, who served four years, and was then called to the larger field of usefulness.

During Mrs. Whites' administration the club was built up and strengthened along all lines. The monthly meetings held at her home were not only productive of much good, but were of a delightful social character. Each month the club looked forward to and enjoyed the charming hospitality for which Mrs. White was famous.

Mrs. T. F. Green, who now holds the office, is infusing new life into the large membership of the club and inspiring them to fresh endeavor along educational lines. She brings to the work a great enthusiasm and earnest purpose and has the happy faculty of imparting her zeal and courage to those with whom she is associated.

Model Rural School.

The work that has been planned by the president and is already well under way is to build a model rural school at Mountain City costing $1,500.

The site has already been secured and some money raised for that purpose.

Mr. F. J. Orr, one of Georgia's most prominent architects, has not only drawn the plans of a beautiful model school, but has most generously presented them to the club as his contribution to the work. The plans and specifications are already in the possession of the club.

The club hopes to erect this building in the next fifteen months at Mountain City, equip it with all that is necessary for a common school education and supply a competent teacher for the seventy children of this mountain district.

This school is to be Athens' memorial to our beloved Mrs. White and is to be called the Ella F. White school.

With the memory of her unselfish efforts for the uplift of the people of every section of our state as an inspiration for the work the club is spurred to earnest effort and success will surely be their reward.

Influence Is Widening.

The influence of the club is gradually widening. It touches civic, religious and social life and always with a helpful, cheerful, kindly spirit.

In the language of Phillips Brooks, they are trying to realize that "we are our best when we are trying to be it, not for ourselves alone, but for our brethren, and we take God's gifts most completely when we realize that He sends them to us for the benefit of other men, who stand beyond us needing them."

The club has heard and responded to the call "Help lift the load!" and already the blue flowers of happiness that Maeterlinck speaks of is singing for them because right here in their own home town of Athens they are working for the good of humanity in their own home state, their beloved Georgia.

MRS. GEORGE T. HODGSON,
Vice President Athens Woman's Club.

Child Labor.

"Unrestricted child labor tends to depress and age the laborer, and thus to develop in the community an ignorant, criminal, easily pauperized class, accustomed to a low standard of living. The evils to the child are often disease, deformity and ignorance. Frequently there is no industrial training, the child being employed in drudgery in some simple mechanical process. Census figures recently published show every fifth child in this country is a bread-winner between the ages of 10 and 15 years, and of these juvenile wage-earners every third child is a girl. An illiterate and physically degenerate population will mean the ruin of our country. We must, then, help the children to attain a higher standard of citizenship, for upon no other foundation can an enduring republic be built.

Photo By Clifton, Athens
Residence of W. H. Shelton, Milledge avenue, Athens, Ga.

OUR SOUTHLAND

I.

A Royal Maiden of fair thoughtful brow
A council of her subjects once did call;
With ear attentive listened—questioned how
She best might serve the interests of all.
Outspoke the resolute, the timid, bold,
Waxing most eloquent, in fiery debate,
And each, according to his wisdom, told
How she might make her kingdom rich and great.

II.

Then suddenly appeared amidst that throng
The warning Phantom of a long-dead Time,
With eye far-seeing, pointing bony finger long,
While o'er his shoulders hung his hair like winter's rime;
And thus he spake:—"O Fairest of the fair!
Young maiden Monarch by the southern seas
It rests with thee, to be whate'er thou dare—
A power for good, or Vanity of vanities."

III.

Thy realm is fairer than old Canaan's land—
A thousand times more fertile and more fair—
Enriched with every gift, by God's own hand.
Roam not abroad for treasures rich, or rare.
Build here thy kingdom in thy bounds so blest
And found it on thy native granite rock;
Earth, air and ocean all, at thy behest
Shall bastion thee against external shock.

IV.

The stately columns of thy forests grand
That gird thy shores their utmost length along
Stretch forth their arms, and in a choral band,
Lift up their voices in perpetual song
As swayed by breezes fragrant with wild flowers
They seem in music's sweetest notes to flow—
Behold us shape these sturdy trunks of ours
To use and beauty; 'tis for such we grow."

V.

Beneath the surface of thy vales and hills
Lies mineral wealth beyond the math'matician's ken—
Iron, coal and marble; all in rills
Perennial, ready to the hands of toiling men.
Let goodly Commerce and skilled manufacture be
The chiefest handmaids of thy royal state;
Let Industry and Worth, and trusted Honesty
Thy servants be, as likewise all that's good or great.

VI.

Take warning by th' examples of the Past—
As long as kings were virtuous and wise
So long their great and happy dynasties did last,
And honored were they in all nations' eyes;
But when dull sloth and luxury did invade
At once commenced they swiftly to decay,
To fall inglorious 'neath some conqueror's blade.
Or, bound in claims, to grace a captor's holiday.

VII.

Upon the gilding ages there will rise
A time when man shall recognize man's brotherhood.
When he that hath to him that hath not, shall devise
And all rejoice in the all-common good;
When one shall guard his neighbor's welfare as his own
When to hold more than needful shall be thought unfair;
When kings and conquerors shall usurp no throne,
But Justice, Goodness, Peace—a triple crown shall wear.

MRS. E. W. BARKSDALE.

Burn pyrethrum powder in the house to kill the flies.

Don't forget, if you see flies, that their breeding place is in nearby filth. It may be behind the door, under the table or in the cuspidor.

If there is no dirt and filth, there will be no flies.

"Why Is Atlanta," Inquires Mr. Orr; "Because of Athens" Is the Answer

Mr. J. K. Orr, an enterprising citizen of Atlanta, asked through the columns of The Atlanta Constitution the question "Why is Atlanta?"

He had many thoughtful answers, but not one that fully satisfied. Now, as I take it, Mr. J. K. Orr was not asking for the evidences of Atlanta's material growth, but for the psychological reason back of such growth.

In seriously considering this question I find the true answer to Mr. J. K. Orr's question "Why is Atlanta?" is this:

Because of Athens, Ga. Let me state some of the reasons for this answer.

Atlanta was first named Marthasville for Miss Martha Lumpkin, daughter of Governor Wilson Lumpkin, both citizes of Athens. "Marthasville" did not suit the inner ear of the governor's daughter, so she changed the name from "Marthasville" to Atlanta, and if I were skilled in cryptogram I could tell you just how many degrees of vibration the city was increased by this change of name.

But, remember, this mystical word "Atlanta" was given to you by an Athens woman.

Work of the Hemphills.

The Atlanta Constitution has been a great factor in the growth and upbuilding of Atlanta, and The Atlanta Constitution owed its early days to the pluck and energy of Athens men—the Hemphills. The aged mother of these men lives undisturbed in the same Athens home from which her boys took Athens training and the prayers of an Athens mother.

While on the subject of The Constitution here is another prince among men, who made his impress upon Atlanta largely through The Constitution. Henry Grady did more for Atlanta than anybody who has ever lived there before or since. He came ushing in from Athens, possessed with the radiant spirit of his boyhood's home, and lo! Atlanta thrilled and glowed and leaped and ran and outgrew her short clothes!

It will startle Atlanta when I tell her that the success of nine-tenths of her surgical operations are due to an Athens man. Pray, who is responsible for ether anaesthesia, but our very own Dr. Crawford Long, one of the truest and noblest of Athens men? And Athens, besides furnishing the man who made anaesthesia from ether possible, and furnishes quite a number of Athens people, who inhale ether from the cone of the Atlanta surgeon, and, incidentally, leave their appendices and Athens cash as souvenirs of the occasion!

Speaking of doctors calls to mind the man who changed the drug store map of Atlanta. He is an Athens man, to the manner born.

Dr. Joe Jacobs was for a long time the friend and adviser of many Athens citizens. We all reluctantly bid him farewell when he left for Atlanta.

Those Mysterious Cakes.

In most of the great social functions of Atlanta, when she was beginning to make her history as a city who could entertain and charm the northerner, the westerner, presidents or princes, a mysterious and seductive little cake, baked in the form of a heart and iced as smoothly as a plate glass window, played an important part, and left a longing in the soul of the fortunate guest to "come back again."

That cake, was always baked in Athens, by one of our truest Athenians—Aunt Laura Billups. Speaking of cakes calls to mind cooks, and cooks and cooks and cooks.

Athens has given up to Atlanta. When you see an Athens housekeeper looking pensive now, her reasons therefor generally run about this way:

"Mary, whom I've taught to make beaten biscuit; Sally Lunn, chicken salad, and Lady Baltimore cake, and keep a clean kitchen, has gone to Atlanta to live!"

I will wager a treat with any Atlanta citizen that the best cooks Atlanta has, the ones who uphold the reputation of "those delightful Atlanta homes," came straight from Athens.

Plenty More Reasons.

I could write all of this summer day long, and when the dews of night fell I would only really have begun the subject of why Atlanta is, because of Athens.

Space fails me to speak of your "order of old-fashioned women," composed almost entirely of Lucy Cobb girls; your Marion Jackson, whose mother is an Athens woman. Space fails me to speak of the old university boys who got the major part of their training from fair Athens' maids.

Probe Atlanta to the heart, and you will find it also the heart of Athens!

FLORIDA C. ORR.

UNIVERSITY WILL SOON POSSESS THE SOUTH'S GREATEST LAW SCHOOL

According to reports current in Athens, it is now practically certain that the University of Georgia law department will get the $50,000 appropriation to be asked of the next legislature. The appropriation is asked for the purpose of erecting a law building suitable to the needs of the school.

Much publicity has been given the movement and the crying needs for such a building have in many ways been brought home to the people of the state. A general awakening of the public pride and sense of justice has been the result and at the present time the prospects for recognition by the Georgia solons is exetmely bright.

The movement for a new law building began several years ago, when the remarkable growth of the school showed that the present accommodations would soon be inadequate, and has gone slowly, but steadily, on ever since.

It was not until last spring, however, that any definite steps were taken. At this time great impetus was given the movement by the report of the legislative committee, which, in strong language, called attention to the needs of the department for such a building and generously recommended that $50,000 be at once appropriated for such a purpose. Since that time the faculty, alumni and students of the department have been actively working in the effort to have the legislature take definite action at the coming session.

Plans Have Been Completed.

Plans for the proposed building are now completed, the site has been chosen and an array of facts relative to present conditions and needs have been gathered together and are said to be unanswerable. The plans were drawn by Dr. Charlie Strahan, of the university, in connection with one of the largest firms in Atlanta, and from every point of view are almost perfect.

Dr. Strahan, who is well acquainted with the conditions at the university, before working out the plans, investigated the arrangement of the law buildings of the large eastern universities, and thus the proposed building is exactly suited to the needs of the local school. The site selected for the building is considered one of the most beautiful spots on the university campus, and has at the same time the decided advantage of being in the very heart of the business section of the city.

All of the local people and, in fact, everyone who is acquainted with the conditions, are backing the movement. The law school is now located in three small rooms in the academic building, not one of which is large enough to hold the entire student body. The small room used as a library is already taxed to the limit and has little space in which to place other books.

There are this year 103 men registered in the school, making it one of the largest in the south, and showing an increase of thirty-three over the enrollment of last year, when the legislative committee made their famous report. The men who go before the general assembly will also show: That the law department is the most racidly growing department of the university; that it is the only self-sustaining department of the university, and that by far it is the most neglected department of the university.

South's Greatest Law School.

It is proposed to build and develop in Athens the greatest law school in the south. The men who are acquainted with the facts say that at present the most ambitious young men of the state all go out of the state to get their legal education and that as a consequence many men who would be invaluable assets to the state are annually lost to other sections. They also contend that the young men of Georgia are not given equal advantages with the young men of other states in the matter of legal education, and that legal education in Georgia is not on a par with other branches of education, all because of the lack of sufficient support from the state itself.

It will further be shown that the law department of the university is at present doing splendid work and that in spite of difficulties it has made marked and material progress. It will also be shown, however, that it has reached the limit of its possibilities under the present conditions, and that unless the state comes to its aid it cannot hope to keep abreast of the times, and will sooner or later lose the prestige which it now enjoys.

The Parks and School Houses as Social Centers.

A practical and energetic worker has pertinently asked: "Why should not our people get their money's worth out of the school buildings? Why should we keep the doors closed and let the people's property rust out instead of wearing out?" He then outlines a practical plan for utilizing the school buildings as a social center: By means of subscriptions a gymnasium could be equipped, boys' and girls' clubs could be organized to meet in the building on certain evenings; domestic science meetings, sewing circles, debating clubs, etc., could hold their weekly meetings within the school walls; a reading room and library could be maintained for the use of the people.

Photo By Clifton, Athens
Residence of E. R. Hodgson, Milledge avenue, Athens, Ga.

WHAT WOMAN'S EDITION STANDS FOR TO THOSE WHO HAVE PUBLISHED IT

For One Thing, It Should Stimulate Interest in Federation Page.

An old colored brother introduced his earnest prayer at the beginning of the Sunday evening service as follows:

"O Lord, I don't know whedder you know what we is here fer er not, but ef you don't, ye ort ter."

If every reader of this page doesn't know what the Woman's Edition stands for by this time "she ort ter."

Really, the work became so great, so self-absorbing, that it has been a constant theme of conversation. It has made women forget to gossip, or be the chronic objector or the personally important woman so often found. In addition to its value as a money raiser, the organizing and educating result of the work is splendid.

New Friends Made.

Friends have been created for the Georgia Federation all over the country.

Many talents have been disclosed that will be valuable in future activities.

Hereafter, in discussing any scheme for woman's endeavors, someone will say of someone, "Oh, yes, she can do it. You remember how she worked for the Woman's Edition?"

The same esprit de corps engendered by these united labors should make the work of the Federation Page lighter. When the realization came that every one of the important things the club women are doing was important to some woman and she should know about it—this page was created.

Our Rallying Center.

Here should be our rallying center, a place for coming together to aid, encourage and stimulate our work; to formulate policies, prepare and compare plans, and be ready, through cooperation, for the great opportunities when they come.

The privileges of this page should be equally distributed.

Suppose we had no way of getting together, no page, no district or annual meetings—each club would work along in its own rut, careless of others and satisfied with small things.

FIFTY GOLDEN YEARS A BRIDE, I GREET THE BRIDE OF TODAY

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE HOSTESSES OF BYGONE YEARS

Colonel and Mrs. Lowry, a picture taken by Eugene O'Connor on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, on November 11, 1912.

By Mrs. Robert J. Lowry.

Asked to write as the bride of fifty golden years to my beloved bride friends of today, I naturally go back in memory to the days when I, like they, was showered with rice and still felt in my hand the flowers of my bridal bouquet. It seems but yesterday, and I close my eyes to hear the light-hearted voices of the ones who cut my wedding cake.

Yet—the times have changed, the customs, traditions have been trodden upon, and ideals even have taken on other forms. I feel sure that were to tell what the brides of fifty years ago did in their early wedded happiness some of my young friends of today would feel my joys counted for little when compared with their riches, but that is just where we would differ—the bride of today and the bride as I recall her fifty years ago.

I recall that one of my greatest sources of joy was when I finished making with my own fingers a shirt for my husband. It was well done, too, every stitch with my fingers, while my hands have never touched anything which meant more precious moments, more precious work than the stitches put in the clothes for my little children. There were not so many formal parties then, probably only one or two a season, but the young wives of those days called upon one another, and among our interests in which we rivaled were the clothes which we made for our husbands and children. Frequently neighbors would meet in the mornings and afternoons, and then always, we brought our sewing.

This does not mean, however, that there were no forms or fashions in those days, for calling was the formal function of society. We called and had the most charming of calling costumes, and we more sincerely fulfilled our social obligations, than we do today.

Hostesses in Those Days.

When entertainments were given, they were finished and beautiful and it was the pride of the hostess if she could tell her intimate friends confidentially, how many of the cakes she had baked and iced and that she herself had mixed the salad dressing.

The homes we first occupied after we were married were not pretentious, because that was one of the mutual interests to work out—the various parts of the home, the furnishing of one room after another; planning of the garden, the exciting purchase of the first carriage and horse.

There were no clubs then for our husbands to belong to, and the women's meetings were held in the afternoon, for then as now the women were busy in the sewing circles, the churches, the schools and the first hospitals; they visited the sick, sewed for them, and had meetings in their interest.

The smaller evening entertainments were in the nature of tea parties, after which there would be a game of cards or music, for then every young woman knew something of music, and the men always enough to join in the chorus of the songs we knew in common. Not every woman knew how to play well, but nearly every one could play an accompaniment and could sing the popular songs.

On Sunday when we met, the hymns which everybody knew would be sung, and on Sunday afternoons there were the long rambles in the woods, and excursions to country homes.

Now I realize as I recall the simple social pastimes of those days that they could not be repeated now. The century has brought on changes that require a different mode of life. There are more activities which draw people into them, more responsibilities and more kinds of recreative pleasures.

Even with these changes, however, there are the principles which guided our attitude fifty years ago, which I believe could be well applied to the life of today. Though we may have more pleasures these days, pleasures which draw people out of the home, I know there are fewer joys of the kind which kept us, fifty years ago, within the home.

It is therefore with apprehension that I see some of my young friends—wives and mothers, who seem to lose sight of the fact that the pleasures without are but incidental. I would that, reaching out, I could draw the pretty wanderers back, when they go too far out in quest of a so-called happiness. The only happiness they can ever realize is that within their own hearts—within their own homes, with the blessings that start there and have their basic life there.

I am the last one to deprive young people of pleasure, and yet in search of it excessively, they get away from the joyous life of making the home together. Sacrifices must be made on both sides, and continued unselfishness practised. There must be a mutual consideration and courtesy. I care not whether the life begins in the humble cottage or in the pretentious mansion, there are mutual obligations which each party must gracefully fulfill. Adaptability has to be exercised, even in the simplest affairs of daily life.

Don't Let Him Know All.

I would like to whisper to every girl as she starts off on her bridal trip—"Don't let him know how much you love him, and never lose an opportunity to make him love you more and more all the time.

"You are queen—yes—but be sure you are a queen, reigning by right of your performance of duty, commanding not because you can, but because you deserve to, and because as the presiding genius of the home you make it what the queen makes the ideal principality.

"You may not have to make your husband's shirt (I did not have to do it), but I felt I could do it. You may not be obliged to put in the stitches for the greatest blessings that come—the little ones, but if you can just feel within you the spirit of willingness to do it, or whatever presents itself as your duty to do for the one you love, you will be realizing one of the real joys—the joy which can be held in common by the bride of fifty golden years—passed, and the bride of today's June sunshine and roses."

EVERY TOWN IN STATE SHOULD HAVE A PLACE FOR BLIND TO WORK

Georgia Is Not Doing Her Duty Toward the Sightless.

By Mrs. J. Bulow Campbell.

Once on a very hot day, far out in the country, a little boy about 5 years old, with bare feet, a red dress and a large stick in his hand, was feeling his way through the woods, all alone, to his grandmother's house. A second glance showed that he was blind, or almost so. How distressing it was to look into his beautiful baby face and see those sightless eyes, all, the doctor said, due to ignorance and neglect at his birth.

He is now far away at school, being taught to read and write, and in a small way to use his hands at a trade, but sad to relate, his industrial training is not sufficient to fit him to compete with his fellowmen in industry.

Now, what does the state of Georgia offer to this young boy when he leaves this school? Is there an opening provided that he may enter and make a good living, as all other young men expect and look forward to upon leaving school? No, there is nothing that Georgia offers. She has done all when she has given him ten years at school.

We, of Georgia, expect of this blind citizen to earn a living after ten years of insufficient training. With whom does he compete? His brothers and sisters, blessed with sight, who have been given the public schools and libraries.

The question now confronts us—the problem of Georgia—what are we to do with girls and boys at the ages of 16 and 18, upon leaving school? We all know this is the time they most need the helping hand.

The solution of the problem—schools wherein they are given manual training, perfecting themselves in broom-making, chair-caning, typewriting, and the girls in all kinds of handwork, such as beading, knitting, basketry and crocheting, which always finds a market—something that will help the helpless to help themselves.

In Atlanta there is the Georgia Association for the Blind which has been organized by Mr. Baukhight. This is the first work of any kind that has offered a helping hand to our unfortunate brothers in the dark. Mr. Baukhight started this work September 1, 1911, its headquarters, 1333 Simpson street. Facing many discouragements, but with a brave heart and a good, strong will, he has made a success. They are working seven men, with an output of ten dozen brooms per day, the men earning from 75 cents to $1.50 per day, according to their skill and ability. There is more demand for their brooms than they can possibly fill. It is a joy to go into the factory and see seven strong men, with faces full of interest and happiness, busy from early morning until dark, turning out good hand-made brooms, and competing with men who can see. They are useful in the world, and are making a good living for themselves and others who are dependent upon them.

Georgia could easily establish in all of her larger towns just such a plant at very little cost, and in that way give employment to men who would otherwise be idle. Give more manual training (skilled workmen), such factories would be self-supporting from the start.

Helen Keller says it is important to impress upon each town or city its duty to the blind, for it is the community where the blind young man or woman lives that naturally determines his success or his failure.

The greatest percentage of blindness in our country today is caused through ignorance and carelessness at birth of babies, and unfortunately it is the poor upon whose shoulders the heaviness of this burden falls.

We must wake up to the fact that we must help the helpless to help themselves. There is no better investment.

MRS. J. R. GREGORY
ARTIST
PORTRAITS IN OIL, CRAYON and WATER COLORS
RENOVATING and RESTORING VALUABLE OLD PICTURES
80 West Peachtree St. Atlanta, Ga.

"Alyce" Cold Cream

Only Cream on the market claiming 3-in-1 cleanser, tissue builder, bleacher. Its healing powers have no equal.

Hear what an Atlanta lady has to say of this Cream: "I have found 'Alyce' Cream all and more than is claimed for it. I have suffered with tetter on my hands for years. After using 'Alyce' Cream for three months, am entirely cured. Cannot say too much for its excellent healing powers."

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The great Indigestion Remedy and Liver Stimulant, we are giving the holder of this coupon a 25c bottle for 15c when signed and address given.
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Why, Mary, you look as happy and young as you did on your wedding day.

Yes, Hubby, you know my "Vacation" Kitchen Cabinet came this morning, and I am not a bit tired tonight—in fact, I have been taking a "vacation" all day. Come right out to the kitchen and see it. See here, it has TWELVE SPECIAL FEATURES that no other make of cabinet has. You just ought to have gone to STERCHI BROS. & BARNES with me—they have a style to suit everybody's needs.

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Our modest credit plan will assist you in owning one of these "VACATION" KITCHEN CABINETS.

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KRESS' 5c-10c-25c STORES

More Than a Hundred Stores in the South and Southwest

The success of this edition is the result of organization.

The Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, each unit being stronger by its joining the other in the final organization.

This same principle applied to merchandising enables the Kress Stores to bring to you the "World's Products" at Kress' popular prices.

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Two Stores in the Heart of Atlanta.

The new Kress Store in Augusta, nearing completion, will be the largest of its kind in the south, and the most modern of its kind in America.

CANDY—"Quality," not price, rules in Kress' candy making. If you would take a trip with us to the factories that make our candies, and see the test we require for everything used in the making, the modern methods and the quantity we use, you would understand why we sell such delicious candies at Kress' popular prices.

"Watch Kress Windows"

KRESS'

"Watch Kress Windows"

SOCIETY

AMONG THE CITY'S BEST ASSETS ARE HER SPLENDID CLUBS

By Mrs. Elizabeth Adair Gregg.

IN the make-up of social life in a city, there is no factor more important than its social clubs.

I regard the clubs of Atlanta as among her very best assets. Southern people are naturally social and are fond of entertaining; and while this, in former days, was done exclusively in the homes, as the cities have grown and made possible the establishing of clubs, the busy young matron or debutante can, by a 3-minute phone conversation with the superintendent give instructions that will insure a well appointed luncheon or dinner, as elaborate or as simple as she desires, knowing that the service will be the very best obtainable, that the desired color scheme will be tastefully carried out, etc.; and all this without any effort or worry on her part.

Of course, club life in Atlanta could not be even mentioned without the mind first turning to the Capital City club—that grand old institution that has in the past entertained so many presidents and distinkuished people from all over the country.

Exclusively Social at First.

It was first organized and run as an exclusive social club, but gradually the demands of business men have grown stronger, and for years it has been rapidly converted into more of a commercial or business men's home; the annual ball now being about the only large, distinctive, social feature of the year.

Yielding to the demands of business interests, the membership limit was recently enlarged, and as a result there are now eighty applications of new members on file.

The recent lease of Brookhaven club is an effort to appease the members with whom the social side is paramount.

The Transportation club, M. & M. club, and several others throughout the city are run almost entirely on a business and commercial basis, but have their social side.

The Piedmont Driving club, when originally organized, had so few members that each was required to take four of the bonds, in order to finance the purchase of the ground. This institution has grown in popularity until the membership limit has been reached, and there is now a waiting list of over seventy.

The beautiful location of this club, the wide, comfortable terraces, tennis courts, bowling alleys, spacious ball room with weekly informal dances, have rendered this without a doubt the most popular club among the younger set.

The board of directors have found it necessary to make improvements, and will immediately enlarge the dining room, kitchen, etc., in order to more satisfactorily serve its members.

Atlanta Athletic Club.

The Atlanta Athletic club has had a most phenomenal growth, and has probably done more substantial good for the young men of the city than any other institution.

It began several years ago on Edgewood avenue, with about sixty members; grew slowly until the membership reached about 400, when they moved to more spacious quarters on Auburn avenue.

Soon afterwards the East Lake property of about 185 acres was acquired, and the membership jumped up to 1,000, with a waiting list. The ladies of the city derive a great deal of pleasure from the healthful exercise and athletic sports (such as tennis and golf) on the East Lake grounds, while the boys are kept in good training in the gymnasium and on the hand-ball courts of the down-town club.

The Standard club, in the beautiful Sanders home on Washington street, is the source of a great deal of delight to our Jewish citizens. This is known as one of the most popular and best conducted clubs in the south.

Druid Hills Club.

The Druid Hills club will be completed within about six months. An 18-hole golf course is nearly finished and will be ready for play just as soon as nature does her work and the grass that is now growing has grown. Tennis courts have already been built in the parks nearby, and others will be completed as the membership justifies. The Druid Hills golf course will be the closest of all the courses to the center of the city, being only about two miles from the corner of Peachtree and Forrest avenue. This fact will make it particularly attractive to the business men, who have only the time to visit the courses that are further out.

The membership in the Druid Hills club will be limited to 250, and will be by invitation. The clubhouse is now being planned by Mr. Ed Dougherty, the architect, and its erection will be begun within the next thirty days.

University Club.

The University club of Atlanta opened its doors to the membership the early part of November, 1910. We have the house which at that time stood on the site now occupied by the Buick Automobile company's building, on the southeast corner of Peachtree and Harris streets. These quarters were occupied for about one year, at the end of which time the club had an opportunity to lease the Richards house, next door to the old Capital City club building, on Peachtree and Hollis streets. This building was ideal for the purpose, and in October, 1911, it was moved into and has proved most excellently adapted to the club's needs.

This is the only strictly university club south of Washington, and was organized with a view of bringing together men of like tastes and education, and fostering the university spirit. It was also intended that the club should encourage educational and scientific movements in the community, lending its help and moral influence wherever practicable to do so.

The requirements for admission to membership, in addition to those common to all social organizations of this character, are that the applicant shall hold a degree conferred by some college of proper standing, except for a 10 per cent clause which allows the percentage of the total membership to be elected for accomplishment or conspicuous achievement in the applicant's chosen profession, and these requirements have been rigidly adhered to.

The main intent of the founders was to organize a club with an atmosphere of sociability and good fellowship not to be found elsewhere in the city, and in this they have been signally successful. There have been neither cliques nor coteries, but any member entering the building feels free to join any group he finds already there, and take his part in the conversation.

The entertainments have consisted entirely of receptions, given usually on occasions of the visit of some university man or fraternity or state-wide prominence, to the city. President Taft was one of the first guests the club had the honor of entertaining, followed by Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut; President Shurman, of Cornell university; Chancellor Barrow, of the University of Georgia; Dr. Remsen, of Johns Hopkins university; Colonel Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and many others. These receptions have been notable for their informality, the club's atmosphere of sociability appearing to be contagious and quickly extending itself from the members to their guests.

Governor John M. Slaton was the first president, and so acceptably has he filled the office that the membership with one accord has refused to consider anyone else as his successor. The membership, resident and non-resident, numbers some 368, and includes many names of those standing highest in the state for scientific and professional achievement.

The Players' Club.

A distinctly unique organization is the Players' club. Without a special home of its own, it yields to none in the delightful aspect of its social side.

"The Importance of Being Earnest," only just put before the public, is, without doubt, one of their very best. The play had the advantage of being particularly witty, abounding in "Wilde-like" phrase and subtle sarcasm. Its humor, never broad, but requiring rather close attention lest it be passed over, kept the audience on the qui vive from the time the curtain was rung up until the final tableau.

Miss Hildreth Burton Smith, Mrs. John M. Slaton, Mrs. William Owens and Mrs. H. B. Scott were a quartet of beautiful women beautifully presenting their lines; Mr. Marsh Adair, and Mr. Lamar Hill, always clever in his work, Mr. Hamilton Douglas, funnier than ever, carried the main parts among the men, though Mr. Taylor and Mr. Donaldson presented only minor characters, they did them so well that they assumed the same importance as any of the others. Take it all in all, it will be a long while before there will be a better play, better played, by better players.

Membership is particularly desirable because of the fact that artistic talent and ability are necessary qualifications. Direct application is not made, but members have to be proposed. This organization has constituted as much as any to the real pleasure of the city. Its productions have been well conceived and ably carried out. It is not necessary to speak of the amount of talent which this club possesses. Its various presentations carry conviction on this subject. "The Rivals," "An Ideal Husband," "Lady Windemere's Fan," "Trelawney of the Wells" and "The Quakeress" have all been particularly well rendered and received. The audiences have not only comprised friends of the members, but the public has shown its interest and had value received.

Conceived by that able leader, Mrs. Thaddeus Horton, it has had for its successive presidents ladies who stand first socially and in their distinguished ability.

Regent Spurns Throne.

King John put out his nephew's eyes and then killed him in order to get the throne of England, while to gain the same end Richard III murdered his little nephews in the Tower of London, Henry I murdered his brother Robert and Henry IV murdered his cousin, Richard II. When we look back over the pages of history and note to what lengths these close relatives of the reigning kinds went to usurp thrones, either by subterfuge or actual violence, we are inclined to believe that the present century, through civilization, is indeed an epoch of general advancement and moral progress. To illustrate the marked improvement in princes of royal blood: The late regent of Bavaria on more than one occasion was offered the throne of his native country, but steadfastly refused, because he considered mad King Otto the only rightful incumbent of regal honors, even though a raving lunatic and hopelessly insane. Imagine how quickly this opportunity would have been seized by the royal persons of the early centuries, or even up to the past century! The following is reprinted from an article, entitled "Bavaria's Royal Democrats," appearing in the June Pictorial Review:

"Had the late Prince Regent Luitpold desired it there is no doubt that he decided move would have been made to place him on the throne, even during the legal but mad King Otto's lifetime. It appears, though, to have been clearly understood that he did not desire the title. In the first place, Prince Luitpold was a man innocent of worldly ambitions, and in the second, the simpler mode of life allowed to a prince regent cut off vast expenses inseparably entailed upon a king. The surplus thus saved went toward paying tremendous debts incurred by King Ludwig II., who drove the building idea him to erect a chain of superb palaces surpassing any of modern times.

"Although these debts have been greatly decreased and positive move was made to set aside King Otto's claims because of mental incapacity. Prince Ludwig, true to the simple, unambitious principles held by his father, also refused to be crowned king. There was, in event of acceptance, too, one consideration which outweighed with him all others. A political faction was afraint setting aside the constitution to dethrone a king, when though mad. Ludwik, therefore, as prince regent is content with holding a happy relationship with his people, which he feels is above any honors that would not carry unanimous approval with them.

"The prince, who set aside with calm dignity the opportunity to ascend a throne, has worked since manhood for his people. Being a man of means, he devoted them to making experiments in propagating crops, the study of soils and what they would best yield. At every farmers' meeting of importance in Bavaria, he is present to tell personally the results he has worked out. Recognizing the utility of American farming machinery, he has bought much of it for use on his estates at Leutstetten, as well as on those of his wife in Hungary, and people come from far and near to see it worked. Fish culture and the building of canals and waterways to cheapl transport crops have also engaged him.

"Leutstetten itself, where the prince regent has mainly spent his life, is a charming mansion with steep, gabled roof and massive tower. Grouped about it are farm buildings. About all is a dense growth of trees, ending abruptly at a broad expanse of well-tilled land, bordering the lovely Starnberg lake, beyond which rise the snow-crowned Bavarian Alps. There, he and the Princess Ludwig have lived as do far and near to see it worked. Fish other independent Bavarian farming families, content in absolute simplicity. Devoted to her church, the princess is her husband's chief aid in helping the needy and suffering. Together they walk unattended in the streets of Munich, plainly clad, approachable, but mands it, to sustain royal dignity.

SHALL MARY JANE LET GEORGE JOIN HER WHEN SHE TAKES TRIP TO THE SEASHORE?

The Summer Girl's Problem

SHE is not engaged to George; she likes him very, very much, enough to be influenced by his beseeching her to stay at home and rest this summer, instead of going, as is being planned by mamma, to the gay resort. If she goes to the gay resort he will make the effort to go, too; when he gets there he will expect a monopoly of the engagements—indeed, while he is there he will expect to take up all of her time, if he wishes it, for is there anyone else she prefers? That is the question he will ask. Now, mamma's idea is that it is better for daughter to go to the resort, meet more of the world, broaden her acquaintance, and not let George, whom she sees at home, take up all her time.

Mamma has no objections to George. He is one of the nicest boys in the world—well born, well bred, and not any wilder than any other boys. It would not be right to mistreat him.

Mamma reasons that it is better for Mary Jane to be perfectly free for the summer, though she does not positively say that George cannot go to the resort, but she makes it clear to daughter that she prefers his not going.

IN THE MEANTIME GEORGE PLEADS.

On the other hand, George pleads with Mary not to go; tells her how he can get off to go to the mountains or the seashore, how they will have joyous trips motoring, but when he finds that mamma is determined that the trip to the resort be taken, George begins his plans to join them. Then the question begins to frame itself in Mary Jane's mind as to whether she prefers to let him go. It weighs upon her. She is tired, anyway, the season having been a hard one, the informal entertainments of summer keeping people up as late as the more formal ones of winter, and it is still the thing to go to the theaters and "parties" if you have no other engagements, and Mary Jane finds herself almost weary as she faces her first real problem.

Mamma gently refers to the matter whenever the summer trip is mentioned and calls attention to the narrow lives which have been the lot of the Jones girls, who never would go away without some beau in attendance.

Thus reasons mamma:

"They had the silly notion that unless they arrived fully attende; had originally organized, had so few members that each was required to take four of the bonds, in order to finance the purchase of the ground. This institution has grown in popularity until the membership limit has been reached, and there is now a waiting list of over seventy.

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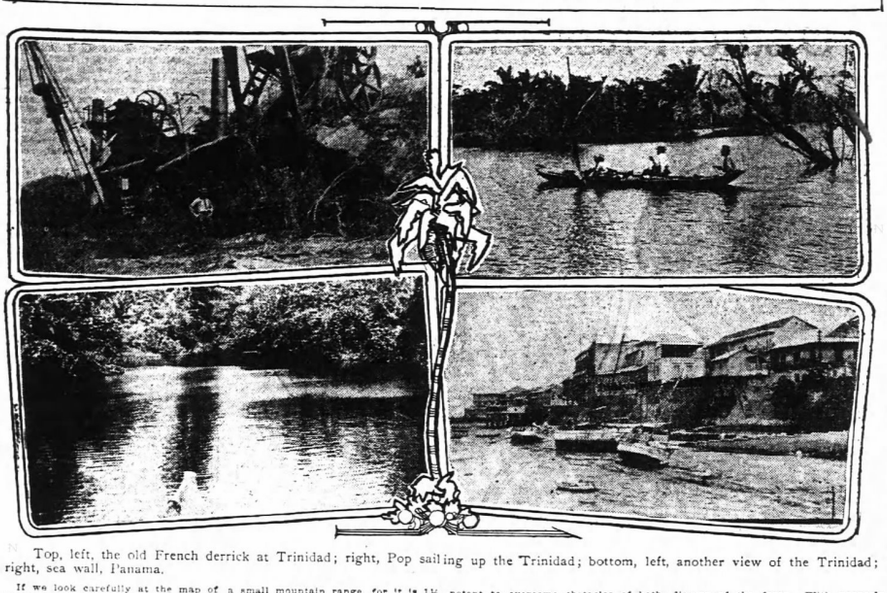
"They had the silly notion that unless they arrived fully attende

IN AND ABOUT THE CANAL ZONE



Top, left, the old French derrick at Trinidad; right, Pop sailing up the Trinidad; bottom, left, another view of the Trinidad; right, sea wall, Panama.

If we look carefully at the map of the Isthmus of Panama some interesting things will be found, the most notable perhaps being the way in which the "canal zone" strip, 10 miles wide, bends from west to east in going from coast to coast. That the southern end in the Pacific should be farther east than the northern end in the Atlantic is proof of the shape of that "narrow neck of land." Further search will show clearly the many hills with their inevitable accompaniment of rivers and creeks, but the map cannot portray the jungles lying between the creeks and around the hills, or the beautiful savannas, fertile plains, where both the fruits of the tropics and the vegetables of the temperate zones can be raised.

On the map all rivers look alike, but with only two seasons, the wet and the dry, it is not unusual for a surveying party to be waiting dryshod in the bed of an upland river. This variation rendered necessary an immense amount of work, as shows only in the files of the I. C. C reports. Last river has been carefully gauged and watched in order to learn what will be the gift of its watershed toward the maintenance of the constant supply of water which will be needed in the great canal.

The turbulent Chagres, with its vast supply, is, of course, the mainstay and furnished the beginning of Gatun lake, which will wave the canal path through it of a depth varying from 45 to 85 feet, with 1,000 feet in width.

By the way, the dam there is really a small mountain range, for it is 1¼ miles long and ¼-mile wide at the base. It has been interesting to watch the gradual rise of the water in the lake, covering many little islands, and some of the little rivers with their tropical names are now lost forever in the lake basin, which covers 1,320 square miles.

Wonderful Spillways.

The wonderful "spillways" enable the water to be lowered when desired, or held at the exact point necessary at the moment for the work.

It is possible that some of the people who dwell in the little thatched houses which have disappeared were fond of their homes, and did not enjoy leaving them for new ones upon higher ground, but fortunately for America all if this work has been done in such a way that, although the old inhabitants might feel regret, they have no ground for wrath. This has not always been the case. With the ruins of old Panama still standing to show how the British freebooter Morgan destroyed the original Nombre de Dios taken by Drake in 1572, and burned by him in 1595—Porto Bello sacked by Parker in 1602, and destroyed by Morgan in 1668, and other places ruined, the people of the country have no inherited love for English-speaking men, but this strangely acquired opportunity upon "the isthmus" we seem to have the greatest possible opening for real helpfulness to our sister republics of Central and South America.

A zone managed by the great Americans who have shown themselves competent to overcome obstacles of both conformation and climate, free from every breath of graft or exploitation, could do great things. American homes under sanitary regulations, farms and gardens on the beautiful hills, would make an object lesson for the misruling countries and be a valuable aid in wiping out ill bitterness. To those who might pass through in ships surely such views would be more attractive than a stretch of junkie which rumor says we are to make it when the canal is finished.

The wonderful construction of the canal and its locks is set forth in the daily papers. An equally great work is that done in regulating the thousands of men of many races engaged in the work—Spaniards, Italians, Hindoos and Jamaicans, in addition to natives of the isthmus and Americans. Supplies of all kinds are sold from the government commissaries, and men and housewives know the exact prices to be paid as published in The Canal Record, and can be sure that they are as low as possible. The list of supplies shows that everything needed can be bought.

Quarters for Employees.

Quarters are provided for all employees and their families, and these are suited to their needs and the emergencies of this strangely acquired opportunity upon "the isthmus" we seem to have the greatest possible opening for real helpfulness to our sister republics of Central and South America.

The blessing of absolute government control is shown in the freedom from disease of the force. With properly equipped men ever on the search for flies and mosquitoes and their breeding places continually watched, these pests are kept at an extremely low rate—would that we all realized that necessity in this country! Think also of the comfort to relatives in the knowledge that in case of illness or accident their dear ones will have the best possible attention and the fatherly care of "Uncle Sam."

Knowing the old cemetery where were laid so many sons of French mothers, American mothers must ever hold Colonel Gorgas, of the medical corps, who has brought about the present conditions, in equal honor with Colonel Goethals, of the engineers.

The Canal Zone Federation of Women's Clubs, which was so happily begun by Miss Helen Varick Boswell, has been helpful in forming and maintaining pleasant relations among the wives and daughters living in the zone. The social entertainments brought to the zone—the clubs for tennis, bowling, duckpins, wrestling and other games have helped to make a united body of workers.

There is one other authority upon the zone who is as tireless as Colonel Goethals and his assistants—I refer to the little winged messenger of love, Cupid is ever busy, and a recent number of The Record announced three marriages at the Union church, in Christobal, and one groom was the son of our Mrs. Fox, once recording secretary of the General Federation and author of "Parliamentary Usage for Women."

Blakely Women Are Active Civic Workers

Woman's Club.

The Civic Improvement club of Blakely was organized with twenty-two members on March 2, 1911, under the enthusiastic leadership of Mrs. T. R. McDonald, who still remains the president, which office she continues to hold. During the summer of that same year we became affiliated with the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, and the name was changed to Woman's club.

Since its organization the club has been active in various lines of work. To Mrs. McDonald our president, is due largely the success of the club. Through her unfailing interest at all times and her untiring efforts the work has been kept up in the different departments.

Work for Bond Issue.

Soon after organization the question of raising money for sanitary sewerage and a new school building for the town was being agitated by the citizens and the club worked with organized effort to aid in creating a favorable sentiment. A bond issue was carried by an overwhelming majority.

A thorough sewerage system was installed, and now Blakely can boast of one of the most sanitary towns in the state.

A splendid school building was erected and very gratifying results were obtained.

Since that time the observance of clean-up day has become an established custom. The town council installed a permanency in the form of two large wagons, and trash boxes have since been placed on the business streets of the town. The matter is also receiving careful attention into the city schools the individual drinking cups.

Committees were appointed to visit the city and rural schools. Libraries were placed in some of the schools and literature was distributed in many homes. The club has also given to the schools. Magazines have been placed in the railroad station.

Beautiful flower beds have been arranged on the courthouse square.

A spring council had the cemetery thoroughly cleaned up and will soon begin the erection of a pavilion and will place hydrants in the cemetery, thus giving us better facilities for beautifying.

Work for Woman's Edition.

The club has been actively engaged in working for the Woman's Edition of The Constitution, having secured a page of advertising matter from the town council and also a good subscription list. Special thanks are due Miss Bessie Standifer and the committees from the Woman's club, who have done such excellent work on solicitation.

Officers of the Club.

The present officers of the club are: Mrs. T. R. McDonald, president; Mrs. Charles Glessner, first vice president; Mrs. A. D. Harris, second vice president; Mrs. E. L. Freer, Jr., third vice president; Mrs. Henry Butler, treasurer; Mrs. P. D. DuBose, recording secretary; Mrs. J. B. Livingston, corresponding secretary. Mrs. Winston James, reporter.

Since organization the club has expended $200 for various purposes. There are now enrolled thirty-nine members.

Working for Health Officer.

Perhaps the most important work before us is to secure a health officer and inspector for school children.

When some or all of these things are realities, crematory facilities for the disposal of garbage is on the list of important things to be worked for.

In order to accomplish some of these things and to enlist the interest of those not now members of the club, it is purposed to secure some enthusiastic, capable club woman to address the people on civic work and to have some public meeting at which subjects of importance and interest to the people.

In a sentence, a clean, healthy and beautiful city is the aim.

U. D. C.

In behalf of the Blakely chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, it gives me peculiar pleasure to attempt a brief history of its work.

[illegible] was [illegible] in an [illegible] ...ed [illegible] ...ds, [illegible] ...ut we would [illegible] ...ous to ourselves and future generations if we were not vigilant and watchful to our heroic dead.

In memory of their own loved ones, and to perpetuate the deathless memory of our immortal heroes, a small band of loyal daughters met at the First Baptist church, April 26, 1893, and organized themselves into a memorial association. Women who had labored in the social life of those days, young women of this generation, combined their efforts in behalf of this association.

Mrs. S. E. Badger, deceased, was with one accord chosen its first president, with the following officers: Mrs. J. D. Pound, first vice president; Mrs. T. R. McDonald, recording secretary; Mrs. J. H. Hand, treasurer; Mrs. Walter Thomas, corresponding secretary.

Under this able corps of ladies, with Mrs. A. D. Harris and Mrs. J. H. Hand as active leaders, raised a large sum of money, with which they purchased a handsome iron fence for the Blakely cemetery. Simple marble stones were also purchased to mark the resting places of the gallant soldiers of the '60's. This association held together for several years until it saw fit to disband and turn over its work to a newer organization which had the same loyal object in view.

Chapter No. 990.

The Blakely United Daughters of the Confederacy, chapter No. 990, was organized at the home of its first president, Mrs. Walter Thomas, on May 31, 1906. This chapter has grown in seven years from twelve charter members to its present membership of fifty.

For four years Mrs. Thomas was the head and inspiration of the Blakely chapter. Under her administration a handsome two thousand-dollar granite shaft was bought and with elaborate and befitting ceremony was unveiled by her on May 24, 1908. Judge Arthur G. Powell, of Atlanta, who is a son of a soldier, and also a son of Blakely, was the orator of the day.

This handsome confederate monument stands on the courthouse lawn, near Blakely's famous flag pole, which is reported to be the only flag pole of its kind left standing today. Life size portraits of Davis and Lee were presented to the chapter and were placed on the walls of the schools during these first years. Memorial days were beautifully celebrated, and elaborate dinners were given to the old confederate veterans, a large number of whom have passed to the great beyond, where they will rest in the land of peace.

Upon the resignation of Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. C. T. Alexander was president for two years. Mrs. Alexander concentrated her energy to paying off the remaining debt on the monument. She also had word graves of honor and saw to the essential repairs, appropriately carried out. Mrs. Alexander deserves much credit for her untiring efforts during these two years.

Mrs. DuBose Now President.

Mrs. P. D. DuBose is the present president of the Blakely chapter. Mrs. DuBose carried out a most beautiful program on April 26 of this year. Dr. Walter Ant ony, of Bainbridge, was the gifted speaker for this occasion. Though Mrs. DuBose a lovely flag was presented to the chapter by Mrs. Walter Thomas, in behalf of the Confederate women, and was received in behalf of the chapter by Mrs. T. R. McDonald.

Other splendid work has been splendidly carried out.

Camp Doster.

In July, 1912, forty-five of that gallant band of boys lived yet a little while upon the bank and stood at time mustered together and organized Camp Doster. Perhaps the most active and inspiring veterans at the reunion of Camp Doster, who has given much of his time to its organization.

The camp was fittingly named for a splendid soldier and a grand old man, Dr. B. B. Doster. Leaving Early county a success for Company G, Thirteenth Georgia volunteers, Georgia's youngest surgeon easily won his way to its captaincy. At the close of war he returned to Blakely and began the practice of medicine and as Early county's best beloved physician, occupies a place in the hearts of every man, woman and child of today. In recognition, we would thank the committees and chairmen who have given their co-operation and encouragement to the chapter in their various leaders all such unfailing courtesy and kindness. Without their co-operating the splendid work of the Blakely chapter, No. 990, could not have been accomplished.

MRS. CHARLES W. BAGGS.

D. A. R.

The Governor Peter Early chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, sends greetings to the women's clubs.

The chapter meetings the past year have been delightful, both socially and for historic study. The chapter was organized on June 15, 1912, with fifteen members, and now the roll shows twenty-five members. We have given prizes to the high school pupils for essays, and have donated to various causes of the society.

Flag day was appropriately observed, with Mrs. T. F. Jones as hostess. Washington's birthday was elaborately observed on February 22, with Mrs. Emmett R. Shaw, at the home of Mrs. Raymond Singletary.

October 12 was celebrated at the home of the regent, Mrs. Walter Thomas, who presented the chapter members with artistic year books, completely filled out with the year's work, committees, officers and so forth.

Other pleasant events were held each month at the homes of the different members.

A gold medal will be offered next year and a scholarship fund started.

The chapter was represented at the national congress, which convened in Washington, D. C., in April, by Mrs. Walter Thomas, Mrs. W. E. Bostwick and Miss Rambo.

The chapter was named in honor of Governor Peter Early, who was governor of Georgia in 1813, and rendered great patriotic service to the white settlers of Early county and vicinity.

Officers of Chapter.

The officers of the chapter are as follows: Mrs. Walter Thomas, regent; Mrs. Emmett R. Shaw, vice regent; Miss Ethel Jones, treasurer; Mrs. J. S. Kelly, secretary; Mrs. T. F. Jones, registrar; Mrs. W. E. Bostwick, corresponding secretary; Miss Rambo, historian.

The year's work will close with the [illegible]

MRS. WALTER THOMAS, Regent.
MRS. J. S. KELLY, Secretary.

Library Association.

The Woman's club and the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Blakely jointly inaugurated a movement more than a year ago to arouse interest in a public library for our town, which movement resulted in the organization of the Library association and the establishment of a public library in July, 1911.

Quite a number of books were donated to the library at the social tea and book shower at which the two clubs entertained, and this a nucleus for the library was formed. Since then many new books and magazines have been added to the collection from time to time.

Recently a successful rummage sale and ice cream festival have been the means of adding a goodly fund to the treasury, which fund will be used to purchase new books for the library.

Under the efficient management of Mr. Wallace Wright, president, and Mr. Byron Collins, vice president, and the enthusiastic co-operation of the executive board composed of Rev. O. L. Jones, Mrs. Charles Glessner, Mrs. Charles M. Baggs, Mrs. T. R. McDonald and Mrs. Clarence Alexander, the work of the Library association is being rapidly pushed forward.

The Welfare of the Child.

Primarily, all club efforts center about the child and his welfare. This is the age for conserving the child—for teaching him how

To keep his health,
To do his work,
To live.

To see to it that he grows, and gains, and gives.

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Strong Organizations Formed By the Women of Cedartown

Keep your eye—both eyes, in fact—on Cedartown!

Nature has done much for Cedartown. One of the most important factors to be considered by any city is its source of water supply, and gushing out from the rocks not far from the courthouse is the famous Big Spring, giving an inexhaustible supply for a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants. It is at this spring that Cedartown has located her finely equipped water and light plant, built and owned by the city, and which is one of the best examples in the country of what can be done by a municipally owned plant, when conducted on business principles instead of being regarded as a political or "family" asset. Because of this department, Cedartown has the lowest lighting rate of any city in Georgia—only 7 cents a kilowatt hour, with sliding discount scale based on quantity consumed.

Cedartown's growth has been natural, and may be said to be "predestined" or "foreordained" because of the section of which it is the center. Cedar Valley is one of the famed garden spots of Georgia, and the fertile valleys and plateaus of Polk county (of which Cedartown is the capital), are among the best farming lands in the state, while the hills are rich in iron ore, slate, marble, limestone, and other mineral wealth. There are a number of iron mines in constant operation within a radius of six miles from the city.

Citizens Are Progressive.

The natural advantages of this section have attracted a progressive class of people to Cedartown, and probably no city of its size in Georgia has a larger monthly payroll. The division headquarters and shops of the Central railroad are located in Cedartown. The Cedartown Cotton and Export company and the Standard Cotton Mills each have two big mills here for the manufacture of high grade hosiery and underwear yarns. The Cherokee furnace, the Waukesha, Josephine and Wahneta Knitting mills, the Cedartown Ice company, bottling works, the Kuster Paper Box Factory, the Cedartown Tray company, the Cedartown branch of the Southern Cotton Oil company, making both oil and fertilizers, two lumber plants—the Hightower Planing mills and the Cedartown Lumber company; the Cedartown Foundry and Machine Works; the Cedartown Marble Company, making monuments and cement blocks; Cedartown is on the main line of the Seaboard Air Line, and is 60 miles west of Atlanta and 106 miles east of Birmingham. The Seaboard gives a superb service to New York and other eastern and western points, and the Central to the north and south.

Cedartown has through freight rates, making it an advantageous shipping point.

Many Manufacturing Enterprises

Have found in Cedartown a pleasant and profitable location. The two big yarn mills of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Co., with 25,000 spindles, are here. The Standard Cotton mills have two large mills, with 15,000 spindles. Both turn out an exceptionally high grade of underwear and hosiery yarns. The Cedartown Cotton and Export Co. also has a large garment factory.

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The Cherokee mills make high-grade meal. The Fretwell Cigar Co. manufacture popular brands of cigars.

There are a number of iron mines in operation within a radius of 6 miles from the town, and eastern capitalists have just applied for a franchise for a gas plant here, and, as stated above, the headquarters and shops of the Central railway are here, with a large force of employees.

Probably no place of its size—about 6,000—in Georgia can show a better monthly pay roll than Cedartown.

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Cedartown's main business street has just been paved with asphalt, and is lighted with a Great White Way. People "who have been about" say this White Way is one of the prettiest and most effective they have seen. The handsome posts were designed and made in Cedartown, and were cast by the Cedartown Foundry and Machine works. The system is receiving many inquiries from all parts of the country in reference to these posts, and will make this an important part of this industry.

Cedartown has a system of sewerage, constituting an effective safeguard as to health.

There are 6 miles of cement curb, gutters and sidewalks in the city, making it a place of beauty.

Cedartown has the champion volunteer fire department of north Georgia.

Business Houses

Cedartown has three excellent banks, an up-to-date newspaper, a handsome courthouse and a city hall, two big wholesale houses and a good array of progressive business men, who are generally located in handsome and substantial buildings.

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Cedartown wants more men and more money to come and help develop our magnificent natural resources. We especially invite farmers to come and make money for themselves and build up this section by diversified farming. Dairy and truck farmers and poultry raisers have a good opening here.

Substantial inducements are offered to manufacturers who may desire to take advantage of our excellent shipping facilities, fine climate and satisfactory labor conditions.

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Keep Your Eye on Cedartown WHY?

There is a reason—many of them; in fact, Cedartown is the coming Lowell-Pittsburg of Georgia, already an important cotton manufacturing center, and surrounded by iron mines of rare richness.

Beautiful as to Situation

Cedartown is located in the lovely and fertile Cedar Valley, and is the capital of Polk county, one of the smallest counties of the state in area, but unsurpassed in mineral and agricultural resources. Polk's hills are full of iron, slate, marble and other mineral wealth, and her valleys and plateaus constitute some of the best farming lands in Georgia.

Railroad Facilities

The headquarters and railroad shops for the Chattanooga division of the Central railway are located in Cedartown, which is 96 miles south of Chattanooga. Cedartown is on the main line of the Seaboard Air Line, and is 60 miles west of Atlanta and 106 miles east of Birmingham. The Seaboard gives a superb service to New York and other eastern and western points, and the Central to the north and south.

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The Woodmen's Circle.

The Woodmen's Circle, an auxiliary of the Woodmen of the World, was organized four years ago with nineteen members. During the intervening time there has been a steady growth until now the circle has fifty-three members, and at the recent state convention at Thomasville was awarded the banner for the greatest increase in membership.

It has a social side, but the predominant feature is insurance, which is claimed to be the surest, cheapest insurance for women in the world.

Strong W. C. T. U. Organization.

The Women's Christian Temperance union was organized on February 2, 1906, by Mrs. Howe, national organizer.

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Dawson Club Women Working for "City Beautiful"

One of the most salient factors in the progress of the little southwest Georgia city of Dawson is its organized womanhood.

Realizing that "organization is system, the lack of it is confusion," the women of Dawson have banded themselves together in all departments of work in order to secure the best results with the least expenditure of time and money.

For years and years back before the dawning of club days, the women of course had church aids, missionary and mite societies, and, along with the deacons, stewards and elders, these societies have been most efficient in forwarding the church work. These have been added to by the organized Sunday school classes, where women working for women and all standing by Bible teachings, are proving a mighty force in the struggle against evil.

Federated Clubs Active.

The oldest of the federated clubs of Dawson in point of service is the Woman's club, formed on Wednesday Afternoon club; the other is the Dawson Library association. While the membership of each club number thirty-five and forty-two, respectively, still as nearly identical is the membership of the two that it narrows down to only forty-one when between them, and for that reason the different lines of state work is divided out. Each club takes up the department best fitted to them.

Work of Woman's Club.

Eight years ago the Woman's club was organized, and two years later, in 1907, it entered the state federation.

For the past six years the work was principally study classes, but since the maintenance of a library. Money for the library was made by teas, dinners and public entertainments, the county fair netting $1,000. After this the library work was delegated to a separate body.

The Woman's club then turned its attention to conservations, home economics, health, civics and junior civics. Through the club lecturers on note on each subject have been secured.

Donations of trees for Tree-planting day have been obtained. A Girls' Canning club, with the largest enrollment in the state, was organized.

The club had secured a day electric current; has secured semi-weekly trash wagons for the residence section; has made an effort to have electric boards; has joined other clubs in celebrating a saner Fourth, has contributed $112.50 to state federation school, Industrial school, student aid fund and canning clubs, besides local needs. By means of a lyceum course, $275 was raised.

Past Year a Busy One.

The past year has been one of the busiest and most successful in the history of the club. With an earnest, capable president and able committee chairmen, work along every line has progressed rapidly and much has been accomplished. More closely than ever is the work of the Woman's club allied with every phase of city and county interest, and every step tends toward a better, cleaner, more attractive and more healthful city and county.

In every undertaking the club meets with hearty co-operation from mayor, city council, county commissioners and citizens.

The conservation committee had charge of the work for the first two months of the year. They procured from the government department at Washington pamphlets for normal training in nature study, and had copies of same mailed out to each county teacher. Dr. R. J. Redwine, of Athens, accepted an invitation to deliver an address on "The Economic Value of Birds to Community Life," which proved very successful. This was followed by a lecture to the primary department of the school by one of the committee. This committee has also looked after the shrubbery of the cemetery and kept a small park. They are now agitating the improvements of the city cut-ways.

The home economics committee has secured a domestic science teacher for the rural schools for next fall. They conducted a successful domestic science school with four teachers from G. N. I. C., as instructors. Through them the lessons were given to two girls running a bakery, as a means of support, by a domestic science teacher.

The civics committee, supported by a loyal mayor, has secured for the city cleaner streets, with an annual cleaning day. An art exhibit from the Turner Art gallery was successfully carried through. With the proceeds pictures were bought and presented to the public schools.

Working For a Crematory.

Plans are on foot to have garbage cans at early date, and a strong pull is being made for a crematory.

The junior civic committee has for its work beautifying the school grounds and making a permanent playground of them. Play ground fixtures have been bought and many donations made. This movement has met with enthusiasm on all sides. The play grounds will be opened the first of June, and throughout the summer will be superintended by some of the club members.

The health committee requested the screening of groceries and markets, called attention to all public menaces to health, conducted study course for two months, which proved very beneficial. Dr. Frances Bradley, ex-chairman of the state work, health department, lectured in absence of home, which was of interest and of great benefit to all.

Each committee during two months of the year had charge of all the programs and edited a column in the local paper in interest of club work.

A lot had recently been donated for a club house, and its erection will be begun at an early date. For this the club members have worked ardently and enthusiastically, and will push the matter to a conclusion. This success is a delightful climax of the year's work.

Dawson Library Association.

The other federated club in the Dawson Library association, which will reach its fifth milestone on June 6. The work of the few years just passed is a part of Dawson's history. The work of today is still prompted by a desire for the uplift of Dawson and Terrell county.

The club's work is in the main, of course, sustaining the library. It is working for books and more books, not only keeping the books in town, but sending out monthly libraries during the school months to any school that will send in for the boxes. Magazines do not stop in the homes, but as soon as read are passed on to the magazine committee, and through them to students in town and county.

Just now the club is busy with different committees making out premium lists for the coming county fair.

Two regular county fairs have been promoted and one county school fair in the past, but this year's fair will eclipse all past efforts. The business men of Dawson have already pledged to the finance committee a handsome amount to cover the premium list; these women are enthusiastic over the work, each woman "working her own block."

It is expected to make the educational department a great feature of the fair.

Library Building Soon.

The club's dream of a library building is about to be realized. The Carnegie Library association has granted $10,000 for the purpose, and the city has given a lot and the club now only waiting for the architect's plans to be approved.

"All over the world, the ribbon white is twined," and Dawson is proud that through her W. C. T. U. women she forms a part of this white garland and that through them over children are taught purity of thought and loyalty to God and home and native land.

Through the scientific temperance instruction department of this organization, cash premiums are offered yearly to the pupils of the grammar and high schools for essays on this line. The public school teachers very kindly lend temperance talks as work obligatory, and this year nearly two hundred essays were sent in for which four prizes were awarded.

The result of this work is that today there is hardly a pupil in Dawson, from the fourth grade up, who from his knowledge of the evils of intemperance, both from a scientific as well as moral standpoint, could not put to shame many of their elders of our state.

Two D. A. R. Chapters

The women of Dawson support two flourishing D. A. R. chapters—the Dorothy Walton and Stone Castle. Besides the patriotic work of each chapter, the members of the Dorothy Walton chapter have two scholarships and give annually a history medal in the city school.

The members of the Stone Castle chapter support one scholarship, and give a history medal to the Third Division public school.

The Mary Brantley chapter, U. D. C., is the oldest secular organization in the city, and is the largest, excepting the U. D. C. In its work, of course, follows the line mapped out by the state workers in studying confederate history and in patriotic lines. Suffice it is the policy to remember that a few of the gray-haired veterans are still here, and if anything can be done to help the helpless hand to steady their tottering footsteps, it is done.

PUBLIC SPIRIT; *The Slogan of Business Men of Dawson*

Every community is dependent primarily upon the progress of its industries for its success in other lines, but in no community is the highest degree of prosperity the industrial, commercial and intellectual life must advance hand in hand. Dawson is wide awake to this fact and is ever looking out for ways and means to broaden the lives of its citizens and to foster orderly moral progress shall keep pace with the material improvement of the city.

A fine public spirit has been developed, and the municipality is working towards ideal conditions, in which law and order shall have a voluntary champion in each member of the city. This gives an idea of stability and security to those who would go to Dawson, and with their own arm and "fig tree" settle down to the peaceful pursuits that insure health, wealth and happiness, to be found only in tranquil and orderly communities.

To these conditions are largely due the progress and activity that mark every line in its growth, as has been clearly demonstrated the truth that there can be rapid growth and material advancement without such evils as are tolerated by less fortunate communities. Realizing this, the leading business men are enlisted in a tacit compact that they will throw the weight of their influence to the maintenance of the peaceful and orderly conditions to which they owe their splendid success in the financial world.

No Saloons or Dives.

Dawson has rid herself of saloons and low dives, and in the spirit of the times girds herself afresh for rapid strides on the road of modern progress.

Those who visit Dawson after years of absence are struck with the advancement that has been made in business circles as well as the residence sections, and are also impressed with the cleanliness of the city, in comparison with former years.

The volume of business has steadily increased, and the work of improving the streets and making more attractive the homes looking to the city of beautiful is substantial evidence of healthy growth.

Active Business Men.

Of the large number of business men, full of push and enterprise, only a few of the leading spirits are mentioned here.

James Moseley, "a live wire" in the real estate business, has grown up with the town and has that faith in the superior advantages offered by Dawson and Terrell county that makes it easy to convince prospective buyers, and has brought to Dawson a consumation restify to his activity and ability to exploit our wonderful resources.

The Davis-Davidson co. has been classed by Mrs. R. B. Parker "the best department store in southwest Georgia," which is high praise from one who has so thoroughly studied the business in the towns of this section. This firm has put their best energies into building up their business, making a thorough study of the requirements of the trade and meeting them with reliable merchandise at reasonable prices.

Lowrey & Davidson, with their splendid warehouse facilities, carry a line of goods suitable for holding to make the bumper crops for which Terrell county is famous. They can also furnish wagons of the best make for hauling over our splendid highways, and never fail to store a large share of the cotton crop each season.

W. A. Smith is known far and near for square dealing and prompt service. Their well selected stock of furniture furnishes a large share of the business that comes to Dawson from a wide territory.

One of Dawson's best known enterprises is the Dawson Ice and Coal company, whose business reaches out into surrounding counties, giving this city advertising of the work that makes for the common good. The members of the firm are awake to their opportunities, and are constantly hustling for their interests.

Shields & Geise Lumber company have splendid equipment for handling their rapidly growing business. They are prepared for any contract, large or small, turning out in the best possible manner everything needed by builders in wood and interior finish.

The directors of the Bank of Dawson are well known business men of the city, large holders of the bank's stock, therefore deeply interested in its stability and progress. This makes it one of the strongest banks in this section. A. J. Horsley, a large insurance for the success of the institution.

The Homady Shoe company makes a specialty of solid leather goods, that for durable qualities have few equals. They also look carefully after the important points of style and comfort in selecting their stock, and have been strong factors in building up and holding a business that has won its way into general favor.

Growth of Kindergarten System

The committee appointed by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs to give a yearly statement of the growth and efficiency of the kindergarten system in the state has been *gratified to learn* that there are seventy-six schools, with an attendance of 2,387 children, and ninety-four teachers. There has been an increase in the number of schools for the benefit of the factory children, which speaks well for the generous spirit of the mill owners. Many mothers are being reached through the mothers clubs connected with each school and conducted by the teacher in charge. Lessons in sanitation, hygiene, the care of the child, his training and control, how to make home attractive, and other practical lessons are taught which are sure to have a lasting influence upon the workingman's home.

Columbus, Augusta and Athens are still the only towns where the kindergarten system is a part of the public school, but we are hoping that there may be a law passed by the legislature this summer which will make it legal to have the kindergarten taught in any school where the patrons desire it.

We are pleased to know that through the enterprise of Miss Willette Allen, all the kindergarten teachers, as well as the former school girls, have been given the opportunity to study the Montessori system in connection with Froebel's theories of beginning a child's education.

The public press of today is full of adverse criticism upon the educational system as enforced for so many years, and everyone is eager to try something new that may be better, and we are happy to state that our kindergarten teachers in Atlanta will with delight any new idea that they can use. The greatest compliment we can pay these workers is to bear witness to the good behavior of the children, their happiness in the daily work, and to this we add the testimony of the mothers to the influence upon the child's mind and character. The appalling reports of the existence of the social evil in our cities as a horrible menace to the purity of the home makes us realize we cannot begin too early to build up the character of the child and to teach the boys and girls to "keep themselves pure and unspotted from the world."

Atlanta has an excellent system of kindergartens for the negro children, but the rooms are inadequate for the daily routine of work, and we hope, in the near future, model homes may be built for them in each section where the work is needed.

Your committee beg for the co-operation of every woman's club in Georgia in securing the legislation in favor of the kindergarten system for our schools.

We come with a heart full of gratitude to The Constitution for this opportunity of presenting this subject to the thousands who are to read the woman's special edition, and we hope the day may come when every little child in Georgia may have as the foundation stone in his education the principles laid down by Froebel, and by Froebel for gaining a knowledge of nature and all her laws.

MRS. NELLIE PETERS BLACK,
State Chairman.

Art in Every-Day Life.

"Built you say, what art is there about school yards and arm chairs? And that is just where we make the terrible mistake. We have a feeling that art is something apart from every-day life, something that we only find when we look for it.

The very first thing for every one of us to do is to impress firmly on our minds that principles and art are life. From the stitches that our fond relatives put into our christening robes to the carving on our tombstones there is not a moment in our lives when we are not in contact with some form of art.

THE WOMAN TODAY.

Strong and yet gentle, she stands apart
From the frivolous crowd on Joy intent;
She feels the best of the world's great heart—
And to the whole world her gift is lent.
Where help is needed—where helpers few,
The woman today has work to do.

In crowded factory, in mill and store,
Where ever the toilers meekly bow
To "the powers that be," which cry, "More! More!"
And take the toil of their heart and brain;
The woman today holds out her hand:
She has help to give—she can understand!

On mountain top or in valley fair,
There are men and women; yes! children too!
Whose lives are filled with corroding care,
Who look for knowledge—for pleasures few—
To these, the heart-hungry, who toil on their way,
Comes comfort and help from the woman today.

All praise be then to the woman today!
Who sits not "in her house by the side of the road,"
But boldly comes out on the world's highway—
To lighten her sister-woman's load.
She cheers the world as she goes her way.
All hail to thee! Oh, woman today!

—ISABELLE WOOD PATTERSON,
President Round Table Study Club.

DAWSON SCHOOLS; *Noted for Efficiency and Thoroughness. . .*

The Dawson public school is the pride of the city of wealth and culture. Its success is due to the combined wisdom and bounty of Dawson, the trustees and faculty.

In 1904 was completed a brick building with stone trimmings, modern in all its appointments. The school prospered, and the attendance increased to such an extent that soon this building was inadequate to the needs, and the city fathers issued bonds for the erection of an annex similar in structure, which was completed in 1912 at a cost, including furnishings, of $15,000.

The rooms in both buildings are unusually large, arranged so as to admit abundant sunlight, and in their construction especial attention was given to securing ventilation. The halls are wide, with plenty of entrances to guard against a panic in case of a fire. The building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and supplied with bubbling fountains and sanitary plumbing. The auditorium, seating 900 people, is well lighted, heated, furnished and open to the public.

Stands In Beautiful Park.

The school building stands in a beautiful park of fourteen acres, shaded and grass-covered, commanding a magnificent view. The Junior Civic league now has the grounds in charge, which are being tastefully laid out in walks, flower plats, tennis courts, basketball courts and baseball diamonds.

On June 3 the park, as a city playground, was formally presented modern playground equipment.

With a view of aiding every aspiring youth, irrespective of circumstances, the town liberally supplies all pupils with books, paper, pencils, pens and ink. The courses of primary, grammar and high school studies have been planned with a view to laying a substantial foundation for general knowledge so that our pupils may develop into useful citizens. The facilities are thorough and efficient, regardless of cost.

The school library furnishes books, vigorous in thought and helpful in suggestion. The literary societies, with their varied and well-arranged programs, contribute much to the literary attainment of the pupils, and are valuable as a means of cultivating ease of manner and expression.

The department of music is designed to afford to all pupils having sufficient native ability the opportunity to study music as a part of the regular course. The aim is to make musical training continuous with literal culture.

The department of oratory endeavors to develop and improve each pupil's own style. The principle upon which this instruction is made a part of the study course is that right speaking depends upon right thinking.

The contestants in music and expression are now possessors of medals won in the recent district meets, thus showing the proficiency of these departments.

Graduates Stand High.

The graduates rank among the leaders in all the colleges and universities they attend, thus attesting the thoroughness of the work done by the Dawson public school. There is a fine school spirit among the pupils with a higher regard for honor.

An alumni association has been organized to promote in every proper way the interests of the school and to foster among the graduates a sentiment of regard for each other and of attachment to their alma mater.

The future of the school is one of great promise, because it is working for the good of all, and all must share in its benefits.

Fifty Schools in County.

In addition to the four schools within the corporate limits of Dawson there are in the rural districts of the county nineteen schools for white children and thirty-one schools for colored children. These schools have an enrollment of about 1,000 white and 2,400 colored pupils.

The houses in which the white schools are kept, are the property of the county. They are all ceiled and painted, and well located for the public good. There are four four-teacher schools, two three-teacher, three two-teacher schools and ten one-teacher schools.

The buildings for the colored schools belong to the colored people. Most of those schools have two teachers.

Pretty School Houses.

The houses for the whites would do credit to any county in Georgia. Four of them, notably at Parrott, Yeomans, Sasser and Bronwood, are beautiful and well-arranged structures of from four to six rooms. Three of these are of brick, and are nicely constructed. These nineteen houses are worth $39,000. The schools are well officered, and are supplied with capable and satisfied teachers.

The teachers are regularly paid and have no complaint on the score of salary. In a few very small schools, making an average of fifteen or less, the teachers receive only $40. All the others are paid from $50 to $75 per month. The schools are continued for nine months, and are in the very forefront of Georgia schools in the matter of salary paid.

The aim now is to secure the best and the most consecrated talent, believing that noble manhood and pure Christian womanhood are the grandest assets of a people and seeking to instill in the hearts, minds and lives of children the principles which secure those ends.

Co-operation and Progress.

The great essential in progress and all upward moving is co-operation, or the unselfish assistance given by one to another, and this truth finds impressive proof in the expansive work of education. All club work, to be at its best and most brilliant, must educate, lift up, and, therefore, purify. A good deal of education comes from schools, colleges and text-books—by no means all. Sometimes a thought expressed, an experience or observation given, a word of warning, a manifestation of true-hearted friendliness, will carry us higher and strengthen us more than the perusal of a hundred text-books. For the heart, the soul of life, needs much culture, training, strengthening and encouraging, as does the mind, the seat of reason.

The Feeble-Minded.

Where are they?

In every village. Some hid away by parents, many are the town butt of ridicule.

It is estimated, as the United States takes no census of them, that there is about one to every 500 population in Georgia. Of which probably 400 can be helped greatly by the school.

Georgia's duty is to start a manual training or farm school for 400 of these, who can be helped, nearly as much as the blind or deaf mute defectives, toward their support. More than thirty states find it more profitable to save than to continue to neglect.

SHIELDS-GEISE LUMBER COMPANY
DAWSON, GA.
Dealers and Manufacturers of
Lime, Cement, Brick, Coal, Rough and Dressed Lumber
Mouldings, Casings, Boxings, Laths, Plaster Shingles, Etc.

BANK OF DAWSON
CAPITAL $100,000.00
Your patronage is invited by this bank. It offers you prompt and efficient service at all times whether your deposits are large or small.
4 PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS

THE McLAIN COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
Dawson, Georgia.
The McLain Company is one of the oldest mercantile firms in this section. It was founded nearly twenty-five years ago and in the latter part of the year 1910 was incorporated with a paid in capital of $25,000.00. On January 1, 1911, the old firm of McLain Bros. & Co. was succeeded by the new one, every member of which had an established reputation for business men and integrity.
The following officers were elected and now hold the positions: E. C. Paschal, Jr., President; E. C. Paschal, Vice President, and A. L. McLendon, Secretary and Treasurer.
The firm carries an extremely large line of general merchandise, which consists of all the staple and fancy lines in dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats and also furniture, carpets, rugs, mattings, etc.
It has been the policy of the firm to "treat out" every line from season to season that could not bear the strictest scrutiny of the buying public, and from each and every article carries with it the personal guarantee of the firm, no matter what it is nor the price, it is the best that can be secured. By adhering to this policy their business has become second to none in the country.
Their corps of clerks are clever, accommodating and take personal pride in their dealings with the public. It is a pleasure to deal with The McLain Company.

M. H. HARPER. President. *S. D. HATCHER. Vice President.* *LLOYD HATCHER. Sec'y and Treas.*
Southern Grocery Co.
(Incorporated)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
HAY AND GRAIN
DAWSON - - - - GEORGIA

ARISTOCRATIC ANCESTORS BLUE RIBBON BABIES CULTIVATED CLUB WOMEN SOCIETY SISTERS
ALL BUY SHOES FROM
Hornady-Ivey Shoe Company, Dawson, Ga.

ROBERTS-WALL CO.
Wholesale Grocers
DAWSON, :: GEORGIA

J. A. HORSLEY
REAL ESTATE AGENCY
DAWSON, - - - GEORGIA
The oldest established agency in real estate in this section.
Have handled more farm and real estate trades in Terrell county than all others combined.
Know land, know values, know how to buy and sell.
Handle from the smallest tracts of land suitable for a small farm home to the largest acreage suitable for subdivision or colonization purposes.
My list is complete with a large variety of all kinds of lands, ranging in price and acreage.
No trouble to answer correspondence, and inquiries are solicited.
J. A. HORSLEY
REAL ESTATE AGENCY
Dawson, Terrell Co., Ga.

ESTABLISHED IN 1895
Lowrey & Davidson
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants
Dealers in Buggies, Wagons and Horse Furnishings.
Diligent application to business and courteous attention to our customers have made us the leaders in our line.
We point to our large repository with special pride as the most complete and up-to-date show room in southwest Georgia.
We now have on exhibition our 1913 model Rigs that will appeal to the most critical connoisseur.
We invite careful inspection.
Lowrey & Davidson

Davis-Davidson Co.
Dawson's Greatest Department Store
Leaders in Fine Dress Goods and Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.
Millinery Parlors and Ready-to-Wear Department, largest and most attractive in this section of the state. We are showing attractive models in all the season's best fabrics.
Special attention to all mail orders. All packages sent by Parcel Post free of charge.
Let us know your needs.
We invite your patronage.
Davis-Davidson Co.
Dawson, Georgia

THE OGLETHORPE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

By Mrs. John H. Morgan, Brunswick, Georgia.

In Frederica was the scene of the activities of Oglethorpe, the great philanthropist who built for the present generation this great commonwealth—the Empire State of the South, Georgia—so it has been the scene of a great modern day philanthropy.

Rev. A. G. P. Dodge gave up his life to the service of others and consecrated himself to the missionary work of the Episcopal church. He made his home at Frederica, and here he met and married Miss Anna Gould, of St. Simons. To them was born a only son, who was killed in his early childhood in a runaway accident. As a memorial to his son, the Rev. Dodge set aside from his private fortune a sum of money as an endowment for the rearing, maintenance and education of indigent orphan boys. This work was continued by him up until his death in 1898, and since that time it has been continued by his widow.

It is planned to establish here at Frederica a school where the boy may go and receive at least a high school education and at the same time learn a useful industrial trade, or be trained in agricultural pursuits, and largely bear the expense of his education and training by the work he shall do incident to his training.

Mrs. Dodge proposes to donate to the school the Fredericka tract of land of 2,000 acres with its houses, buildings and other improvements, to place her boys in the school and thereby to give

MRS. DODGE.
Founder of Oglethorpe Institute.

to the institution the benefit of the income from this endowment fund created by Mr. Dodge and to otherwise assist in the building and maintenance of the institution. It is planned to make this school a memorial to Oglethorpe, and the Daughters of the American Revolution at their convention at Augusta this year have indorsed this work.

The Brunswick chapter has already contributed $300 to the building fund, and the state convention has likewise made a most liberal contribution, and an appeal has gone forth from the state regent asking each chapter to make this an especial undertaking.

The Dodge home will accommodate at least twenty boys. It is planned to immediately begin the building of another dormitory, a study hall and shops. These are the only buildings it will be necessary to erect at once, and it is hoped to have the school in operation by the first of October of the present year.

All communications should be sent to Mrs. J. H. Morgan, Brunswick, Ga.

As Oglethorpe opened the prison doors and brought forth into the glowing sunlight of hope and opportunity the poor and unfortunate, there was given to the world an illustration of the benefit of practical charity, and this practical charity we wish to memorialize and perpetuate upon the exact spot where he labored and lived, by the erection of this Memorial School to him, tomming, as he did, the door of hope to the Georgian who is cast down.

Stratton Loses Place.

Washington, June 3.—Secretary McAdoo has asked for the resignation of Fred S. Stratton, as collector of customs at San Francisco. The secretary declined to discuss the action or his reason for it.

A Group of D. A. R. Officers

At the Top—Left, Mrs. Joseph Sturges Harrison, state editor of D. A. R.; right, Mrs. Oscar McKenzie, state recording secretary. At the bottom: Left, Mrs. W. H. DeVoe, first state vice regent; right, Mrs. S. M. Dean, state vice regent.

Leaders Woman's Work for Knoxville Exposition

Upper Left—Mrs. J. Y. Johnston. Lower Left—Mrs. W. W. Woodruff. Right—Mrs. William S. Shields. These ladies are members of Woman's Board Knoxville Conservation Exposition, September and October.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT TO BE FEATURE

Society Leaders Cooperating

OF APPROACHING KNOXVILLE EXPOSITION

Many of the women most prominent in Knoxville society are working toward the end that the woman's department of the coming big National Conservation exposition may be made a huge success. Many of these women so interested have they become in their work, have foregone the pleasures of the summer's outing and will remain at home in order that the work entrusted to their hands may not suffer.

At the head of the woman's department is Mrs. Horace Van Deventer. Mrs. Van Deventer is a daughter of Mr. Justice Horace H. Lurton, of the United States supreme court, and Mrs. Lurton. She has a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Washington, Nashville, Atlanta and other cities and has been signally successful in interesting these friends in the woman's work of the exposition.

Mrs. Van Deventer is getting invaluable assistance from her corps of co-workers. The woman's department maintains offices of its own and there once a week meetings are held. Reports of different committees are heard and the work the different committees are doing is brought to the attention of the board. These meetings invariably are well attended. The women are enthusiastic and are making fine progress in their work.

List of Committees and Officers.

The full list of committees and officers are as follows:

Mrs. Horace Van Deventer, president.
Mrs. C. D. Boyd, first vice president.
Mrs. W. S. Shields, second vice president.
Mrs. J. Y. Johnston, third vice president.
Mrs. G. W. Denney, fourth vice president.
Mrs. W. W. Woodruff, fifth vice president.

Reception and Ceremonial Committee—Mrs. E. T. Sanford, chairman; Mrs. W. H. Sterrs.

Young Ladies' Reception Committee—Mrs. John Oberne, chairman; Mrs. William Ross.

Cafe Committee—Mrs. J. Y. Johnston, chairman; Mrs. W. S. Shields.

Congress Committee—Miss Mary Temple, chairman; Mrs. Sam McKinney.

Arts and Crafts Committee—Mrs. J. R. McDowell, chairman; Mrs. Walter Van Gilder.

History and Loans Committee—Mrs. Will D. Wright, chairman; Mrs. J. D. Varnell.

All Southern Library Committee—Miss Kate Wright, chairman; Mrs. J. D. Varnell.

Domestic Science Committee—Mrs. Richard McCargo, chairman; Mrs. Lewis Tillman.

World's Progress in Weaving Committee—Mrs R. D. Brabson, chairman; Mrs. George Mellen.

Water Carnival Committee—Mrs. Cuyler Kimball, chairman; Mrs. Orton Patterson.

American Safety League Committee—Mrs. Tully R. Cornick, chairman; Miss Amanda Gibson.

Interior and Space Committee—Mrs. Joseph Borches, chairman; Mrs. E. H. Saunders.

Exterior and Grounds Committee—Mrs. Fayette Van Deventer, chairman; Mrs. Clyde Gothard.

Y. W. C. A. Committee—Mrs. J. B. Coykendall, chairman; Mrs. T. A. Wright.

Catalogue Committee—Mrs. W. M. Goodman, chairman; Mrs. C. D. Boyd.

Red Cross Committee—Miss Lucy Rhea, chairman; Mrs. Stella Knaffl.

Badges Committee—Mrs. H. H. Ingersoll, chairman; Mrs. John S. Brown.

Tomato Club Committee—Miss Virginia P. Moore, chairman; Miss Margaret Ambrose.

Specialty Committee—Mrs. Landon White, chairman; Mrs. S. Z. Minsky.

Awards Committee—Mrs. T. P. Millerm, chairman; Mrs. W. A. Boles.

Conservation Exposition.

By Mrs. Horace Van Deventer, President, Woman's Department, National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville.

Thinking men and women of the present generation agree, I believe, that the question of conservation—conservation of the natural resources of the country; conservation of human life, health, efficiency and energy—is one of the greatest of all questions that confront the people of the United States today.

Thinking men and women agree that, as a nation, we have been altogether too prodigal with all things nature so bountifully gives us.

The National Conservation Exposition idea was conceived for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the people of the whole country, and more particularly the people of the south, the lesson of the great necessity for conserving that which we have.

In Knoxville, Tenn., from September 1 to November 1, of the present year, the gates of the National Conservation exposition will be open and the exposition itself will teach that lesson.

Thus, in planning the parts that women are to take in the coming exposition, the conservation lesson is the all-important theme.

Our plans are well under way. We believe women everywhere will benefit by the work of the woman's department of the conservation exposition is doing and will do.

Woman's Building Feature of Exposition.

First, let me say that the women will have a building all their own at the exposition. The building will be known as the Woman's building. It will be for women. It will be managed by women; it will be devoted to the display of those things that will interest women, and of those things from which women may learn many valuable lessons as well as reap much enjoyment.

The women of the south have shown themselves in many ways to be in thorough accord with the work we are doing. Suggestions, offers of help, a desire to aid in the promotion of the work of women, for women and by women have come to us from every quarter, and we need and appreciate their co-operation for the part that women are to play in our coming exposition is no small part. We—the president of the department and her most active, energetic and enthusiastic co workers—realize that we have much to do in perfecting the rather ambitious program that we have laid out for ourselves. We already have done much; we hope to be able to do much more and feel that we shall do so.

In short, it is the desire and intention of the woman's department of the National Conservation to make our department distinctive, attractive, and useful.

Some of the Things on Program.

Perhaps I cannot do better than to call to the attention of women—for I know this is a Woman's Edition and one that will be widely read by women—some of the specific things on our program; to call to their attention some of the things planned and some of the things already well under way.

Conservation of human life is the greatest of all conservation work. Therefore, we are going to have a Red Cross day during the exposition. We are going to show in various ways how this precious human life may best be conserved. Miss Mabel Boardman, president of the American Red Cross association, will be with us, and during her visit to the exposition there will be held a Miners' Field day, at which time the United States government will show graphically just what is being done for those men who work below the surface of the ground. The United States government will show what steps have been taken to prevent recurrences of terrible mine disasters and will also demonstrate first-aid-to-the-injured by team work of the mines, under Red Cross instruction.

We are going to have a Peace day under the auspices of the woman's department, and have assurances that we will have more than one man of national prominence in Knoxville for Peace day. The underlying idea for this day is, of course, the conservation of life that will come when we have a universal peace and no more terrible wars that bring so much suffering, so many heart aches, so much travail to women.

We have under way a plan to exhibit all of the industrial arts which are particularly interesting to women; to show the restoration and conservation of the old arts and progress that is being made in all lines pertaining to the arts of crafts.

A committee has in charge the gathering and exhibiting of matters pertaining to history. The south with its historic associations is rich in these things, and we already are assured of a fine exhibit of historical relics and collections; this showing the conservation of history for the sake of the younger and future generations.

Home Economics and Conservation.

The term "home economics" is a broad one. It signifies much; it embraces much; it means much. Nowhere in the world, I venture to say, is there a greater need for conservation than right in the homes of every one of our people. Woman's work is hard. The one who said, "It is never done," spoke rightly. Much energy is wasted in the homes of a great majority of our people.

There is endless drudgery in the home and this drudgery means broken-down women, women of impaired health, women old before their time, women consequently who lose interest in life.

And so, the basic idea of the domestic science exhibit, will be to teach the conservation of energy in the home not only by means of labor-saving devices, but by simple expedients. Through the conservation of energy in the home, we are conserving happiness there. So we are endeavoring to make this department of home economics one of the most interesting and most helpful of all our departments.

Library of Southern Literature.

The literature of the south occupies a prominent place in the world of literature. The geniuses and talented men and women of the south have been very busy. They have left behind them works that will stand for ages. Many of these works are classics now. We will gather these works—many of them in the original and will exhibit them at the conservation exposition.

Day to be Set Aside For Children.

We are planning things for the children—the children of today who will be the men and women of tomorrow. We will have an "American Safety League day, and will organize on that day the first branch of the American Museum of Safety in the South. This is an organization for children. Its motto is "Now Let Us" during the exposition, a Knoxville day, an Atlanta day, a Chattanoga day, a Birmingham day, a Kentucky day, a Cincinnati day and other days devoted to different localities.

Striving to Work Along Practical Lines.

We are striving—we, of the woman's department—to work along practical lines.

We believe we are succeeding.

We are thankful for all the co-operation we have received. We ask that the co-operation be continued.

We women of the south are proud of the south. The National Conservation exposition is a national exposition. It will portray the glory of the south.

MRS. HORACE VAN DEVENTER,
Head of Woman's Department of National Conservation Exposition.

Compulsory Education.

At the last state conference a bill for compulsory attendance at school, to be presented to the next legislature, was indorsed by the D. A. R. conference assembled in Augusta.

See what Mr. Brittain, superintendent of education, has to say:

Georgia is one of the only six states having no form of law with regard to compulsory school attendance Within the last few weeks North Carolina has adopted this legislation, and besides this, the general assembly requires each county to maintain schools for at least six months in the year, and appropriates $400,000 for this purpose. Conditions in our state, in my judgment, would not enable us to enforce a strict compulsory law. It seems to me, however, that we have waited long enough for legislation along this line. With a reasonable age limit of from 8 to 12 years of age, and a term of four or five months, giving boards of education power of excuse in cases of peculiar hardship and circumstances affecting the negroes particularly, it should be possible to secure legislation that will be helpful through moral as well as legal effect, inflict no hardship upon our people and give us ground upon which to stand for further advancement later. We are in no condition to support or enforce a radical law on this subject, but it is time for Georgia to begin with the work.

M. L. BRITTAIN.

The Nunnally Service

For formal affairs or just simple little parties, we supply ice cream and ices, flowers and candies, place cards and favors appropriate for the occasion. Color Schemes carried out in minute detail in the exclusive Nunnally way.

Nunnally's

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TEXAS STARTS ITS SUIT AGAINST OIL COMPANIES

Corsicana, Texas, June 4.—Arguments as to whether any associates of Standard Oil attorneys were present during the hearing which began here today to take testimony in the state's ninety-nine-million-dollar suit to fine the Standard Oil companies of New York and New Jersey and certain stockholders of those companies, and to finally oust from Texas the Corsicana Petroleum company and The Magnolia Petroleum company, both of Corsicana. George C. Greer, of Beaumont, a defendant, who is also an attorney in the case, said he did not represent and had not represented in this suit the Standard Oil company of New York or New Jersey. The state excepted to this statement, declaring it a point for legal settlement.

Richard Maury, of Houston, of state counsel, said S. W. Marshall, of Dallas, is associated with H. C. Coke, of Dallas, and that Coke is an attorney in Texas of the Standard Oil companies. Marshall denied that he is in any way associated with Coke's firm. He said Coke is general counsel for the Texas and Midland railroad, and that he (Marshall) is assistant general counsel for that road, but has no connections with any Standard Oil business. Both Maury's and Marshall's statements were entered in the record.

The hearing adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to permit State's Attorney Maury and C. A. Sweeton to examine the books of the Corsicana and Magnolia companies, preparatory to examining witnesses.

GA. GIRLS GRADUATE FROM RANDOLPH-MACON

Lynchburg, Va., June 3.—(Special.) Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, this morning delivered the literary address to the graduating class at the Randolph-Macon Woman's college, here, the class numbering eighty-one, and it was the largest in the history of the school.

In the class were the following from Georgia: Ruth Ainsley, Atlanta; Louise Berrien Hamilton, Atlanta; Emily Laura Moody, of Cuthbert; Virginia Hamilton Peed, of Oxford, and Lillian Dorothea Lupo, of Atlanta.

Miss Olivia Nelson Dorman, of Birmingham, Ala., was also a member of the class.

11 PERSONS INJURED IN SEABOARD WRECK

Jacksonville, Fla., June 3.—Seaboard Air Line passenger trains Nos. 37 and 38 were in collision at 8:30 this morning at Millerton, sixteen miles from here. Eleven persons, mostly trainmen, were injured, only one, Express Messenger Floyd, of Tallahassee, seriously. Both his legs and several ribs were broken, and he may die. Both locomotives and the baggage cars were demolished. The wreck was caused by a negro throwing the switch, allowing No. 38 to crash into No. 37, which was on the siding. The negro fled from the scene. The injured were brought here for treatment.

Phone your want ads and replies to Main 5000 or Atlanta 109.

"Don't Get Run Over" Slogan Adopted By 20,000 Public School Children

EVERY pupil in the public schools of Atlanta has become a member of the ATLANTA PUBLIC SAFETY LEAGUE and is now wearing the League's emblem, the red, blue and gold button, which is reproduced on this page.

This emblem is designed to illustrate the dangers of street traffic. It shows the child outlined against an automobile and a trolley car, signifying the principal elements of danger to children who have not been taught to guard against accidents in the streets.

The street car company and the automobile owners, the drivers of vehicles and motorcycles all have united in an effort to reduce the number of accidents in street traffic. Time and money have been expended in furthering the plan to save life and limbs, particularly among the children. It is now up to the parents of children to join in the movement and help the ATLANTA PUBLIC SAFETY LEAGUE TO SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Let every mother in Atlanta adopt the slogan, "Don't Get Run Over." Let the grown-ups as well as the children apply the slogan to their movements. Tell it to the children and tell it to each other, and the result will be a surprising reduction in the number of street accidents.

Remember the Slogan: "Don't Get Run Over"

MACON — A CITY WHOSE RAPID STRIDES FORWARD HAVE ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF ALL — GEORGIA

BY E. H. HYMAN.
General Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Ga.

Within the past few years the city of Macon, Ga., has grown with such rapid strides that it is very hard to believe that so much has been accomplished in so short space of time, nevertheless it is true.

Macon's aggressive chamber of commerce, composed of the busiest business men of the city, have commenced to blaze away to put forward the claims of Macon to the commercial world, that will leave a trail of prosperity in its wake as we go forward in our march of progress.

Macon's position on the map, from a geographical standpoint, places her in a position to combat with any and all competition, and she is today the most talked of town in Georgia on account of her rapid strides toward development.

With a chain of fifteen railroads lying at her threshhold, giving her unlimited resources as to freight and passenger service, and placing her along with the other great cities of the south, as to commercial conditions.

With a system of railroads such as Macon enjoys, coupled with her good fortune of having an abundance of raw material laying at her very door, is it a wonder that the progressive manufacturer is coming here and locating where so many advantages are offered to those who seek locations for factories?

It would be useless to go into the task of enumerating all the raw material that abound here, suffice to say that we have any and all of them.

Manufacturers of any product can find the raw material within Macon's border, and an inquiry on what is wanted will bring the desired information.

50,000 Population.

Macon has within her borders fifty thousand population and within a fifty mile radius of this city there are over seven hundred thousand population.

It is said of Macon that she has more small towns laying adjacent to her than any city in the south; and some day Macon will be the hub of the greatest Electric Interurban car system the south has even seen.

What electric cars are to Indianapolis so they will be to Macon. Upon the first visit to Macon the stranger cannot help but notice the beautiful plans by which the city of Macon is laid out. Wide business streets, well parked with magnificent shade trees, broad sidewalks and magnificent buildings all go together to form this beautiful commercial picture, of a city destined to become a great metropolis at no distant day. These predictions were made years ago and are now coming to pass.

We herewith give you some concret facts concerning Macon and her wonderful strides toward this great accomplishment.

Population.

The population of Macon taken within her corporate borders is 40,655, but there is lying just outside her borders enough people to swell her population to over 50,000.

The schoolastic population of Macon is over 10,000 at the present time and her growth in this branch has been nothing short of wonderful. The registration of legal voters runs in the neighborhood of 6,000 qualified voters.

Location.

Macon is proud of her central location, being near the geographical center of the great state of Georgia and at the head of navigation of Ocmulgee river, flowing into the Altamaha river, thence to Brunswick, Ga., on the Atlantic coast. This river gives us a great advantage in freight rates and a new transportation is now being formed to operate a line of steamers on same.

Climate.

Macon's mean annual temperature, 63 degrees, is the same as that of Los Angeles, Cal., except that the winters are slightly colder, the climate of Macon would seem to be as pleasant. Spring and autumn in Macon are delightful and the winters are not extremely cold or the summers excessively hot. In winter the average minimum temperature is only 37 degrees, though in rare instances it may drop as low as 10 degrees. The average number of days on which the temperature falls to freezing or below, is only thirty.

The average date of the last killing frost of spring is March 30, and the first in autumn is November 14. The mean average rainfall is 47 inches. There is practically no snow in fall. In 1912, there were about 139 clear, 115 partly cloudy and 122 cloudy days. Thus we have a climate which not only fulfills every requirement of a varied and profitable agricultural, as well as other material interests, but which, from an aesthetic point of view, is "charming in its infinite variety."

Transportation.

Macon enjoys six trunk lines from which there are branches numbering a total of fifteen railway lines.

The principal commodities that are shipped from this city are cotton, cotton seed products, manufactured cotton goods, jobbing supplies and leather.

Surroundings.

On three sides the character of the surrounding country is broken or rolling. On one side level, center of splendid farming section. Within fifty miles of Macon there is a population of over 700,000 people.

The lands surrounding the city are rich in agricultural pursuits.

Predominating crops—cotton, corn, wheat, potatoes, water melons, peaches, and practically all garden and truck crops. Minerals and timber, much hardwood, and other varieties of wood abound in our swamps, several kaolin mines, brick and sewer pipe clays in abundance. Great quantities of these products are manufactured around Macon.

General Conditions.

Macon has improved wonderfully in quite recent years, and is still growing at a rapid rate. Center of population and most prosperous agricultural district in Georgia.

One of the healthiest cities in the United States, now ranking second, and has never stood lower than third since its existence as a city, as shown by the United States Department of Health records.

Home of the Georgia State fair, where is held each year in the fall months a state fair with many thousands of dollars in premiums given to interest and encourage better agricultural conditions.

Industries.

Jobbing, manufacturing of cotton goods, leather, harness, kaolin, sewer pipe, brick, cotton seed products, hardwood, lumber, engines and boilers, fertilizer plants, foundry and machine shops. The Central of Georgia railroad operates here the largest railroad shops. The entral of Georgia railployees and having a payroll of over $65,000 per month.

Number of manufacturing establishments other than shops, 80.

Capital invested in manufacturing, $8,746,000.

Number of operatives in these factories, 4,840.

Anual wages paid out to these operatives, $1,854,000.

Annual products manufactured, $14,035,000.

These figures do not include the manufactured products of the railroad shops in Macon.

City Statistics.

Area of city, 8 square miles; total street mileage, 43 miles; total miles of paved streets, 14 miles; miles of sewer, 68. We are laying several miles of sewers and paving many streets.

Our water supply comes from our own municipal plant, taking water from the Ocmulgee river and Tufts springs. Macon has also cheap hydro-electric power, which is suplied from the 24,000 horse-power plant of the Central of Georgia Power Company.

The electric lighting, including the "Great White Way," is furnished by the Macon Railway and Light company. Macon has lately had erected within her borders a new electric plant owned by the Public Service corporation of Georgia. This gives us competition in light and power and means a great deal to Macon in the locating of factories that need cheap power.

The street railway system of Macon is operated by the Macon Railway and Light company, who have 37 miles of track and this company is now expending the sum of $300,000 in improvements.

Banking Statistics.

Macon has five national banks, who have a combined capital of $2,651,000; surplus, $1,800,000; profits, $208,622.05; deposits, $7,360,000; loans, $7,066,000.

The number of state banks are 8, whose combined capital is $351,000; surplus, $67,500.00; net profits, $50,974.03; deposits, $729,234.83; loans, $797,074.51.

Number of trust companies, 2; capital, $700,000; surplus, $100,000; profits, $56,000; deposits, $561,878.05; loans, $1,012,000. Bank clearing for the year of 1912, $212,295,211.44.

Post Office Receipts.

The postoffice receipts for the year 1912 are $171,781.82. You will see by the above figures that for the size of our population Macon ranks with cities very much larger in size than her own. The chamber of commerce is always glad to answer all questions that are asked of it, and at all times we are prepared to take the greatest care in advising prospective locaters as to our conditions and wants as refers to their particular industries.

What Civic Clubs Are Doing.

Our Civic clubs are waging a crusade against tuberculosis and all germ diseases. They work for the extermination of the house fly and mosquito. They work for spring and fall municipal cleaning-up days, for well-kept lawns, clean streets, side-walks, alleys and back yards, for the conservation of our forests, for Arbor Day, public parks, play-grounds, school gardens, juvenile courts, modern and well-ventilated schools, sanitary drinking fountains, individual drinking cups, rest rooms, public libraries, sane Fourth of July celebrations, international peace, for the organization of Junior Civic leagues, for the protection of our song birds, for rural schools, boys' and girls' agricultural clubs, county and school fairs and extension teaching for the rural women.

Alternates.

"When I get to Heaven," said a woman to her Baconian husband, "I am going to ask Shakespeare if he wrote those plays."

"Maybe he won't be there" was the reply.

"Then you ask him," said the wife.

E. H. HYMAN.
Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Ga.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN MACON HAVE LONG BEEN IN THE FRONT RANK OF THE FEDERATED CLUBS IN GEORGIA

The Woman's club, of Macon was organized in February, 1911, with 85 members, by February, 1913, it had 112 members.

Its motto is: "Life goes headlong, work, it says to man, in every hour, paid or unpaid and thou canst not escape the reward."

The organization of the various departments is as follows:

Health—Chairman, Mrs. H. McHatton; Mrs. R. L. McKenney.

Civics—Chairman, Mrs. E. J. Willingham; Mrs. A. Schuifer.

Legislation — Chairman, Mrs. A. Proudit; Mrs. Mallory Taylor, Mrs. Walter Lamar.

Scholarship—Chairman, Mrs. Duncan Brown; Mrs. E. W. Gould.

Program—Chairman, Mrs. D. R. Malone.

Press—Chairman, Mrs. E. R. Stamps; Miss Carrie Patterson.

Place—Chairman, Mrs. Walter Houser.

Membership—Chairmen, Mrs. Robert Jermison.

Refreshment—Chairman, Mrs. George Rowell.

Music—Chairman, Mrs. Zurie Glover.

Entertainment—Chairman, Mrs. C. Berryman.

Hospital—Chairman, Mrs. B. Gostin.

Finance—Chairman, Mrs. Bruce Jones; Mrs. Flew Holt.

Year Book Committee—Mesdames Willingham, Moore, Berryman.

The officers are as follows:

Mrs. S. C. Moore, president; Mrs. W. E. Lamar, first vice president; Mrs. Bruce Jones, second vice president; Mrs. Eli Elkin, third vice president; Mrs. E. R. Stamps, recording secretary; Mrs. George Wing, Jr., corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. F. Holt, treasurer.

Systematic Work Done.

In philanthropic and civic work, the Woman's club inaugurated "health day," procured from mayor and council a decree authorizing the cleaning and improving of neglected portion of the city; especially has stressed the work among the negroes, and has secured splendid co-operation from the leaders of this race. The colored boy scouts, so-called by themselves, have done splendid work in these campaigns.

The domestic science department, under Mrs. Clifford Ralston, has been of great value to the members; menus for families of three persons, dinner 35 cents. One week's meals for six people, $10. Prizes were offered and won by Mrs. B. W. Murrah, $1 for the successful menu of 35 cent dinner. Mrs. J. W. Martin, prize $2 for one week's meals of $10.

The employment bureau with Mrs. Olin Wimberly and Mrs. S. C. Moore, chairman, does persistant work in its effort to procure positions for girls and women and bring about a closer bond of interest between the home and the business world.

Cooking school, dressmaking and business college scholarship for unsual and attractive features.

New Officers of Club.

The new board of officers to be installed in June will be:

Mrs. R. L. Berner, president; Mrs. S. C. Moore, first vice president; Mrs. Bruce Jones, second vice president; Mrs. E. R. Stamps, recording secretary; Mrs. George Wing, Jr., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Robert Nussbaum, treasurer.

The greatest and most successful piece of work done by the Woman's club for institutions was the linen shower given at Hotel Dempsey in February for the benefit of the city hospital. Contributed were 75 sheets, 80 pillow cases, 148 towels, 68 crash towels, 7 bed spreads, 48 tray covers, table clothes, $20 in cash. Chairman, Mrs. S. R. Jones; Mrs. S. C. Moore.

MACON HISTORY CLUB

By Mrs. Church Berryman.

In the year 1891, through the generous goodwill of that beloved preceptress, Mrs. J. B. Cobb, and that most gracious of gentlewomen, Mrs. T. O. Chestney, there was organized in Macon the Macon History club, with these two ladies as directresses.

As Mrs. Cobb accused our young people of being "too trifling," the challenge from her to mend our ways was accepted with enthusiasm by the young people.

The members were selected by Mrs. Cobb and Mrs. Chestney, and consisted of the leading young lawyers, insurance and business men and the young ladies of the old "College Hill set."

This representative gathering of young people at the home of Mrs. Cobb was one of the happiest events of Macon's life.

The club met evenings, twice a month, and was conducted as a symposium. Mesdames Cobb and Chestney having arranged a delightful sequence of questions, that were handled at respective tables with skill by the contestants, the wit of the young men finding ready response in the vivacity of the young ladies.

Under this plan the study of English history became a joy. As a charter member I am a proud witness in behalf of this organization, whose enthusiasm has not waned during the intervening years, while under its auspices the habits and conditions of various countries have been closely pursued.

A Live Organization.

The Macon History club today is one of the livest institutions of our city, having a limited membership of fifty representative women, who still cling to the delightful privilege of holding club meetings in respective homes.

From the brilliant and beautiful study of Grecian art and the glorious productions of the renaissance, the Macon History club studied Norway, Sweden, Holland and Spain, then gave as ardent and enthusiastic attention to the history of China and India—a broad field that was comprehensively covered by the Bay View Study course, whose condemnation of historic facts has been a valuable aid in the development of the club.

During the past year, 1912-'13, we have enjoyed the fascinating history of France.

France! The name that breathes plots, intrigues, rebellions and love, lends all her charms to the student, and has many warm admirers among our members.

La Belle Paye! The country that has given us Racine, Moliere, Dumas, Balzac and Hugo!

Who among us does not recall with pleasure that old couplet of Owen Meredith's, "When I hear French spoken as I approve I feel myself silently falling in love."

And, oh, what a galaxy of beauty lurks in the reminiscence of her art treasures, and her wonderful Theater Francais.

Can you glimpse the beauty of the course just completed by the Macon History club?

Charitable Work Done.

Not pledged to charity, nor ambitious in this line, being primarily and solely banded for historical research, its members being taxed in various capacities under charitable work of other institutions of the city, the Macon History club first is a study club, but its charitable inclinations are second to none. Responding readily to calls from the free kindergarten, Heimath hall, civic improvement, Rabun Gap school and various calls of like nature, while last, but not least, is the movement so beautifully launched to raise funds for a memorial for Sidney Lanier, the south's great poet-musician, whose birthplace was in Macon.

A committee of twelve has been in-

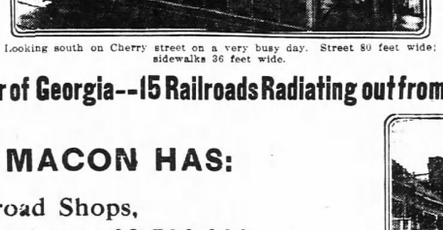
Continued on Next Page.

MACON, GA., FASTEST GROWING CITY IN THE SOUTH

FIVE NATIONAL BANKS, SEVEN STATE BANKS, TWO TRUST COMPANIES. POPULATION 40,655; BANK CLEARINGS 1912, $212,922,211.44. Finest Climate in the United States. Stands Second in Line of Health in United States

Greatest Agricultural District to Be Found in the South---Surrounds Macon

WE NEED YOU TO COME HELP US

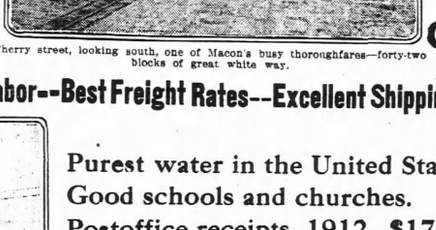


Looking south on Cherry street on a very busy day. Street 80 feet wide; sidewalks 36 feet wide.

700,000 Population within 50 Miles Radius to Macon.

Cheapest hydro-electric power for factories in the Southern States. Cheap fuel, cheap lights.

"We Need Manufacturers"



Cherry street, looking south, one of Macon's busy thoroughfares—forty-two blocks of great white way.

YOU NEED US TO HELP YOU COME

Direct Center of Georgia--15 Railroads Radiating out from Macon--Abundance of Good Labor--Best Freight Rates--Excellent Shipping Facilities

MACON HAS:

Four Railroad Shops,
One of which cost $2,500,000
And has a monthly pay roll of $65,000.
89 passenger trains daily.
2 free auditoriums.
Greatest Convention City.

Section of Georgia avenue, leading up to Coleman's Hill.

Purest water in the United States.
Good schools and churches.
Postoffice receipts, 1912, $171,781.82.
Taxable property $24,900,000.

For all information of Macon write to the

MACON CITY GOVERNMENT
John T. Moore, Mayor
Bridges Smith, City Clerk

MACON
"The Magnetic Center"
IS THE PLACE FOR YOU

MACON
"The Magnetic Center"
IS THE PLACE FOR YOU

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
E. W. Stetson, President
E. H. Hyman, Gen'l Sec'ty

Chamber of Commerce.
WOMAN'S IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.
Bibb County Agricultural Institute.
All in Chamber of Commerce Building.

WOMAN'S EDITION EDITORIAL PAGE

Publisher, Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick; Editor, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson; Associates, Mrs. Charles J. Haden, Mrs. Edward T. Brown and Mrs. Nichols Peterson.

REAL HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Papers and magazines are filled with discussions of the high cost of living. Womankind accepts with docility the assurance of many that living would be reasonable again if lovely woman spent less on hats or wasted less in getting the best cuts of meat when poorer ones, cooked twelve hours and garnished with tomato sauce, would do as well. She buys a cheap cut of meat at the cash market, beats down her country market woman half a cent per dozen on the price of eggs, reproaches the cook for not scraping the lard can and the sugar bucket, and retires to rest, expecting to note prices as much lowered in the market reports of next morning's paper.

Meantime, in the shops, in the streets, in the schools the real extravagance of the present day, the waste of vitality and nerve-force of its children, goes steadily on. This is the outstanding debt which is really threatening to exceed civilization's assets.

From five consecutive hours of work in the schools, troops of small children go home, with glasses bridging their patient little noses, their arms weighted with books, for two to four hours more of home study.

A baby newsboy dodges a horse, three automobiles and a motorcycle, and clings to the rail of a moving street car while he sells a paper, and drops off again, with his pennies, into the welter of hoofs and wheels. "They know how to take care of themselves, those little devils!" says Man, half in scorn, half in pride, of the infants' cleverness. Yes! but the most extravagant demand that can be made on a growing child is that it shall too early carry the burden of mature knowledge and ability to take care of itself. One of the first rights of healthy childhood is competent guardianship.

There, a 9-year-old boy, with tense nerves and muscles overstrained, guides a stumbling delivery horse through the densely crowded streets.

To your own home, at 10 o'clock of a night often rainy and cold, comes a scrap of humanity, always underclothed, often supperless, bringing a parcel almost as large as himself.

There, on the street again, a little chap of 10 goes gaily zig-zagging before swift autos and heavy street cars on a rickety bicycle, a huge hatbox on his back, another in one hand, a cigarette of the deadliest leaving a trail of smoke in his wake. "Dare-devil and reckless?" Aye! And so he need be if he is to do his work at all.

In a box, above the crowds of buyers stands a 12-year-old bundle wrapper. He must verify each scribbled bill of goods, file one, enclose another, wrap in portable parcels articles of every quality and size, while the saleswoman urges speed, and the buyer waits, impatient. His face wears the look of fretted, or patient, endurance that belongs to overworked forty.

Wherever you look today you see an exploited or an overstrained child. Is it a wonder that later on he is unable to make his own life, having so long made his own living? Is it a wonder that in our cities are thousands of youths and young men who, at what ought to be their time of highest vigor and usefulness, are pale and sodden, idle and without ambition, seeking in tobacco, liquor, drugs, vulgar amusements and vice, the stimulus that overstrained and exhausted nerves demand with an irresistible craving? Or that, saved from the abyss by some specially favorable inheritance or influences, thousands more, though feverishly at work, are overwrought, dyspeptic, irritable, almost as incapable as the self-enslaved, of being the heads of happy homes, the fathers of healthy children? Are these the men who, ten years ago, were among those overworked, overstimulated children, or worse still, the descendants of a line of such as they?

Our highest bills for living are just beginning to be presented, and something far more important than the prices of groceries, meats and clothing, must be altered, if our resources are to be equal to the creation and continuance of a nation, law-abiding, useful and self-respecting, grouped in the ideal family units of peaceful and happy homes. MRS. EDWARD T. BROWN.

A NEGLECTED MUNICIPAL ASSET

Years ago, when clubs first were, the federation began to ask that women be placed upon boards of education.

We based this request upon the fact that women were half the parents, if not more so, for the schooling of Johnnie and Mary has always been left entirely in Mama's hands. Hence we thought that mama would be pretty helpful on the board which provided for the schools and that she had a right to be there. We showed the city fathers of all the Georgia towns that a great number of municipalities all over the country had taken that view of it.

Atlanta responded at once by creating the Lady Board of Visitors to the public schools which may recommend but has no vote, and Athens and Rome have in later years adopted some similar plan of representation in things educational.

The only genuine, simon-pure women board members in Georgia, however, are five members of the Clayton Woman's club, who are, in perpetuity, members of the board which controls the Clayton High school.

In the fifteen years since we asked as a right to be represented upon school boards things have changed very much in this state and now, we take it, that the shoe is on the other foot.

The administering in any proper sense of a municipality has become such a complex problem that men, who are harder pressed all the time to make a living for themselves and their families, are all but crushed under the burden of municipal housekeeping which is piled up on them in addition.

Georgia women, on the other hand, who used to seek opportunities to perform social service, now have so much pressed upon them that you rarely hear them asking for more chances for responsibility.

And in all this volunteer work women have shown themselves capable and resourceful, economical and able to bear punishment in the form of unpleasant or taxing duties.

Are not the municipalities of Georgia letting go to waste a much-needed asset in not using on the administrative boards of schools and parks and playgrounds and charities and in questions of moral or physical health the splendid capabilities of one-half of their citizenship?

GETTING TOGETHER.

Co-operation and co-ordination are the two words which (in spite of the hyphens) we use most frequently in high-brow talk today. And yet, for all this familiarity with the words, we still know precious little about the thing. For instance, outside of the home the place of most interest to parents is the school and yet they almost never go there. Teachers cannot do much real teaching unless they know the child in his home, and yet it is only by chance that most teachers have been inside the walls of their pupils' homes or even know by sight their parents. Good deal like "Alice in Wonderland," isn't it?

Nothing will do more to change this ironical situation than the growing work of the Parent-Teacher and Home and School associations in which real parents and real teachers come together for consultation and to know and associate with each other.

What is the good of parents and teachers getting together? Well, for one thing, they naturally should like to be together because their interest is the same, and in the division of social labor in the world today all the things that the community can do for the school ought to be done, as far as possible, through the efforts of the people most vitally interested in the school, viz.: The parents. There never was anything funny about old maids and men working in mothers' clubs except that they were the only ones working.

CONSERVATION EXPOSITION.

Mrs. Horace Van Deventer, president of the woman's board of the Conservation exposition to be held in Knoxville in September and October, 1913, earnestly invites the interest and co-operation of all southern women in giving the widest possible currency to the valuable conservation gospel which will be presented in feminized form at that time as an important part of the general program of the show. Atlanta is sure to evince large interest upon this occasion, as the ties between this city and east Tennessee are particularly strong, and Atlanta has, on two former occasions, made marked demonstration of this interest at the Knoxville Appalachian expositions.

Bigger and bigger has grown the world's grasp of the office and demand of the message of conservation until we know now that the one word covers the whole field of social use and abuse.

Women are the natural-born conservationists of society. Waste of any kind is abhorrent to a normally constituted woman and the whole story of social betterment work as done by women had its rise in the gather-up-the-fragments efforts of women.

Books, papers, pictures going to waste? Fly with them to those who have none! Clothes thrown aside! Flood sufferers, friendly societies, even rummage sales! Human ability needing just the energizing of education and training—schools and kindergartens and so on ad infinitum.

The fullest use of every social asset—this idea fires with common sense enthusiasm, every feminine heart!

At the Woman's building at the last Appalachian exposition crowds of women, city women and country women, hung around a set of exhibits which portrayed efficiency in every department of a home by actual demonstration of what went on in that home, hour by hour.

The table would be set sometimes for a truly rural breakfast, sometimes for a wedding supper, the living room showed just the most comfortable and tasteful arrangements of lights and colors and furniture. The fireless cooker in the model kitchen cooked cheerfully away while the housewife in the model dairy deftly bathed the cow before milking time. And the model child went into the model school, where he was interested instead of bored all day long, as he acquired the rudiments of a rational education!

Just make-believe, do you say?

Yes, but before every great structure towers into the sky there must have been an expressed idea on which the reality shaped itself.

Vision must precede achievement and the Conservation exposition at Knoxville is sure to offer to southern women much fabric for future social castle-building.

An exchange says the king of England bears a charmed life. But wait until he gives audience to a suffragette in disguise!

Some man will have a voice in his own home when a woman gets to be speaker of the congressional house.

The suffragettes in America are reasonable—they only want America first.

THE OLD-NEW STORY OF ORGANIZATION

By Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson.

Mrs. J. L. Johnson.

Man has understood the value of organization since the first Celts formed a clan and wandered from the parent stock of Aryans, nestled in the nooks of the Himalayas.

Indeed, so thoroughly does he know the value of combined strength that the best government on earth is being put to it at the present moment to find a way in which to control the abuse of this very strength of organization. Another instance of the truism "That vices are only virtues run riot."

Individual strength of character and high mentality have caused individual women to receive the homage of man and the commendation of history since the early dawn of civilization. French history relates that there were abbesses in that country with intellects so keen and finesses so diplomatic that they were consulted by kings and popes on matters pertaining to church and state.

But to womankind, as a whole, the knowledge of the value of organization has come more slowly, and, generally speaking, on a higher plane, as she has organized to do good to others, rather than for self-aggrandizement, as commendable as that may be.

Consequently, while the history of man's organization is too old a tale to tell, the history of woman's organization has but just begun.

This latent force, dormant so long, has gradually bloomed forth, until today the women's organizations of the world would be a power to reckon with should any great injustice be contemplated against the infant, the infirm, the aged, or, in fact, any downtrodden one, either an individual or a race.

But fruitless are words to explain the value of organization and co-operation or the fine executive ability woman has developed through these forces, when the living example of each is before the readers of this special edition, prepared by the women of Georgia.

There have been many special women's editions, but never before have all the women of a state united in so considerable an enterprise of the kind and never could they have thrown into an undertaking a more gallant and determined loyalty.

In the splendid success which is theirs today the women of Georgia have written another chapter in the old-new story of organization.

HUMOR: NO LESS GENUINE BECAUSE UNINTENTIONAL

On the editorial staff, blank and unfilled, stands the department of humor.

Scarcely a woman has refused to do anything, no matter how unpleasant, that has been asked of her. They would all work, but no one would undertake to be humorous.

Man is alleged to be the humorous sex, and the experience of the editor of this Woman's Edition has verified the statement.

Despair stamped itself upon the editor's pallid brow (editors always have them—"pallid brows"—you know), and then, because men always give us what we want, though not always as we want it, the gap was filled and a very great friend of women in general and of the editor in particular, supplied us with a thought so genuinely humorous, so naive and unexpected (which are the basic elements of true humor) that we gratefully present it in lieu of the important department, which the modesty or inability of our staff has left vacant.

Daily Press reporting a meeting:

"The honorable ——— said that he had once believed that the club women of Georgia were anxious to aid in securing legislation for the protection of the child, but recently he had begun to doubt their sincerity."

There it is! Do you get it? For pure, unadulterated humor that ought to rank high in any joke book! "Club women not sincere!" Ye gods and little fishes!

We have been accused of nearly everything in the world, but always along the line of overmuch sincerity. Many people have thought us too strenuous and far, far too insistent.

We have all had friends who waxed tearful as they pondered over the sad spectacle of "Mrs. Blondehead, such a sweet little woman, but so mistaken;" or of "Mrs. Willowwand, so charming, but terribly misguided," and "Miss C. Alumna, so obstinate and priggish and determined to get what she asks for."

Hardheaded, contumacious, refractory—all these things and more have been laid at our door, but "not sincere"—why, it makes us feel like politicians! "Club women not sincere!" It is to laugh, and if you don't believe it, ask the Georgia legislature!

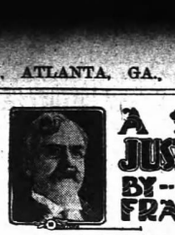
And by the way, in closing, we take this occasion to say that club women are sincere, and very much so, in asking that the general assembly will get busy and pass that bill for compulsory school attendance, which we have been begging for so long and upon which waits all perfecting of child labor regulation in this state.

To our friend—mere man—we return thanks for the department of humor.

We have been waiting for some envious critic to say: "The states that have woman suffrage are getting along as well as could be expected."

There's ever "a bird in the wilderness singing"—and a disturber of the peace next door playing the cornet till there's no rest for the weary.

Some men keep the wolf from the door only because its howling wakes them up when they're dreaming that they are rich.



A SPECIAL JUST FROM GEORGIA BY— FRANK L. STANTON

She Leadeth Love's Steps.

I.

The spirit of Love and of dreaming,
The strength of the soul in the strife,
Heaven's light o'er her pathway is streaming
As sweetheart and wife.

II.

All gentle and tender her will is
To lift Life to Hope from Despair;
She leadeth Love's steps where the lilies
Are altars of prayer.

III.

The Gospel of "Love one another"
With sacrifice sweet still she lives,
For here is the love of a mother
That, wounded, forgives.

IV.

The love never-dying and holy,
Still bright when Life's day-star declines,
The light that is leading the lowly
To heights where God shines.

V.

O great love, so lavishly given—
Our refuge and rest from the past,
Through star-lanes that glimmer to heaven
Still lead us at last.

* * * * *

A Billville Woman's Edition.

And how it made a wandering exile of an editor.

We got the women to get out a Woman's Edition of The Billville Banner. Our wife was elected editor-in-chief, and there were about forty-eleven assistant editors, with secretaries and stenographers. We hung around the office for a while, to give 'em instructions, so to speak, but they presently informed us that we didn't know what we were talking about—which was quite true, since they were all talking at once, and we couldn't hear our own voice; so we beat it, and sent in our instructions by mail; but they were returned to us, with the ancient printed slip: "The editors regret that your article is not available, and it is herewith returned, with thanks." But of course, they had to add a postscript, as follows: "P. S. Don't send any more of your instructions to the office. You get on our nerves. Go off somewhere, and stay till we get the paper out. Tell the ocean how to roar, and the hurricane how to hurry, but don't tell us what you don't know. You make us real tired!"

There was nothing to do but submit, but we could hardly realize that we had been fired from our own office, and was a lone wanderer over the face of the town, leading a vagrant, unprofitable life from day to day—no longer looked up to as an authority on everything—the deposed oracle of the town! Even the town marshal failed to salute us when he passed, and when he did speak to us he didn't put a handle to our name.

But when at last the edition came out, and the dear women had vacated the premises, we discovered to our dismay, that they had beaten us at our own game; and when we crept back to our office under cover of night, the six printers we employed were singing:

"Hurrah for every suffragette!
We'll vote for them, you bet—you bet!
We'll toss their banner high and low,
From Redbone Town to Tallyho;
They've got the country on the go,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

In our poor, weak way we are now getting the paper out on our own hook, with the request that our subscribers pardon all imperfections, avoid comparisons and give us another chance. Long as the kerosene may burn the exiled editor may return.

A FABLE FOR FATHERS

Once upon a time, a long time ago, in a far-off land (a barbarous age and a barbarous land, as you will see) there was much desire that the children grow up to be learned. They were sent early away from home and kept for years in large schools, where all sorts of things were taught, and which the fathers of the children paid great sums of money every year to maintain.

When the children would leave home to go to these schools their fathers would give to them a blessing. They would say: "My son, or my daughter" (for girls went, too), "take thou my blessing upon all that shall betide thee while at this school! For all thy needs I have amply provided there and over all that may come to thee while absent from me thou shalt find my thought before thee! In one thing only thou shalt not find me! Shouldst thou fall ill thou shalt find nothing arranged by me to alleviate thy pain, to prevent thy illness or to heal any disease which thou mayest contract. Should the plague reach thy neighbor it shall freely come through thy door unto thee and thou, in turn, shalt carry thine own pestilence far and wide!"

With these strange words these ancient fathers from this far-off land would embrace and take affectionate leave of their first-born sons and daughters.

As for the children, they did not think much about what their fathers said, either about this or anything else. But, after awhile, when uncared-for, illness came upon them at the far-off schools and they tossed in fever in their lonely rooms, they thought homesickly of their fathers and wondered why they had chosen to show their love for them thus. And the mothers? Well, you see, the mothers could only do as the fathers said. They were anxious all day and all night of every day and night about these boys and girls, whose dearness grew an hundred-fold when they were sick and they wept very sorely when their children died at the schools without much care. But they could do nothing about it.

And the fathers? Did they never change their minds and decide to take care of the children when they were sick, even if the well children had to give up something to make it possible?

They had not done so when last I read in that book of fables.

* * * * *

Did I say fables?

* * * * *

"Georgia makes the most inadequate provision of any southern state for the care in sickness of the pupils at her various state schools."

ICE, FLAME AND ASHES.

A woman has a hard job cut out for her, when you come to think of it. First, she is instructed by all her relations that she must be ice to every man. Then she is assured by one man that it is her duty and should be her pleasure to be ice to all the other men and flame to him. Finally, on the day, be it soon or late that his romantic interest in her dies, she learns at the hard hand of circumstance that she must now cease to be either ice or flame, and become ashes. The woman who comes up to time on these three duties and fits them without displaying that most un-excellent thing in woman, a sense of humor in any of the episodes, receives the reward of being spoken of in her funeral sermon as a "Mother in Israel."

MAN! MAN! MAN!

A man's idea of happiness is to get off his padded wool coat and his wool-front, cotton-backed vest, take off his stiff linen collar, unfasten his tight collar band, slip off the suspenders that pull so disturbingly over his shoulders, and exchange his unreasonably heavy shoes for slippers.

It down and
fort, writing an editorial or sermon on the unhygienic folly of woman's clothing.

Talking about "the watermelon belt," may have to loosen up on it when the juicy season is well on.

ORGANIZED LEADER SNATCHING

By Mrs. J. K. Ottley.

I say to you concentrate! And if you say to me: "Upon what shall I concentrate?" I shall answer at once, and with great earnestness, "concentrate upon everything!"

Mrs. J. K. Ottley.

This advice, which Crothers assures us was given to an audience by an acute victim of the prevalent social conscience, is being a good deal followed just now. Result: exhaustion of nerve-force and a scrambled-egg condition of mind.

Never has the world been so busy setting its house in order, and it is, indeed, a phlegmatic, insensate, unimaginative woman (or man either) who can resist the impulse to help right up at least one little corner of house or door-yard or garden close.

But there's the rub! Nobody can make up her mind to work along in her own particular corner until the flowers are fully abloom and the vines have gone the right way up the trellis.

Even if she wants to stay long enough to work out any one problem the other workers will not let her!

No sooner does the quickened throb of budding life in the missionary society of the Woman's club show the constructive ability of Mrs. Greatheart than the Lyceum association and the Hand-craft club and the Girls' Friendly league decide that nobody in the world but Mrs. Greatheart can lead them out of their respective wildernesses!

And so, with the best intentions in the world, they beset her to lay down what she is doing and take up something else equally important, but not more so.

Mrs. Willing and Mrs. Shy and Mrs. Notyetknown are full of ability and could do any of these things as well as can Mrs. Greatheart, but organizations are prone to follow the line of least resistance and, seeing only the obvious, will not take the trouble to pioneer even a little.

Some one has to rise up, you say, to take the place left vacant in the Friendly club by Mrs. Greatheart's going? Quite true, but that new woman would better have been found for the new work.

This leader-snatching craze in organizations by no means confines itself to terms of office, but even so it would be deplorable. A woman's gift to the organization of her choice, of the precious spikenard of her vivifying personality, should not be limited to the year or the two years when she is its president.

Any vital cause needs devotion and brains on its committees, as well as on its rostrum, and to count for very much this devotion and brains must be consecutively applied.

"Limited"—"Narrow"—Not necessarily.

Being the head of one house, the mother of one group of children, the wife of one individual does not today render us ignorant or unmindful of the struggles and the efforts, the sorrows and the joys of all the other households, who, with us, make up the common brotherhood of man. But we would make a poor out running about attempting to spread a thin layer of our individual selves over all these homes.

Some day each woman will choose her own line of social endeavor, and devote to it continuously and systematically the amount of time and strength she can spare from her personal obligations, and to that day to press her to take on so many or such confusing cares that she is spent and breathless and fagged and worn will be considered as indecorous as to knock her hat over her eye or trip her up as she enters a street car.

The saying is, "Time and tide wait for no man," and they'd never make a mile in a million years if they waited for the women.

WHY OUR ENDOWMENT

By Mrs. Z. D. Fitzpatrick.

Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick.

Philipe Brooks said: "Do not pray for easy lives, pray to be stronger. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers, pray for powers equal to your tasks. Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle, but you shall be a miracle. Every day you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of life which has come in you by the grace of God."

We may not tell here of all the power and richness of growth that have come into our federation life since its birth seventeen years ago.

It has grown until it comprises all educational, philanthropical and social welfare subjects.

Untiring work for civic beauty, parks and playgrounds, food inspection and better sanitary and health conditions, urging legislation for an industrial school for wayward girls, helping to establish domestic science in our public schools, organizing home and school improvement clubs in our rural districts, maintaining rest rooms, establishing public and circulating libraries, founding a splendid students' aid fund, securing gift scholarships—both business and literary—in many of our best schools and colleges for worthy girls who are unable to bear the entire expense of a collegiate education, supporting model industrial schools, and setting high educational ideals are some of the things accomplished by our federation.

Where once women pleaded for a chance for service they are now asked to help in every reform movement and to lend our assistance for all kinds of work and effort. This proves that we are a recognized state power "with the burdens and responsibilities that this honor entails."

The greatest hindrance to a great forward movement is the lack of a solid financial backing. We must have money if we are to bear our part with dignity and efficiency. "The best work is always done when energy need not be spent worrying about the money for meeting daily needs."

The thought of the endowment fund is modeled upon a similar plan to meet similar needs in our general federation. It will means a strong, steady income which will enable our federation to do its work and carry out its plans more effectively. While raising this endowment may not be the easiest, most idealistic work in the world, it is the one thing for which we should work most strenuously, as it is the only means by which our ideals can become realities.

Think of the joy there will be in having our federation fixed with a stated income upon which we can count!

How appropriate, too, that this fund should be called the Ella F. White endowment fund, in honor of that beloved president who answered God's call to a higher life while she was unselfishly giving her time and talents to "inspire to organization for mutual helpfulness." A worker in every good cause for the uplift of humanity, sincere and true, always thoughtful, kind and dignified, she was the ideal Christian club woman, and we honor our federation in thus perpetuating her memory.

The united thanks of twenty-eight thousand club women in the state are given the generous managers of The Constitution who have made it possible, through this Woman's Edition, to begin our endowment fund with a good sum. Let us press forward until the entire amount is raised and powers equal to our tasks are vouchsafed to us, and may our organization continue more and more to glorify God by its helpful work in the state.

MRS. Z. I. FITZPATRICK,
President Georgia Federation Women's Clubs and Publisher Woman's Edition.

BEAUTIFYING THE WAY.

Shade trees along every mile of Georgia's splendid new highways! Is it not a beautiful picture that this conjures up of oaks and elms, water-oaks and pecan trees, sweet gums, dogwoods, chestnuts, maples and poplars? An infinite variety from which to choose for the planting, according to the taste of the planter, is afforded by our rich Georgia forests.

That Georgians shall so plant their highways has often been proposed and the only difficulty with the plan seems to have been that they have not planted.

We now propose that the district presidents of the federation begin an active campaign to this end and see how quickly we can put the dusty, hot high roads of Georgia in the way of becoming as sweet and grateful to the traveler as shady lanes can be.

See your county authorities and the citizens living along these high roads. You will find little difficulty in interesting them in the plan. And very soon, a new commercial rating will be given to our state by reason of the beauty and comfort of these tree-bordered high ways. The beautiful parks and boulevards of Paris, the famous roads that the traveler pays yearly toll to France to enjoy may be ours at far less cost. As a purely commercial asset this tree-planting will pay well the planters and the state.

Once planted the care of the trees will be comparatively simple. In the road-working seasons, which prevail in all counties, the proper attention to the trees will become a part of the other work and the strength and vitality of our native growths will re- ...ard even a little attention.

Let us then, club women of the twelve congressional districts, go to work at once to interest the men of our districts in making even more beautiful our beloved state.

And in urging this tree-planting let the burden of your urging be: BEGIN.

MRS. CHARLES J. HADEN.

Just now England wouldn't mind a war with a rival power if she could place the bomb-throwing suffragettes in the front of the battle.

In Missouri a man is suing for divorce merely because his good wife beat him for taking a holiday from home by going fishing on Sunday.

ATHENS--A PICTURESQUE CITY OF BEAUTIFUL HOMES--GEORGIA

ATHENS U. D. C. CHAPTER AN ACTIVE ORGANIZATION

Laura Rutherford chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was organized August 13, 1896, following an address by Mrs. Conyers, of Covington, Ga., who had been invited to Athens by Miss Mildred Rutherford, at the suggestion of Mrs. A. S. Mandeville.

The first meeting was held at the residence of Miss Rutherford, who acted as chairman.

The officers selected at that meeting were as follows:

Miss Mildred Rutherford, president.
Mrs. A. L. Hull, first vice president.
Mrs. A. S. Erwin, second vice president.
Miss A. W. Brumby, recording secretary.
Mrs. C. M. Strahan, corresponding secretary.
Mrs. S. G. Gerdine, treasurer.
Mrs. L. D. Sledge, historian.

The chapter was first named the "Athens" chapter, but several years since, as a compliment to the memory of Mrs. Laura Rutherford, a sister of Generals Howell and Thomass R. R. Cobb, and the mother of Miss Mildred Rutherford, the name was changed.

The chapter during its seventeen years of existence has had but two presidents, Miss M. Rutherford, who served from 1896 to 1906, giving up the position on account of her literary work, and Mrs. M. W. Welch, who has served from 1906 to the present time.

The officers at present are: Mrs. M. W. Welch, president; Miss Mildred Rutherford, first vice president; Miss Mary Hamilton, second vice president; Miss Justine Prince, recording secretary; Miss Mary Wilkins, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Katie M. Thomas, treasurer; Mrs. T. W. Reed, registrar; Miss M. Rutherford, historian; Miss Frances Mitchell assistant historian.

An Active Organization.

The chapter has on its rolls 191 names and there is not a more active or more enthusiastic chapter in the state. Since its organization it has taken part in a number of splendid movements and has been of great service in helping to carry forward the works of the general organization.

Largely through the efforts of this chapter assisted by the citizens of Athens, the Winnie Davis Memorial hall was secured for the State Normal school. First and last the contributions of this chapter to the fund with which that beautiful structure was reared amounted to more than $1,600.

Even before the state division took up its work in behalf of the Rabun Gap school, this chapter had for some time been giving support to that institution, then struggling for life in its very infancy. In fact, it was largely through the enthusiasm of the Laura Rutherford chapter that the importance of this school was impressed upon the state convention with the result that the Francis S. Bartow Memorial building was provided for and a splendid endowment also raised.

Year after year the chapter has made donations to the Rabun Gap school and has just given a benefit shower at which scores of useful gifts were forthcoming.

Laura Rutherford chapter has given liberally to all the confederate memorial movements and to such funds as have received the sanction of the general organization.

Mrs. Erwin Charter Member.

This chapter has as one of its charter members and one of its first officers, Mrs. A. S. Erwin, daughter of General Howell Cobb and originator of the idea of conferring upon confederate veterans the bronze cross of honor, they so greatly appreciate. The first of these crosses of honor was conferred in Athens upon Judge Alexander S. Erwin, husband of the originator of the idea.

The chapter, from its very beginning, has taken a lively interest in the literary and historical side of the work. Its meetings are always full of interest and its work in collecting and preserving south in historical data has been very effective, chiefly through the work of its historian, Miss Mildred M. Rutherford, who is also historian general of the U. D. C.

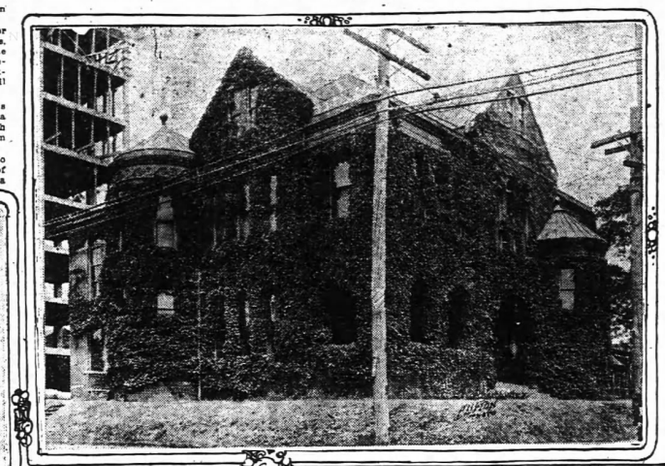
Mrs. Welch, who has presided over the chapter for the past seven years, and who is greatly beloved by all the members, has by her interest and devotion to the work been of the greatest assistance to the chapter in all its undertakings.

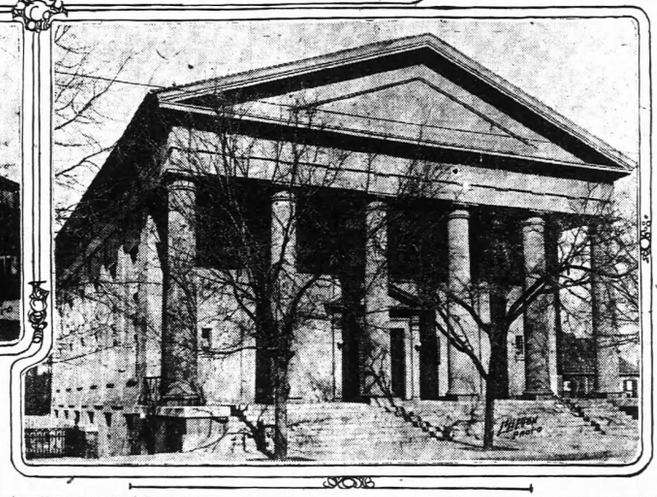
It has been the good fortune of this chapter to twice entertain the Georgia division and on each occasion much pleasure and benefit was derived from the meeting.

Laura Rutherford chapter is now so firmly grounded in the affections of its members that it has before it a long and useful life and indeed the time is not apt to come in the future when it will not be in existence and engaged in its good work.

MRS. T. W. REED Registrar.

BEAUTIFUL ATHENS STRUCTURES





Photos By Clifton, Athens.

At the top, Elks Club; at the left, Methodist Church; at the right, Presbyterian church.

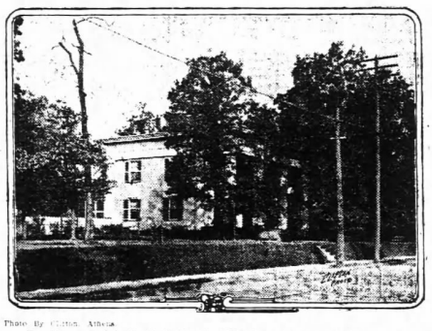


Photo By Clifton, Athens.

Residence of J. J. Strickland, Milledge avenue, Athens, Ga.

Rest Rooms.

Rest rooms are a necessity in these days of noise and restlessness. They should be undertaken by our clubs throughout this section where the summers are so long and trying. Among the patrons of such rooms would be women living in extreme parts of the town who are obliged to take their young children shopping with them, and women from adjoining towns, with their farm produce. How refreshing, after the long, jolting ride from country towns, would be an hour's rest in data has been very effective, chiefly a cool, dusky room, with nearby lavathrough the work of its historian. Miss tory and the use of a couch!

FIFTEEN GIRLS STARTED ATHENS LIBRARY ASSO.

An interesting organization in Athens, and one that is rapidly gaining prominence throughout the state, is the Athens Library association. The movement was started in September by fifteen girls, with the object of securing a public library for Athens. And already, in the few months since its small beginning, it is reaching proportions which bid fair to warrant an early accomplishment of its end.

How It Started.

Early in September of the past year a few girls decided that Athens needed a public library badly enough for them to try and make a start toward getting it. They made it with a book apiece as a donation toward a subscription library, to be operated on the basis of a penny a day, and their own efforts and services in the maintenance of the library. At their first organization meeting there were enrolled fifteen charter members. This number has later increased to twenty, and forms the membership of the Athens Library association as it stands today—a chartered institution, with constitution and by-laws of its own, not to mention headquarters, business hours, stationery and other professional appurtenances.

How It Grew.

The growth has been almost magical; but it took weeks of hard work and discouragements to start the leaven of magic. It was no easy matter to persuade the small segment of a tolerant public which found its way to their modest stronghold that their handful of books (and not even that many pennies at first) would some day mean a library fund and building for Athens.

It seemed rather impractical, when all the evidence in favor of the theory was this little shelf of books, not even a five-foot one, and the efforts of a few girls. Only Knew of the idea to save it little more thought than any other school girl scheme. And yet they were very glad of a chance to read good books for a penny a day. So, because of these few who read, and are still reading, and who told others, the library has grown and been able to maintain its standards.

The girls from the first, have realized the importance of securing books—as many and as good ones as possible. So the total income from the circulation is always rigidly turned into the fund for more books; from one to two dozen volumes being ordered from the publishers monthly. All other expenses, as furniture, maintenance, items and necessities, have been met by the members personally, and with voluntary donations from willing and interested supporters. The best interests of the town are upholding the movement. And the handful of books is now an imposing collection of 800 volumes, with a representative reading public of over 200.

Aid From Newspapers.

The daily newspapers have given generous aid in keeping the work of the association before the public. The most prominent business firms are lending their endorsement and valuable support. The library, outgrowing its first headquarters, generously furnished by the Hazelton Piano company, is now situated in the Electric shop, the attractive new salesroom of the Athens Railway and Electric company.

When the need arose for a charter and constitution, one of the foremost law firms in the city Messrs. Cobb & Erwin, gave its service in drawing up the necessary papers. The Woman's club, the Civic league, the chamber of commerce, and the city council, have all been important factors in the growth of the movement; and among the most enthusiastic of the patrons of the library are officers and members of these organizations.

All of University Staff.

Of more value than any other factor, however, in the successful working out of first plans, has been the constant aid of the library staff of the University of Georgia. It is largely through the advice of Mr. Burnet, the librarian, that the association has been enabled to make the progress that it has. And it is wholly through his efforts that it has been enabled to gain prominence, not only locally, but in state library circles, through a successful representation at the state convention in Atlanta in April.

The names of the young women who organized the movement, and who, as charter members of the association, are carrying it on, are given below: President, Mrs. Ben Barrow; vice president, Miss Luelle Brand; secretary, Miss Rosa Smith; treasurer, Miss Lelia May Hull; Miss Eleanore Lustrat, Miss Coates Benedict, Miss Katie Dearing, Mrs. W. B. Wilkinson, Miss Julia Benedict, Mrs. Ravand Benedict, Miss Eugenia Lawrence, Miss Annie Carlton, Miss Mildred Mell, Miss Kathleen O'Farrell, Miss Katie May Arnold, Miss Ruth Wells, Miss Lalaze Darwin, Miss Marguerite Thomas, Miss Eleanor Barrow, Mrs. Duncan Burnet, and the university library staff, ex-officio. Honorary, Miss Corinne Gerdine, of New York, ex-president.

By way of conclusion, it may be added that any desire on the part of any to contribute in any way to a good cause is always appreciated.

BY THE ASSOCIATION.

Universal sisterhood would mean a rallying of all the moral forces of the world for a peaceful conflict of right against wrong.

THE LESSON OF ONE LITTLE LIFE

About ten years ago a new family was reported to the relief committee of the Athens Industrial home. It had moved into the east Athens mill village and its members were begging from door to door in the resident part of the city.

Upon investigation, it was found to be a typical group—dirty, shiftless and idle. Mother, married daughter, and son-in-law they were, with a plausible tale of woe, glib tongues, and a totally unwarranted belief in their own superiority.

They managed to receive a great deal of public and private charity. They were a hopeless case from the first, working only a few days at a time and always on hand demanding more and more help.

They were the class of people who seem to have but one excuse for existence, namely, to teach us patience and forbearance.

A Baby Is Born.

One day a beautiful baby boy, came to the wretched hut they called home. As he lay, clad in the cast-off garments of more fortunate babies, (I doubt if he ever had a new garment in his life), one almost wondered at the providence that sent him into such a home.

He slipped through the perils of neglected babyhood, and one day "Will Tom" presented himself at the kindergarten door. He was dressed in ill-matched clothes, some too large, and some too small. He was bareheaded and barefooted, but his bright mind, beauty of face and a certain dignity of carriage made him a prime favorite with his teachers.

About this time he had all the religious instruction he ever received. He learned the little "Thank you" prayer of the kindergarten, and in a few visits to the mission Sunday school he learned the few first questions in the catechism. I do not think it at all probable that he ever heard of a heavenly home or a future life.

"Will Tom" fell seriously sick playing out in the rain, sloshing through mud puddles during an attack of scarlet fever.

Bright's disease of the kidneys developed and for months the little boy suffered all the agony of th edread disease.

Ready to Go.

One day he looked up into my face as we bent over him and said, "I am going away, what you crying about? I want to go. A lady comed last night and took me and showed me a beautiful place where I'm goin' to live. I want to go right now. Sister can have my tin soldier."

His eyes closed and in a few hours the pauper lad had passed us all and entered his Father's house.

Tenderly and reverently we laid away the beautiful little form.

No longer was he an object of charity but a prince in the house of God. We had learned one lesson, namely, however worthless a family may seem, there may be among its members a little child of whom we will sometime hear.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

LOUIE A. LANE.
East Athens Night School.

CLOVERHURST CLUB IDEALY SITUATED ON EDGE OF CITY

The commodious clubhouse of the Cloverhurst County club crowns one of the eminences of western Athens, just outside of the city limits, and commands one of the finest views in Clarke county, bountiful meadows, and wood, and the high hill bordering the middle Oconee. Excellent tennis courts afford sport for lovers of the racquet, but the royal and ancient game has always been the dominant interest of the club.

The golf course is distinctly "sporty," and its holes interestingly various, from the one hundred and thirty-yard "opening" where the potting green is guarded by the river Styx, to the "Long Hole" of five hundred yards over the Alps. The officers of the club are now making arrangements to secure very desirable adjacent land, largely meadow, and extend the course to the standard length of eighteen holes.

The present property, owned by the club, is the third which it has occupied, having been driven away from two leased courses by the growth of Athens. The club was founded about 1901, and its first president was Dr. Harry C. White. His successors have been Professor W. H. Bocock, Mr. C. B. Griffith, and again Professor Bocock.

The board of governors consists of Messrs. Blanton Fortson, E. R. Hodgson, Jr., and Walter Jackson. With about eighty-five members, the club is in a more flourishing condition, and seems to have a brilliant future.

Every drawing room ornament should have in it the germ of a conversation—it is its raison d'etre.

GEORGIA'S COLLEGE WOMEN ARE ACTIVE

Association in This State Has Done Splendid Educational, Social and Civic Work.

The Georgia branch of the Southern Association of College Women since its organization, in 1905, has endeavored to co-operative with the other branches of the association in their efforts to improve the educational, social and civic conditions of the south.

The scope of the work of the Georgia branch for the past year cannot be more clearly shown than by the following brief outline of its program:

Public Schools as Social Centers—Miss Wilkins.
Review of Galsworthy's "Justice"—Miss Converse.
Prison Reform in America—Mr. Weitner.
Girls' Social Club—Miss Lang.
Juvenile Court System—Mr. Tindall.
Dance Halls—Mrs. Clarke.
Review of Gorky's "Night's Lodging"—Mrs. Spiker.
College Play—Mrs. Ware.
Review of Jane Addams' "A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil"—Dr. Collins.
"Should Sex Hygiene Be Taught in Our Schools?"—Dr. Bradley.
Moving Pictures and Theaters—Mrs. Forbes.
Play Grounds—Miss Barnwell.
Review of Schreiner's "Woman and Labor"—Miss McKinney.
Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls—Mrs. Douglas.

The committee work of the branch has been no less effective than the active work of its members indicated in the program.

As the result of the efforts of the scholarship committee two scholarships from Sophie Newcomb are now at the disposition of the Georgia branch, together with a loan fund of $100 from Vassar. Applications for these will be duly considered by the committee.

It is worthy of note that the committee in charge of the annual Christmas offering of the branch was able to turn over a gratifyingly large sum of money to the Associated Charities. This money was spent in buying shoes for needy school children.

In connection with the social service committee two members of the branch, namely, Miss Fisher and Mrs. Moss, deserve special mention for their services in school neighborhood work.

Three meetings of the branch are worthy of especial notice. The meeting devoted to the college play was most enjoyable, thanks to the efforts of Mrs. E. W. Ware. Two plays, "Place and Dames" and "The Sorrows of O'Hina San," the latter being written by Mrs. Ware, were presented by members of the branch to enlist the interest of their guests, the college preparatory girls of the city.

As a direct result of the meeting devoted to a discussion of the city's dance halls, a committee was formed to confer with the Men and Religion Forward Movement in obtaining some needed legislative regulations for these places of "commercialized pleasure."

NANCY CATCHINGS,
Chairman of Press Committee of Georgia Branch of S. A. C. W.
May 17, 1913.

Photo By Clifton, Athens.

Residence of Martin F. Abney, Milledge avenue, Athens, Ga.

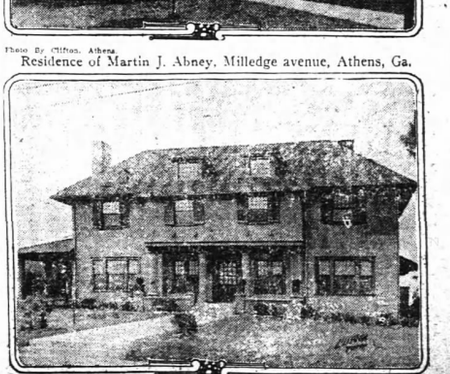


Photo By Clifton, Athens.

Residence of Thomas F. Green, Milledge avenue, Athens, Ga.

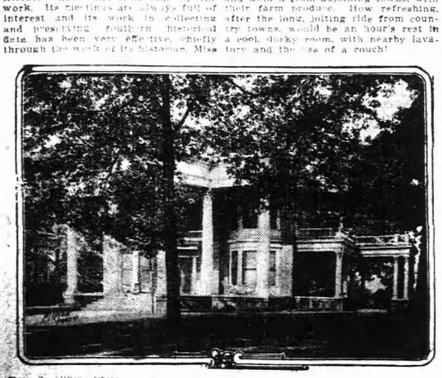


Photo By Clifton, Athens.

Residence of Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Milledge avenue, Athens, Ga.

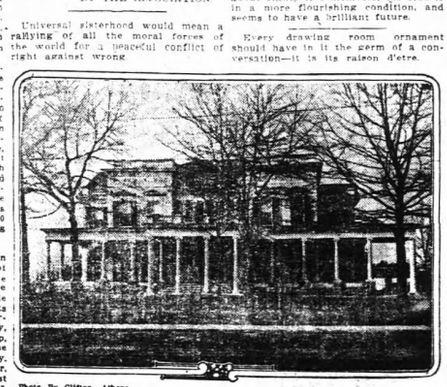


Photo By Clifton, Athens.

Residence of J. Y. Carithers, Athens, Ga.

SCHOOL FOUNDED AS A MEMORIAL

Splendid Institution Started by Mrs. Eugene Heard in Memory of One of Family's Old Slaves.

By William T. Gilbert.

A southern gentleman looking out from his automobile one hot summer day at a group of little darkies playing serenely and joyously on a street corner where the pavement baked in the sun, was heard to ejaculate, "Heaven defend that my lot should ever be cast where I would not be able to see a sight like this!" Riding through the cotton fields in the evening with his family, one carried away an impression of black hands, little and big, but oftenest little, reaching up to receive unsolicited largess. To every native southerner the outstretched black hand is part and parcel of his life, and in varying degrees the white man tries to fill it.

It is part of that relation between the best people in the south and the negroes that the main idea is, not how to evade the gift that is felt to be the due of the race whose lives are so inextricable mixed up with theirs, but how to know what is best to give, and how to make the gift one that will lead to self help and the realization of the best that is in the race.

The best that is in the negro race! What does that mean to any southerner? It means a sigh, a smile, and the thought of virtues and kindnesses that touch the heart. Unless a man or woman whose recollection does not center back on his black "Mammy," To all people who had the joy of such a nurse in early life, there is hardly any use to explain why Mrs. Eugene Heard founded the Ex-Slaves Memorial school. For she did this in memory of one of the Heard family's old slaves—Mammy Charity.

If in the eleven years since she founded the school, the instruction and the spirit of the place have helped in any way to revive or to keep alive virtues such as were Mammy Charity's, she feels indeed that the work has been well done.

Loyal Above Everything.

Mammy Charity was loyal, above everything else, to her master's family, and her politeness, and cheerfulness made her a marked woman among the others on the plantation.

So the school was founded and its motto might be "Simplicity, honest effort and efficiency." Good sense and judgment presided at its founding and only those things are being taught which the founder knew from a tremendous and varied experience with the negro race to be likely to serve the purpose of making out of the careless, useful men and women. Here they are, the scholars, from six to eighteen years of age, most of them born on the Heard plantation, and in many instances being the fourth generation who have lived under the sheltering care of the Heard family, so who, Mrs. Heard from Rose Hill, the "Big House," started the school it is not to be wondered at that she put in an absolutely the right lines—that of industrial training for young hands, and for instruction in better methods of farming.

Think of her just pride when the county board of Mammy Charity's school took the prize offered by the Elbert county board of education! This is all as it should be, for until the end of a longer time than this generation can see, the negro will be the south's dependence for farm labor. The better he is taught to do it, the better for the whole section, and in the cases where he owns his own land, so much the better for them.

Some of the boys who go to this school will one day be carpenters, and they are taught the trade here. Plowing can be known, is made a practical study, by the raising of corn and also cotton, and the wonderful peaches which take their name from Elbert county. The remarkable results of this school are coming from the fact that the students, both when they are very young, and if they can be taught anything, are taught it before bad habits are formed.

Certificates Given.

For the girls there are the cooking classes, laundering and simple pottery. Added to this, of course, the element of an education. "Reading and 'riting and 'rithmetic." Another commendable feature of the school is the system of giving certificates instead of diplomas. The certificates specify that the holder is capable of doing some one thing exceptionally well; whether a child is indolente. The certificate is concise, certifying for example that John Jones is especially proficient in carpentering, farming, etc., as the case may be.

The parents of the students have been organized by Mrs. Heard into a Home Circle society which helps the school in every way. This society occasionally hears a lecture on household economy and theirt and the members are required to instill these principles in their children. The society is also expected to be of material assistance by furnishing tools and stock for the cultivation of experiment plants when such equipment becomes necessary.

It will be seen from this short account how very far sighted Mrs. Heard's plans for the improvement of the negroes around her are. Industrial training for the negro may be had at Tuskegee or at Hampton, but those places are far away, and how far no one knows will has not fathomed a dusky mind. Besides there is the expense and then also it must be true that Elbert county teaching done under the wise supervision of a wise woman is better for Elbert county boys and girls whose mothers and fathers also have lived under the spreading tree of the Heard homefactions.

Thus will be easy for no one in the south, and so we hope some day it will be. An ex-slave memorial school, founded in memory of some simple, but splendid specimen of the race whom some child has loved as "Mammy." And the "big white folks" of the county should see to it that this school is founded and that it runs on the right lines like the one in Elbert, and that the young children are gathered in while their minds are plastic and their fingers nimble. If only a kind Providence will grant that there will arise for each school so enlightened a founder and patron, then will may the white race look forward to a day when its lagging black accompaniment will become a help in doing the world's work.

Is Self-Supporting.

It is fine also to be able to record that Mrs. Heard's school is self-supporting, made so by the corps and the school tax. Wise direction only is needed to make such schools in every county and surely no one on earth is so competent to give this direction then the southerner whose life has been spent in the same surroundings as those of the race he is trying to help.

The large sums of money spent by philanthropic northern people to found colleges for the negro have as the southerner knows (as he knows his A, B, C's) missed the mark, except perhaps in the very exceptional case of about one person out of a hundred. The money was given with excellent intentions and a missionary spirit, but it was hard for the older generation to sit in the lean years of the south following after the war, and see the means of help from the country of prosperity poured out in useless directions while the poor people it was meant to help, could not be helped in any such way.

Now that the idea of industrial training is spreading, and that the south has worked off her burden of poverty and depression, she is in the position to help these her charges, herself and in her own way, which is the best way, as every southerner knows. An example like Mrs. Heard's sets the imagination on fire and one can look ahead and see the white race leading and pointing the way to order and prosperity, by just such schools, and the cry of those in the front rank will be "Look up brother and forward."

By Irene Elliott Benson.

I dream of the trailing arbutus,
Of carriages growing down south;
Of spring lamb and peas,
Asparagus, cheese,
And berries that melt in the mouth.

I dream of the primrose and pansy,
Of daffodils heavy with dew;
New onions, potatoes,
And red ripe tomatoes;
Of lilacs and lilies and you!

RENT ELLIOTT BENSON.

A Call to Girls and Young Women

By Mrs. William Lewis Percy.

Because the girls of today will be the women of tomorrow, and because we would not have these women yet to come to be less useful and helpful and happy than are the women of today, we now call to all young women in Atlanta and in Georgia to come into some sort of organized effort for social better ment, as well as for self-improvement.

It is not wealth or beauty or station or accomplishments that will make the woman of lasting charm of force and influence. What will really count in her future place in life will be the priceless cultivation of mind and heart. And truth to tell it is this mental activity, this interest in what is going on, that keeps women young today. The crowsfeet do not settle on the faces of the busiest women we know, nor do they look dull and dispirited.

So none too early can girls begin to be interested in the great betterment work that is going on around them. The very best school for learning to do things is to come in touch with the able women in organized life today. You will learn all sorts of lessons in patience, loyalty, executive ability, courage and all the other big life qualities if you will just be willing to go into some organized work and help some of the wheel-horses pull their load.

And do not doubt that you are needed!

Mrs. Percy Pennypacker, president of the General Federation of Clubs, says that the organization in organized work is to use the same women over and over, and very often this is done because there really is nobody in line with the training to take up what is needed.

Hard on the Others.

And that is terribly hard on the few, and bye and bye that woman leaves us, as did our late lamented Mrs. Rufus E. White, and the girls will some time have to fill their places. She also says "the ideal club is made up of grandmother, mother and daughter," and, so, girls, if you give some part of every day to serious thought you will see why your mother, and such women as Mrs. Hugh Willet, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Mrs. H. B. Wey, Mrs. Edward Brown, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. W. P. Patillo and many more spend so much of their time for the elevation of womankind.

The longing to do something worth while is innate in every girl, and a beginning is all that is needed to awaken the latent powers. Soon the horizon grows larger, and you find that it is indeed blessed to be awake!

Help Is Needed.

Just how the women of Georgia need you to help with the greatest thing they have ever undertaken—the state enlightenment fund to carry on the splendid educational work they are doing.

Then let the girls and young women form themselves into young woman's clubs and carry on the work in a broad organized way already begun by some.

You can have your department of music, art, literature, civics, education and philanthropy. Warm hearts are ready to direct you in your acts of kindliness and devotion to truth and the uplift of humanity.

And then when you are old the spirit of life—well spent—will keep you young.

A WINNER.

ROBERTA TAYLOR.
Aged 10 years, Tallulah Falls Industrial school pupil, who secured the greatest number of subscriptions to the Woman's Edition.

Athletics How They Relate Education

By J. W. Heisman.

More and more, the world over, educators and thinking men and women are coming to see and to say boldly what was but rarely even whispered but a decade agone, that the physical and the mental education of the young should go hand in hand. Many even do not hesitate to affirm that the physical health and development of the boy and girl are as important subjects for competent supervision and instructional attention as are mental health and growth.

Books and academic halls and walls may teach us what they will about Germany, Shakespeare and science, but who and what teaches youth mental and physical self control, ingrains the spirit of fair play, strengthens the will power, imparts to the brain ability to think quickly and clearly in matters demanding instant muscular action, or lays proper hold on the adaptability of the nervous and muscular systems? Not those class room walls; no, not even though the professor touch on these now and then in passing, for admonition and experience are far apart here as elsewhere.

"Action in the tented field" is what fits the youth and the man for valiant deportment on the battle fields of life; and in modern, peaceful, civilized life personal encounters on the athletic field in athletic and competitive games and sports come the nearest to giving to each of those who would be successful, the attributes and qualities they will surely need in addition to the scholary attainments.

What Athletics Accomplish.

And let me say as well that athletics in schools and colleges accomplish something more, much more, than the mere manufacture and circulation of red blood in the veins, valuable concomitant though this be. They give to the participant that firm control, that harmonious co-ordination of mental, perceptive and muscular organs and functions that is so vitally necessary to the well being of every living animal, man included, a constitutional and functional adjustment he can get in but few other ways that are compatible with the highest and most desirable development of the mind in processes of education. Athletics foster and develop such more psychological qualities as courage, coolness, determination sympathy, forbearance, tact, beau rance of pain and physical discomforts, resistance to physical and mental strain and willingness to obey orders and submit to discipline. They help powerfully in the creation of the desirable citizen.

Properly regulated college athletics also mean that the participant learns how to govern and control his physical cravings and appetites. He who would be successful on the athletic field must learn how, cheerfully and absolutely, to give up desired, though harmful foods and drinks, to eschew narcotic and alcoholic poisons and to realize the value of sufficient sleep, of regular habits and of details of sanitation. Also he is taught the suicidal effect of midnight hours, of unhygeuic excesses, or roystering dissipations.

It Is All Education.

If all this is not education, what is it? If a knowledge and practice of these things is not, of full right, fit to stand in sheer worth to the individual, quite outside a mental mastery of the Binomial theorem, then my focus on what is worth while in life is sadly in need of adjustment.

If, then, the magnificent buildings, the academic halls and laboratories of an institution foot up, say, a million dollars in cost, is it an extravagance to let the mind dwell on the idea of expending, say, one-fifth of that sum for the purchase and outfitting of athletic fields and gymnasium for the same institution?

To your professor, of dead languages, all this may sound very much like heresy, but to your thinking exponent of twentieth century life, living and letting live, I fancy it may seem the merest common sense.

Let me go where'er I will
I hear a sky-born music still;
It sounds from all things round,
It sounds from all things young,
From all that's fair from all that's foul,
Peals out a cheerful song.
It is not only in the bird,
Not only where the rainbow glows,
Nor in the song of woman's heard,
But in the darkest, meanest things
There alway, alway, something sings.
'Tis not in the high stars alone,
Nor in the cups of bursting flowers,
Nor in the redbreast's mellow tone,
Nor in the bow that smiles in showers,
But in the mud and scum of things
There alway, alway something sings.

"Youth is a matter of spirit and feeling you know. Feel young, think young eager thoughts, love life in its fullness of work and play and joy and sorrow.

"Best to be beautiful, you must be young in spirit—not in years. Time and experience and feeling must chisel a face to make really beautiful; the spirit of knowledge must illuminate beauty to make it lovely and permanently attractive.

"Express your own true self always better and better—and then it is 'wonderful 'to be old'—for your spirit will be gloriously young and your spirit will make you glow with the fires of eternal youth."

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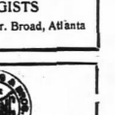

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Editors in Chief—EDWIN ANDERSON ALDERMAN, President of the University of Virginia. *JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, "Uncle Remus."* *CHARLES WILLIAM KENT, Professor at University of Virginia.*

AN INTERESTING STORY

THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITIES HAVE EACH ISSUED A CERTIFICATE SIMILAR TO THIS ONE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ALL HISTORY OUR HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING UNITE IN ONE GRAND PROJECT.

THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUAL ENDORSEMENTS SPEAK IN UNMISTAKABLE TERMS, SIMILAR TO THIS, OF THE GENUINE VALUE TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE HOME, OF THE LIBRARY OF SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

About seven years ago Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, in conference with the presidents and faculties of seventeen southern universities, determined to undertake the research work necessary, whereby the literary life of the whole south throughout its entire history would be frankly and fully presented and preserved. Certainly this was no easy task to traverse these 300 years, taking note of the men who have uttered the thought and feeling of this majestic domain.

The seven long years of research work is just completed. Literature of surpassing value has been brought from its hiding places, and for the first time made permanently a part of the world's literature with the primary purpose of national soberness and not sectional glorification. Three hundred authors have received extensive treatment. Each of these authors was assigned to the highest authority for a biographical and critical sketch and the preparation of a complete bibliography of the author's works and of books written about the author. These introductory sketches are followed by the authors' masterpieces, selected with discriminating care that their versatility may be thoroughly presented. Eighty-five per cent of these southern writings are not elsewhere obtainable except at sources inaccessible to the general public.

The Library of Southern Literature presents the genius of the south; her statescraft and oratory; the history of her romantic chivalry and heroism of her dauntless men, which shall fascinate the world's imagination; her sweet singers, her splendid essayists, journalists, educators, scientists, theologians, philosophers, writers of travel and description, novelists and short story writers; her wonderful list of women writers and her gifted and unequaled humorists and dialect writers; altogether making the most unique, representative and important publication in the annals of books.

Best of all, the plan adopted for presentation admits of the possession under one roof, as it were, the best writings of three hundred authors at a price so nominal that it may become a treasure-mine for each home; a value so great that its rapidly extending list of subscribers will desire to write Dr. Alderman, as one appreciative owner recently did: "Permit me to join the chorus of congratulators that now throng the entrance to your tent to commend you for the Library of Southern Literature."

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS, GEORGIA

To Whom it May Concern:

In the "Library of Southern Literature" for the first time Southern Literature is collected and adequately edited. The list of editors and contributors includes the names of men of the highest distinction in scholarship and letters.

Members of the Faculty of the University of Georgia have cordially co-operated in the production of this Library. We do not know of any other work that will take its place, and we heartily commend it.

David C. Barrow
Chancellor.

Members of Faculty.

J. P. T. Matheson
R. L. McWhorter
[illegible]
John Morn
H. O. Payne
W. W. Bocock.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Thos. F. Gross
"
[illegible]
Chas. M. Snelling
A. H. Sanford.

DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN

Gentlemen: The political status of a people is doubtless fixed by its orators and statesmen, but to really know a people and to fix their standing in the world, one must know what has been written and read by them.

I have, myself, always believed in the large and generous heart and hospitality of the people of the south. I have felt that most of the things written in the southland would be written upon a high plane, but I, like many a northern man, have not, because of lack of compilation and opportunity, been so thoroughly conversant with the literature of the south as with that of the north. You and your associate editors, therefore, are to be congratulated on preparing your Library of Southern Literature, a brief examination of which has so impressed me that at my leisure it is my purpose to very thoroughly read the same. Those of your authors with whom I am acquainted have been treated in such a way as to give one unacquainted with them a very clear knowledge of their literary style.

Taken all in all, it is a work which should appeal not only to those of literary tastes in the north, but even more so to those of literary taste in the north, for it will give us to know that it was not only in the forum and on the battlefield that the south showed its greatness, but that it has also shown it in seats of learning and in the quiet retreats of the writers of good English.

Very truly yours,
THOS. R. MARSHALL,
Vice President of the United States.

GEORGIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.
Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, President.
THOMASVILLE, GA.

A PROCLAMATION:

To the Club Women of Georgia:

The time has come for us, as loyal Georgians, to become familiar with our own literature. The talents of many of our ancestors have been wasted to future generations; but enough has been reclaimed by systematic research work pursued by the University of Virginia and other Southern Universities for all our citizens to realise the richness of the literature of our native land. President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, has dreamed of the enlightenment and pleasure which would result from a study of the writings of the great men and women who were pioneers in the literature of our new country, and it is now his wish that rich and poor, young and old, may revel in the preserved sentiments of our matchless authors.

Therefore, as President of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, I express the hope that during the ensuing year the Women's Clubs of Georgia will make a special feature of the study of southern literature. Our entire season's course upon this subject would doubtless lead on to further investigation.

I would suggest that an invaluable aid for such study will be found in the Library of Southern Literature, recently compiled at the University of Virginia, which can be used either as a text-book or as a work of reference.

MRS. Z. I. FITZPATRICK,
President Georgia Federation Women's Clubs.

For full information concerning the Library of Southern Literature in 15 sumptuous volumes, beautifully illustrated, printed and bound, cut out today and send the publishers the attached coupon. No obligation whatever is assumed in forwarding coupon asking for information.

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Typographical Auxiliary Officers

Mrs. T. J. Smith, who is representative in Georgia of the Woman's Auxiliary International Typographical Union; Miss Carithers, of the Local Auxiliary.

Woman's auxiliary No. 1, to Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48, was organized November 15, 1899, with twenty-eight charter members, being the first of its kind in America, and is now recognized as the "mother auxiliary." It is composed of the wives, mothers, unmarried daughters and sisters and widows of union printers. The local auxiliary aims to bring about a more fraternal feeling among the printers' families, and to promote sociability; to visit the sick; to relieve the distressed; to care for and beautify the graves of departed members, and to do whatsoever else the Atlanta Typographical union may see fit to delegate to us. We are also desirous of erecting a beautiful monument to mark the graves of the many printers who sleep in our lot in Oakland cemetery. Recently an entertainment was given by the auxiliary to raise funds for this purpose, which was both a financial and artistic success.

The local auxiliary does not confine its efforts solely to the objects set forth at the time of our organization, but is willing and anxious at all times to co-operate with other societies whose objects are benevolence and love, the amelioration of the condition of mankind in general, and the universal brotherhood of man.

Georgia Military Academy

The South's Most Splendidly Equipped Prep School---College Park, Georgia

To the Mother Club Women of Georgia:

When asked for an "ad" from the Georgia Military Academy, located in Atlanta's beautiful suburb, College Park, it occurred to me that those mothers who must solve the vital problem of selecting a son's prep school would appreciate some helpful suggestions from one who has two sons and four daughters to educate, and who has given under most favorable auspices twenty-five years to the study of

"BOYS' GREATEST NEEDS IN THEIR TEENS."

My experience as a teacher covers one year in country schools, one year in old Gainesville College and Jackson Institute, two years as vice president and commandant of Gordon Institute in Barnesville, four years as president of the Georgia Military College in Milledgeville, about two years in study in the University of Chicago, three years as superintendent of schools in Newnan, and thirteen years as founder and president of the Georgia Military Academy, which is kindly recognized by its friends as the leading school in the south for boys. During these years I have visited and studied closely the leading prep schools of America.

Charged by every law, human and divine, with the responsibility of educating my son and thus giving to the world offspring worthy of my blood and name, and guided by parental love and ambition in performing this task wisely and with certainty of success in bringing my boy through the uncertainties of youth without spot or blemish, what conditions would guide me in selecting that school and that body of teachers who must lay a guiding hand upon his young life during these golden years of greatest plasticity and anchor him in splendid physique and the rich qualities of head and heart which constitute the glories of a noble manhood?

PHYSICAL COMFORT, SANITATION, BRIGHT SURROUNDINGS.

My boy is entitled to every physical comfort of the home he leaves—delightful surroundings, cheery, well-lighted, warm room, sanitary toilets and baths, pure water and clean, attractive premises. This encourages study and application. The son feels that father and mother are giving him a "square deal."

CHOICE FOOD SUPPLY AND PURE MILK.

He must have a choice, varied, abundant, well-prepared food supply. There should be a bottle of fresh sweet milk every morning by his plate and a glass of pure buttermilk at noon or night. These years will witness in him his greatest gain in "muscle" and "nerve," and the near approach of the culmination of his physical development, and his greatest asset, a splendid physique, must be acquired. Besides, proper food paves the way for clean habits, mental endurance and keen perception.

SPACIOUS, ATTRACTIVE PLAYGROUNDS.

When we remember that the play instinct in its noblest forms—physical prowess and the robust, muscular symmetry of God's greatest creation, a perfect man, is culminating, the campus should call loudly in its charm to my boy, with facilities for tennis, track, baseball, football, basketball, etc. Seclusion is a boy's deadliest foe, for here solitary vices, secret self-abuse, cigarettes, card playing and bad literature claim their army of victims. May God spare every mother her boy against these evils!

THE MILITARY SCHOOL MY CHOICE.

Why? Military takes no time from a boy's regular academic studies. It utilizes his waste hours. It develops a manly, independent nature, system and punctuality in work, graceful form and bearing, personal neatness, polished manners, quickness of intellect, poise, attention, broad shoulders, deep chests, healthy lungs, strong physique, power of endurance, ability to lead and command, and the ideal citizen with respect for his flag and love for his country. These assets in a boy's life are beyond estimate and come only through proper military training. Therefore, I wish my boy to attend the best military school open to him, one recognized by the United States government and supplied by the United States war department with an army officer as instructor, and all arms and equipment necessary for the best results in this training.

CHOICE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS ENVIRONMENT

I would select a school whose social, moral and religious activities would send strong currents of inspiration through the school life—a community of refined homes and churches, preferably near a large city, where the object lessons of greatest achievement in human endeavor thrill the boy's mind with zeal and inspiration. A monthly visit to the large city churches, a visit to the large banks, hospitals, medical colleges, factories, courts and markets open the boyish eyes and mightily fire his ambition. The school in the country has had its day. It is inaccessible, usually without adequate sewerage disposition, remote from packing house supplies and fresh food markets, away from hospital facilities in case of accident or illness, and destitute of cultured social life and able pulpit utterances.

THE IDEAL HOME SCHOOL IS BEST.

Most military schools quarter their boys in barracks, usually civilian schools board their pupils out in town. My boy should have neither, but should live right in the home with his teachers, under home influences. He needs the close personal supervision of a teacher at night. He needs his personal direction in his studies. He has been used to this at home and the school should improve what parents have begun.

MORALS MUST BE GUARDED.

The trinity of evils which today dwarf and destroy the manhood of our boys are the cigarette habit, which stunts and paralyzes physical and nerve growth; profanity, which destroys the moral character, and secret self-abuse, which destroys body, mind and soul. My boy is entitled to the services of teachers whose instruction is not confined to the pages of text-books, but who know the evil of these forces at work among all boys, and have the courage to combat them and snatch boys from their terrible grip.

SMALL CLASSES, INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Youth wasted, life is doomed to failure. This period is too precious for experimentation. Young men just graduated from college can't solve the problems of youth. When sickness or accident threatens a loved one, we tolerate no cheap or inexperienced doctor, but call at once the physician of skill, power and certainty of result. A life hangs in the balance. So with youth. A destiny, the happiness of home, ambition—all depend. In this brief time character must be fixed and destiny settled. Give my boy teachers, therefore, who will study his needs and help him discover his aptitudes. Small classes alone will permit this. The difference in cost is small. I must have the best. Experience and long years of success would make me feel sure of results.

WITH YOUNG BOYS EXAMPLE SPEAKS LOUDER THAN WORDS.

I am a crank on cigarettes, social drink, card playing and polite swearing. With young men it makes little difference. They have learned to differentiate. But with boys example speaks louder than words. Every parent who reads these lines will recall in youth some teacher above all others who powerfully influenced his life for good and left the imprints of wholesome lessons indelibly upon memory's page. Why? Your answer and mine are the same. So I wish my son to be under men of such great personal purity, consistency and magnetism as to win the boy unconsciously to the highest standards of manly worth—men whose habits are wholesome, thoughts pure, language chaste—men of stamina, purpose, courage, and above all believers in and lovers of boyhood.

A SCHOOL OF STATE AND NATIONAL REPUTE.

Men are known largely by the company they keep. One of a man's largest social and commercial assets is his "alma mater." Think of a graduate of Rugby under Dr. Arnold or of Groton under Dr. Peabody! Think of a Yale man, or a Harvard man, or a Vanderbilt man, or a University of Virginia man! The very thought suggests distinction and worth. Therefore, exercising my best judgment for my boy, I would select a school of such repute and history as would make him proud of being its alumnus after he is old enough to know such values.

A boy's first great blessing is to be well born; his next is to be well bred. I wish my boy to be strong, robust, courageous, graceful in bearing, polite, considerate of the rights of others, fair-minded, clean in thought and deed, free from hurtful habits, not afraid of work, honest, studious, frugal—a gentleman, a Christian. The school will be a mighty factor in helping father and mother to realize this ambition in their boy.

In the Georgia Military Academy we make the foregoing our cardinal virtues. The noble boys who come to us, with few exceptions, go home with these values deeply planted in their lives.

J. C. WOODWARD, A. M.,
President Georgia Military Academy.
College Park, Ga.

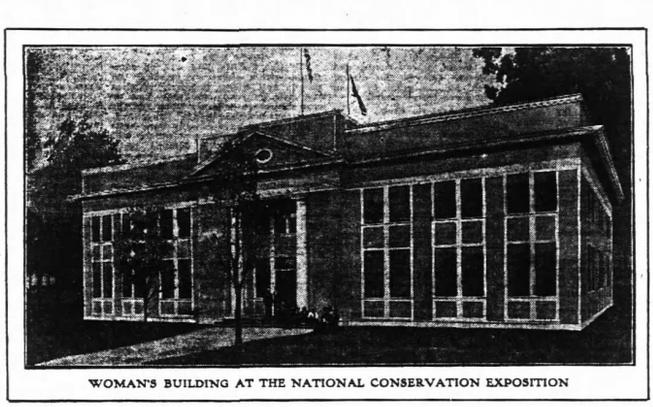
Women of the South and of the Nation

ARE PROMOTING IMPORTANT AND ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF

The National Conservation Exposition

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 1st to Nov. 1st, 1913

An Exposition National in Scope, National in Character---The Biggest, the Greatest Event of the Year in the South.



WOMAN'S BUILDING AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION

Designed to Advance the Highest Development and Best Use of All National Resources, Including Forests, Streams and Soils. Other Features Will Be Home-Making, Child Welfare, Human Efficiency, Rural Life Improvement

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

The National Conservation Exposition, an Exposition with an idea behind it---an Exposition that will make for better things, better men, better women, better, stronger and more healthful children, better homes, better lives. Grounds embrace, with lakes and drives, over 100 acres. Eleven large buildings and many smaller structures. Amusement features galore.

The Great South Will Be on Display at Knoxville

Wonderful progress of the South to be vividly portrayed---the liberal arts, the sciences, the manufactures, the mines, the forests, all will play their part in this big national exposition.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS!
NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS IT!

REPORTS OF DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

A Group of District Presidents

Top, left to right: Mrs. William Everett, preside nt Fifth District; Mrs. Nicholas Peterson, vice president- at-large; Mrs. Claude Irby, Seventh District; Mrs. C. C. Brantley, Eleventh District; Mrs. F. E. Shippen, Ninth District; Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, Eighth District.

It is peculiarly appropriate that the work of the department of club extension should be presented in full in the woman's edition of The Atlanta Constitution, for the sooner we can bring the world to understand the scope and purpose of our work the sooner we shall have the co-operation necessary to bring it to complete success. Newspaper publicity is the best method of bringing about this understanding, and never before has there been offered such an opportunity for the Georgia federation to get its work advertised as it now presented.

Think how long we have had to labor without recognition. How long the evils we are now banishing have flourished and how long we have had to fight these evils in the dark and without assistance of public sentiment, simply because woman's club work was generally considered outside of her sphere, and because we ourselves failed to realize that, united, we could remedy what, singly, we could only deplore.

"Im the time ever comes when women come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind, it will be a power such as the world has never dreamed. To me it seems that this prophetic utterance of Matthew Arnold is being realized by the 20,000 women now banded together in the 180 clubs which compose the Georgia federation.

Our Women Realize This.

There never was a time when the world was in greater need of the active agency of women for the betterment of social and economic conditions. A glance at the various activities of the clubs all over the state will testify to the fact that our women realize this. Everywhere the women are interesting themselves in all that pertains to home-making, to more sanitary towns, pure food, social service, civil service reform, library extension, industrial schools and training, medical inspection in schools, music, art, home and school improvement in rural sections. In fact, there is no limit to the work they are doing.

I know of nothing that has been a more potent factor in the success of our efforts for the past two years than the district plan for work.

We are now strongly organized, according to the congressional plan of the state, having twelve districts, each with its district president and chairmen of departments to correspond with the state chairmen of committees. Each district holds its annual meeting, a miniature federation. The inspiration received at these meetings, when we come in contact with others who are facing the same problems, the exchange of ideas and the stimulus of the reports from the various clubs has accomplished appreciable results. This I consider one of the most important departments of the federation, as it gives the busy women an opportunity to meet near home, who have not the time to devote many days to the annual state federation meetings.

Service of District Presidents.

Especially do I wish to commend the valuable service and co-operation rendered by the district presidents. Each one has had the courage to shoulder her responsibility and to bear bravely her share of the burden, thus proving that without desire there is no excellence. I am sure, from past service, the one desire of all has been success, but bear in mind always that a still more complete co-operation will bring better and better results; for—

"Labor as we will, something still remains undone—
Something uncompleted still, waits the rising of the sun."

All great movements are progressive. That seems to have been God's thought in all His dealings with men, and in our plan for extending the work of the federation we would be in line with His plan for the universe. If I have a message for you, my dear sisters, it it that we go forward, ever remembering that all federation—state, district or local—is simply a machine to work with. While the club is the unit of federation, the club itself is a federation for the individual to unite her efforts with her sisters in service. Individual service is the end of all federation. We are not organized to build clubs or federations, but organized clubs to inspire individual effort and to unite that effort into a larger effort and direct that larger effort into channels of service for the uplift of the world. If the club or the federation fails to make a better and more active woman of the individual it has failed in its ultimate purpose. Keep in view that club and federation are the means to an end and not the end in themselves.

Therefore, the better the means, with a clear understanding of their purpose, the better the ends to be accomplished. As we enlarge our membership, and perfect our organization, the larger will be our service. And service is the greatest privilege of human life; for both in this life and the life to come it brings the richest rewards.

MRS. LILLIHDSRULSbA SH
MRS. NICHOLAS PETERSON,
Vice President.

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First District.

The most outstanding thing to relate from the first district is the organization of the "Savannah Federation of Woman's Organizations," the official name of the city federation, the organization of which was effected on February 13, last, with nineteen clubs and a membership of about 1,500.

The inception of the movement dates back to December 8, 1912, when the president of the Savannah Civic Societies and associations in Savannah were asked to meet and consider the organization of a city federation. At this meeting several of Savannah's most prominent and influential women gave interesting talks favoring the movement.

Realizing that an address from our late beloved president, Mrs. H. C. White would do much to further the cause she was invited to come to Savannah on January 9, at which time the presidents were to report the decision of their organizations regarding the formation of a city federation.

Mrs. White responded to the invitation to be present on that date, and spoke to the large number of women who had gathered in her honor, with great enthusiasm for the work of the state federation. For fully forty minutes she claimed their attention, relating instances and facts of absorbing interest. Informal questions followed, to all of which Mrs. White would answer in her quick, bright manner. Little did any of us realize that the heart that was beating so loyally for the great work of the state federation was soon to be lying still, after her beautiful labor of love.

Before the meeting closed a vote was taken, and eleven clubs agreed to form a city federation, which number was considered sufficient, so Mrs. White had the pleasure of witnessing the birth of the federation that afternoon.

A committee was next appointed to draw up the constitution and by-laws. On February 6, the report was present ed, and with some few alterations was adopted. One more meeting was necessary for election of officers, so that it was not until February 13 that the organization was completed.

The officers are: Mrs. William L. Wilson, president; Mrs. P. W. Meldrim, first vice president; Mrs. Isaac Minis, second vice president; Miss Dora Mendes, recording secretary; Miss Katherine Latham, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. B. Hull, treasurer. The presidents of the federated organizations form the board of directors.

Already many local matters have absorbed the attention of the organization, and one good work has been accomplished already in the appointment of a matron at the jail, through the hearty co-operation of the mayor and aldermen. The federation has also endorsed the movement for establishing in the state a home for wayward girls. Other work is contemplated which we hope will be carried through as successfully. Suggestions will be offered through the various committees, six in number and called civic welfare, civic child welfare, education, civic beauty, cruelty to animals, and sanitation. At present many of the members are hard at work collecting subscriptions for the memorial edition of The Constitution.

Except for the organization of the Savannah federation, nothing else has been accomplished in the first district.

Millen still has a flourishing woman's club which belongs to the state federation and which was re-organized last winter under its new president, Mrs. Thomas L. Hill. This year they have been studying American history. They have also done some fine civic and educational work.

All efforts to organize clubs in the other counties in the district has failed. This has been a distinct disappointment, as we had a personal visit been possible to each of the smaller towns, without doubt good results would have followed. If the women of these isolated towns could get in touch with the other women of the state through organized work we know that life would open up to them many interests of which they have never dreamed.

EUGENIA M. JOHNSON,
President First District.

Second District.

A wave of unusual civic interest is reported by the clubs of this section. All work in conjunction with the municipal authorities. Pelham has accomplished wonderful things in the way of civic improvement. A public park has been established; this and many open spaces are being beautified; grass has been sown, and trees, palms and many tropical plants add to the beauty and comfort of the town, and unsightly backyards and railroad fronts have been transformed into flower gardens.

The Twentieth Century Library club, of Tifton, made a generous gift of palms and shrubs to the Second District Agricultural school, to be used in beautifying the campus.

The municipal authorities of Tifton donated $75 to this club to be used for school ground improvement. The Worth While club, of Moultrie; Pelham Civic league; Thomasville Study class; Blakely Woman's club, Twentieth Century club, of Boston, and the Twentieth Century club, of Tifton, encourage the planting of flowers among school children. Some of these have done some excellent work along this line among the children of country districts. Sylvester Improvement club has secured ground for park, has built a pavilion at a cost of $500, many swings have been arranged for the children, and 100 seats have been placed in the park. Cairo School Improvement club has planted shrubbery on the court house grounds. The necessary funds required for this were cheerfully donated by the county commissioners. Notable work has been done by the following clubs in furthering the interests of the School Garden and Canning Club movement: Cairo School Improvement club, Pelham Civic Improvement league, Blakely Woman's club and the Tifton Twentieth Century Library club. Members of this club assisted Miss Cresswell in the organization of canning clubs, and distributed 1,000 packages of flower and garden seeds. Thomasville Study class to assist by giving prizes and scholarships. The Twentieth Century club, of Boston, gave $12.50 toward a scholarship at the State College of Agriculture. Junior Civic leagues have been organized in the schools of Thomasville, Blakely, Pelham and Boston.

Sanitary drinking fountains and cups have been installed in the schools and streets of Baconton and Blakeley, and sanitary cups are used in the schools of Baconton, Tifton, Pelham, Moultrie, Blakely, Thomasville, Cairo, and Sylvester Improvement club.

Towns reported as having public parks are Pelham, Thomasville and Cairo. Playgrounds have been established in Tifton, Moultrie, Blakely, Thomasville and Sylvester Improvement club.

In many of the towns school houses are used as social centers

Sylvester Improvement club, Blakely Woman's club, Thomasville Study class, Moultrie Worth While club and Tifton Twentieth Century Library club maintain rest rooms. Almost all clubs use their influence for better sanitary conditions, by waging war on the housefly, the mosquito and street expectorating, by co-operation with boards of health, by having lectures by eminent specialists and through the columns of the local newspapers.

Bainbridge, Boston and Camilla will have handsome new Carnegie libraries in the near future. Camilla Civic league has accomplished wonders during the one year of its existence. Parks, street improvement and much work on the courthouse and grounds has been done. Albany, also, has spent many hundreds of dollars for palms, evergreens, roses and crepe myrtle. A handsome park has been established. Doerun is alive and working. The club has many plans for the betterment of the town at large.

The following new clubs have been added: Ochlocknee, Nashville, Norman Park, Camp Fire Girls, Thomasville.

MRS. H. H. MERRY, President.

Third District.

The clubs of the third district, twelve in number, supported by able, progressive, conscientious women, are doing great work, particularly along civic and educational lines. Yet with each step forward there comes to us a fuller realization of the needs about us and, I trust, a deeper resolve to do our duty as we see it.

We have many eager, earnest women whose unselfish giving of themselves is the cornerstone on which we build our hopes for ever greater achievement. "Bound on the next new labor, height o'er height ever surmounting," we shall strive to make of our district a healthier, happier, more beautiful place in which to teach our children to worship God and love their neighbors as themselves.

Parks, playgrounds and restrooms are being established throughout the district, practically all the schools have sanitary drinking fountains or use individual drinking cups. Clean-up day is regularly observed and continued war is waged on the fly and the mosquito.

In some of the counties canning clubs have been established, some also operate circulating libraries for the benefit of the country schools, and several have gift scholarships and loan funds which are used by boys and girls of the community.

Dawson, Cordele and Cuthbert have held county fairs, each successful, Cuthbert's last realizing something like a thousand dollars. By bazaars, festivals and amateur plays Richland raised seven hundred dollars during the past year. Vienna was equally successful.

These figures, together with the funds of the smaller clubs, easily show an aggregate amount of several thousand dollars spent annually on local civic, educational and philanthropic work. This alone is a living monument to our women of the third district, and, with ever increasing aspiration and end eavor, may we continue our efforts, realizing, with Browning, that "The soul must stop in nothing this side of the infinite."

The officers of the third district are:

President—Mrs. Jere M. Moore, Montezuma.

Secretary—Mrs. W. O. Wooten, Fitzgerald.

Editor—Mrs. J. B. Wall, Fitzgerald.

Chairman Civics—Mrs. B. B. Rawls, Butler.

Chairman Education—Mrs. A. H. McCoy, Cuthbert.

Chairman Music—Mrs. T. J. Durrett, Cordele.

Chairman Junior Civics—Mrs. T. J. Dicky, Fitzgerald.

Chairman Public Health—Miss Minnie Bridges, Dawson.

Chairman Conservation—Mrs. J. B. Guerry, Montezuma.

Chairman Home Economics—Mrs. W. F. George, Vienna.

Chairman Ella P. White Memorial Endowment—Mrs. E. T. Jordan, Dawson.

Mrs. Jere M. Moore,
President.

Fourth District.

Four years ago there were seven federated clubs in this district with a membership of less than three hundred. But they were live, progressive women and it is largely due to their influence that we have today nineteen federated clubs with a membership of more than thirteen hundred.

We have held four district meetings at LaGrange, West Point, Hogansville and Newnan, all of which have been well attended and beautifully entertained by the hostess clubs in these cities. At the Newnan meeting, Mrs. Mike Powell, of Newnan, was elected president and Mrs. Paul Dismukes, of Columbus, secretary.

These women are both capable and progressive club women, which is an assurance that the club spirit of the district will continue to grow.

The retiring officers and chairmen are: President, Mrs. W. Trox Bankston; recording secretary, Miss Maidee Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. P. J. McNamara; chairman of civics, Mrs. Rhodes Browne, chairman Junior Civic leagues, Mrs. D. L. Adams; chairman education, Mrs. Clifford Smith; chairman health, Mrs. Neal Kitchens.

In the early spring the district executive board spent a day with the president, Mrs. Bankston, outlining plans for the district work.

Let me now give some of the high points of the individual club achievements.

The mother club, the Woman's Reading club of Columbus in its twenty-five years has, besides its study of ancient and modern literature, supported three local scholarships, assisted the Children's Home financially and contributed to federated causes.

The Columbus Students' club, besides fine literary work, has established and maintained beautiful rest rooms; secured fine lecturers from time to time, contributed liberally to federation causes, helped the free kindergarten, established libraries in the mill districts and given a scholarship each year to the State Normal school at Milledgeville.

The West Point Woman's club, besides good programs on literature, history, art, domestic science and current events, has established a library in the mill district, contributed books and pictures and helped to buy a sanitary drinking fountain for the school. Also sent books to country schools, contributed to federation causes and is preparing to open a rest room.

The Columbus Orpheus club features the study of music and gives free musical entertainments for the public good. It also gives musical scholarships and assists the local schools and library and contributes to federation causes.

The Woodbury Once-a-Week club supports a library, works for a cleaner city, has interesting meetings studying current events, civis nd giving book reviews.

The Senois Civic league supports a library and is working for a cleaner city. It also contributes to the federation causes.

The LaGrange Woman's club has five active sections. It maintains a rest room, has secured sanitary drinking fountains and medical inspection for the schools, and has given them reference books. This club has secured food inspection and screened markets. It has fine literary and musical programs and owns a piano. It has a Junior Civic league in each school.

The Newnan Civic league has furnished good lectures and made extensive improvements in parks and school grounds. It gives prizes for best kept school rooms and has secured for the school 156 Elson pictures and prints. It has begun settlement work by establishing an industrial school in the mill district. It contributes to federation work and has a Junior Civic league of 324 members.

The West Point Mothers' Study circle has interesting programs and lectures on health topics by local physicians and dentists; has raised enough money to install sanitary drinking fountains in the school and has helped in establishing a rest room.

The Greenville Civic club is working for a cleaner town, observes regular clean-up days, maintains a rest room and assists in paying a teacher's salary in the school, and the Greenville School Improvement club pays half the salary of an extra teacher in the school. The Cusseta Mothers' club has fine health programs and has beautified the park around the courthouse.

The Grantville Civic league, in four months, has made $100 for civic improvement. This club gives prizes for the finest specimens of flowers and vegetables, and is beautifying the school grounds.

The Hogansville Woman's club, an old club, newly federated, has purchased a park for $500. It has fine literary programs each year.

The Bullochville Civic Improvement club is working for a cleaner town. It has supplied the school auditorium with opera chairs and maintains a small library.

The Durand Home and School club is doing crochet and basket work. It supports a library, studies child development, has planted 500 trees and thousands of canna, tuberose and dahlia bulbs to beautify their newly laid out city.

The Columbus City Federation in one year has established a Girls' Canning club and secured a Chautauqua for the city, besides doing health and civic work.

The East Highlands Parent-Teachers' association, of Columbus, has secured sanitary drinking fountains and electric lights for the school, and purchased a radiopticon for the school and club; keeps an equipped medicine chest and china cabinet for the school. It secures lectures on civics and health by ministers and physicians; has a story hour for the children during the club meetings, and will soon establish a rest room in the school. This association has organized four other clubs.

The Tenth Street Parent-Teachers' association, of Columbus, has splendid programs on health and civics. They have organized four new clubs, supplied a medicine chest for the school, bought twenty-five chairs for their club room, given two scholarships, besides contributing to Girls' Canning club, and the memorial endowment fund.

MRS. W. TROX BANKSTON,
President.

Fifth District.

In the fifth district there are forty-four deferated clubs; four of these have been deferated since my election one month ago. Our membership numbers approximately 9,850. Forty of the clubs are located in Atlanta, College Park, East Point, Decatur and Kirkwood. These latter clubs have entered so enthusiastically into the work for this Woman's Edition that space has been allotted to them for individual reports. On this account, though the fifth district is the largest in numbers of clubs and membership in the state, this report will be confined to those clubs not giving their individual reports.

Lithonia Improvement club, organized in 1907, maintains a public library, containing several hundred volumes. They co-operated with Needle Work club in the observance of "cleaning-up day;" assisted in various improvements on the public school building and finished paying for the school piano. They have contributed to several educational projects and a special line of study has been pursued on Georgia's historical, industrial, social and educational problems.

Lithonia Needle Work club has in the past year accomplished much in the line of civic improvements. This club with the Improvement club entertained the fifth district convention in April, and gave the lades a royal welcome. Much credit is due to them for the success of the convention.

Fairburn's Women's club, organized 1902, has accomplished much good in the line of civic work, having organized a junior civic league with a membership of 125; distributed flower seeds; observed "cleaning-up day" and plan that this year's work will be their banner year.

Much credit is due the clubs of the fifth district by reason of their hearty and loyal co-operation in making this edition the success that it is. All the clubs are prompt and zealous in co-operating with every movement undertaken by the state federation.

At our annual meeting, which was held at Lithonia, April 11, an excellent program was rendered and thirty of our forty clubs sent representatives. Their reports showed much progress in the different lines of work undertaken by the state federation.

Our district has raised for the support of the Tallulah Fall sIndustrial school $400 during the past year, and the interest of the clubs in the Mountain work is growing stronger and stronger. We feel that nowhere can money and energy be better expended.

Throughout the district there has been a general awakening of the women to the importance of beter sanitation as well as the beautifying of city, town and county.

There has been general co-operation on the part of officials and citizens in bringing about the results that are so apparent to any observer.

The officers are: Mrs. W. M. Everett, president; Mrs. Howard McCall, recording secretary; Mrs. Eva Thornton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Harris Jordan, treasurer.

District chairmen:

Education—Mrs. D. C. Lyle.

Home Economics—Mrs. Alonzo Richardson.

Rural Home and School Clubs—Mrs. Vernon H. Shearer.

Civics—Mrs. A. R. Colcord.

Health—Mrs. B. L. Willingham.

Junior Civics—Mrs. H. G. Hastings.

Library Extension—Mrs E. C. Conrally.

Arts and Crafts—Mrs. W. T. Roberts.

MRS. WILLIS M. EVERETT,
President Fifth District.

Sixth District.

There is such a true ring to every report that has come to me in the sixth district that I feel the message I am sending out through the Woman's Edition is like a peal of silver chimes, all in harmony and all atune.

Under the splendid leadership of Mrs. Greene Johnson, of Monticello, the work of the sixth district was begun. Her resignation in February, 1913, was deeply regretted, but her enthusiasm and willingness to serve is ever the same.

In the reports "clean-up" day seems to be the first task undertaken by all of the clubs. It is but a reflection of the spirit of domesticity that nestles in the bosom of every woman.

The infant of the district is the Civic Improvement club of Conoco with twenty-eight members, organized April 1, 1913. One step taken by this club is worthy of note. They held the first regular club meeting in the school auditorium. There were present the representative people of the town and the higher grades of the school. They had an attractive program and a talk by the district president, after which the president of the club called upon the mayor and each member of the city council in turn to express their interest in the work of the club.

They have $25 with the cleaning day, and from that date a regular trash wagon has been placed at the city's service.

Aroused by the inspirational words of a guest in the city to the possibilities of a club to co-operate with the teachers in the work of the schools, the School Improvement club, of Griffin, came into existence.

In the beginning the club was not large in numbers, but was strong in purpose. Its policy has been to have a care for all that concerns the welfare of the city, that it may be a more sanitary and beautiful, to bring parent and teachers into closer relations, and assist in every way in the child uplift.

Cases for "first aid" have been placed in each of the four school buildings; a library, studies child development, has planted 500 trees and thousands of canna, tuberose and dahlia bulbs to beautify their newly laid out city.

The Columbus City Federation in one year has established a Girls' Canning club and secured a Chautauqua for the city, besides doing health and civic work.

The East Highlands Parent-Teachers' association, of Columbus, has secured sanitary drinking fountains and electric lights for the school, and purchased a radiopticon for the school and club; keeps an equipped medicine chest and china cabinet for the school. It secures lectures on civics and health by ministers and physicians; has a story hour for the children during the club meetings, and will soon establish a rest room in the school. This association has organized four other clubs.

The Tenth Street Parent-Teachers' association, of Columbus, has splendid programs on health and civics. They have organized four new clubs, supplied a medicine chest for the school, bought twenty-five chairs for their club room, given two scholarships, besides contributing to Girls' Canning club, and the memorial endowment fund.

MRS. W. TROX BANKSTON,
President.

Fifth District.

In the fifth district there are forty-four deferated clubs; four of these have been deferated since my election one month ago. Our membership numbers approximately 9,850. Forty of the clubs are located in Atlanta, College Park, East Point, Decatur and Kirkwood. These latter clubs have entered so enthusiastically into the work for this Woman's Edition that space has been allotted to them for individual reports. On this account, though the fifth district is the largest in numbers of clubs and membership in the state, this report will be confined to those clubs not giving their individual reports.

Lithonia Improvement club, organized in 1907, maintains a public library, containing several hundred volumes. They co-operated with Needle Work club in the observance of "cleaning-up day;" assisted in various improvements on the public school building and finished paying for the school piano. They have contributed to several educational projects and a special line of study has been pursued on Georgia's historical, industrial, social and educational problems.

Lithonia Needle Work club has in the past year accomplished much in the line of civic improvements. This club with the Improvement club entertained the fifth district convention in April, and gave the lades a royal welcome. Much credit is due to them for the success of the convention.

Fairburn's Women's club, organized 1902, has accomplished much good in the line of civic work, having organized a junior civic league with a membership of 125; distributed flower seeds; observed "cleaning-up day" and plan that this year's work will be their banner year.

Much credit is due the clubs of the fifth district by reason of their hearty and loyal co-operation in making this edition the success that it is. All the clubs are prompt and zealous in co-operating with every movement undertaken by the state federation.

At our annual meeting, which was held at Lithonia, April 11, an excellent program was rendered and thirty of our forty clubs sent representatives. Their reports showed much progress in the different lines of work undertaken by the state federation.

Our district has raised for the support of the Tallulah Fall sIndustrial school $400 during the past year, and the interest of the clubs in the Mountain work is growing stronger and stronger. We feel that nowhere can money and energy be better expended.

Throughout the district there has been a general awakening of the women to the importance of beter sanitation as well as the beautifying of city, town and county.

There has been general co-operation on the part of officials and citizens in bringing about the results that are so apparent to any observer.

The officers are: Mrs. W. M. Everett, president; Mrs. Howard McCall, recording secretary; Mrs. Eva Thornton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Harris Jordan, treasurer.

District chairmen:

Education—Mrs. D. C. Lyle.

Home Economics—Mrs. Alonzo Richardson.

Rural Home and School Clubs—Mrs. Vernon H. Shearer.

Civics—Mrs. A. R. Colcord.

Health—Mrs. B. L. Willingham.

Junior Civics—Mrs. H. G. Hastings.

Library Extension—Mrs E. C. Conrally.

Arts and Crafts—Mrs. W. T. Roberts.

MRS. WILLIS M. EVERETT,
President Fifth District.

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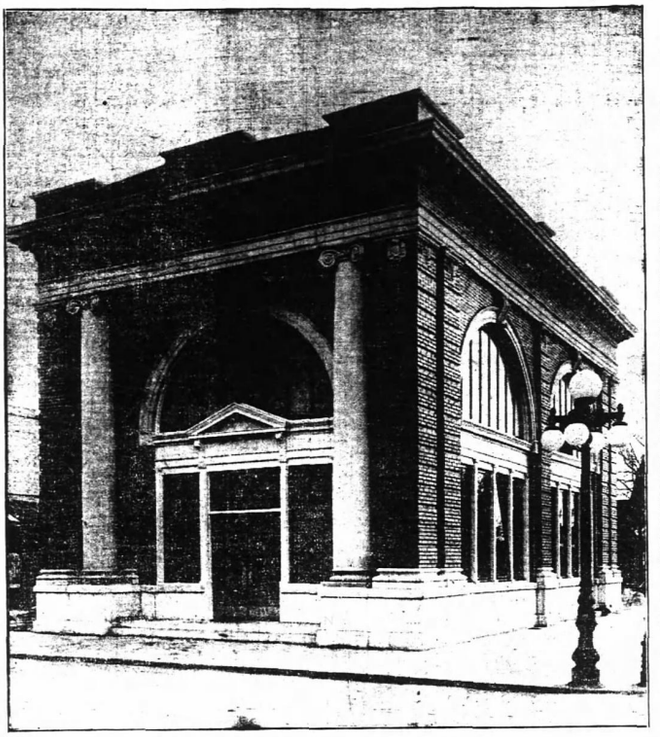
FITZGERALD The Most Cosmopolitan City of Its Size in GEORGIA

ONE OF FITZGERALD'S FINE BUILDINGS



THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF FITZGERALD.

In the year 1894 the failure of the crops in parts of the north and middle western states brought distress to the farmers in many sections of the great corn belt of the Mississippi; the suffering was so intense and material that various states of the devastated section sent out appeals for assistance.

The response was most prompt and generous from all over this great land, but no state was more quick and eager to help her sister states in this time of need than "dear old Georgia," which alone sent several trainloads of provisions to the stricken people.

Thus was brought about the idea to the mind of P. H. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, of a colony location somewhere in a land where peace and plenty, through bounteous crops, would be assured, and inspired by the memories of the balmy air and sunshine of south Georgia, while sojourning in the south during the troublesome winter, and also bearing in mind that famous address of one of Georgia's most eloquent sons—Henry W. Grady—delivered in Boston in 1889. Mr. Fitzgerald set out upon his mission of organization and the establishment of such a colony.

The lamented W. J. Northen, who was at this time governor of the state of Georgia, quick to see the advantages and grasp the opportunities of exploiting his beloved state, had only to invite Mr. Fitzgerald to come to Georgia and investigate, which he did; the rest was easy.

The American Tribune Soldier Colony company was organized in the year 1895; the same year the site for the proposed colony was selected; immediately the felling of the stately and majestic longleaf yellow pines, the pride of south Georgia, was begun for the site of a city.

Remarkable Growth of Colony.

In 1896 a charter was granted to the city of Fitzgerald, Ga., and since that year until the present day, the growth has been phenomenal.

The building of a new city, especially in the heart of a pine forest, is naturally fraught with hardships, but the sturdy people who were building Fitzgerald in the late "nineties" were men of determination and knew not what the word "failure" meant—and the result is that today Fitzgerald stands out in all her glory as an example to the world of what man can do. Like the sphinx Fitzgerald has withstood the ravages of time and serenely faces the future and every condition which may arise, for its building is perfect.

The city is laid out straight with the lines of the compass, and has nineteen miles of sixty-foot well-graded streets, running north and south and the same number east and west, with fifteen and two-fifty-foot alleys between each street, all of which are surrounded by a five-mile, sixty-foot drive, which is an ideal automobile highway.

There are sixteen blocks of vitrified brick pavement in the heart of business section of the city, the perfection of which is second to none in any city in the south; miles of tiled and cement sidewalks laid on an established grade and beautiful parks in the center of the two main streets, which divide the city into its four wards.

Modern White Way System.

The entire paved area is lined on either side of the streets with the most up-to-date white way system of lighting now in vogue—one stretch of the white way lights running from the A. B. A. depot to the court house, a distance of over 2,000 feet. No city of its size in the south is more beautifully lighted.

Fitzgerald has a perfect septic sewage system, which keeps the city in a sanitary condition, equalled by no other city of its size in Georgia.

The electric light and water plant is owned and operated by the municipality, its equipment is thoroughly modern and each consumer is on the up-to-date meter system. The water is furnished by an artesian well 800 feet deep, and its properties are such that add to the good health of the community.

With such conditions, it is no wonder that out of a population of 19,000 there were only 60 deaths reported during the past twelve months.

Handsome Schools and Churches.

Fitzgerald was the first city in the state to inaugurate the system of free text books, the example of which has been followed by only one or two other cities. With an able and energetic superintendent, and a corps of 28 proficient teachers to instruct the 1,500 pupils,—1,025 of whom are white—the percentage of standing is the highest in the state, and only recently the state superintendent cited the Fitzgerald public schools as an example for others to follow.

No community will thrive without the ever potent influence of the church, and in this respect Fitzgerald—as in other things, is right in the fore.

The following denominations have temples of worship within the limits of this prosperous city: Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Episcopal, United Brethren, Christian Science, Catholic and Presbyterian, while other denominations worship as their consciences dictate, in appropriate places.

The First Baptist edifice, just completed at a cost of $40,000, is a magnificent structure and well in keeping with the progressiveness of the city.

Many Societies Represented.

All the prominent secret orders and fraternal organizations are established in Fitzgerald. Masons are in goodly number, and have a large commandery; Ladies of the Eastern Star, Odd Fellows have a large lodge, and own their own building, which is situated on one of the busiest corners in the city; the Rebekas, Woodmen of the World, Woodmen of America, Maccabees and Ladies of the Maccabees, Knights of Pythias, Elks, two G. A. R. posts, W. R. C. and circle, camp of Confederate veterans, U. D. C., D. A. R.

Fitzgerald boasts of the fact that it is the birth place of the Blue and Gray organization, for which plans, site and model have been selected for the erection of a $150,000 monument to commemorate the same.

Last, but not least, because it is one of the most flourishing societies in the city, is the Woman's club.

This body of good, progressive women has as its president, an energetic, bright and enthusiastic leader, and the officers of the society are equally alert and capable; the members are ever ready to support any idea or promotion advocated or advanced for the betterment of the community, and a great deal of the civic improvement in Fitzgerald has been brought about by the unceasing efforts of the Woman's club.

Strong Financial Institutions.

In the short period of sixteen years there have been organized three national banks with a combined capital and surplus of over $500,000.

The heads of these institutions are men of thorough banking ability and business qualities, possessing conservativeness and progressiveness, and by their excellent management, placing the town's credit and financial standing on a par with the larger and much older cities of the state.

Three railroads run through the city; the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, which has its car shops located here, the Seaboard Air Line and the Ocilla Southern, the latter now in the actual operation of extending its line to the gulf. These three roads give the city splendid shipping facilities, especially as they all have terminals at the seaports.

Two Big Cotton Mills.

There are two large cotton oil mills located within the city limits, and the largest cotton mill in south Georgia. As a cotton market, Fitzgerald holds its head well up among the leading markets of the state, having six warehouses and a large compress, which handled 60,000 bales of cotton last season—20,000 of which were brought in on wagons.

There are also four fertilizer plants in the city, which are modern in equipment and do an extensive and steadily increasing business; there are also two artificial stone plants and a marble works plant which do a large business in the city as well as in the surrounding country.

Well-Equipped City Departments.

The Fitzgerald fire department, headed by an efficient chief, has long been recognized as one of the best in the state, and the small losses incurred as shown by the statistics of fires on record warrant this reputation.

Likewise the police department has splendidly handled every situation which has presented itself, and Fitzgerald is noted for its law and order, and especially for its few homicides.

The street and public grounds department is also ably managed, and the city's streets and parks are daily praised for their cleanliness and beauty by the stranger who happens to come within its gates.

The population of Fitzgerald in 1900 was 1,818; today it claims approximately 10,000. In 1900 the tax values assessed in the city were about $400,000. The assessment roll for the year 1913 is estimated to touch the $5,000,000 mark.

Bank President Is Mayor.

The present administration of the city affairs is headed by the Hon. A. B. Cook, president of the Third National bank, who is a man of unusual force of character and executive ability, and he has behind him the solid support of the whole progressive element of the city.

The postal receipts are usually a good index as to the life and activity and growth of a community, and Fitzgerald's increased from $4,000 in the year 1900 to over $20,000 the past year.

From a farming standpoint it would be hard to find a place more admirably located—right in the center of Ben Hill county (of which Fitzgerald is the county seat), one of the best counties of Georgia, it is master and holds the key to one of the richest farming sections in any part of the state. Lands which were sold for $2 to $4 per acre a few years ago cannot be purchased now for less than $25 to $50 per acre, and that they will double and treble in price within the next few years is almost an absolute certainty, for the lands grow cotton, corn, oats, wheat and cane in great abundance, and for truck farming there is no more fertile soil on the globe. There is nothing which grows in the ground but what will thrive in Ben Hill county.

In Chicago Mrs. Charles Sergel started an "anti-smoke" league, which secured indorsement representing 200,000 persons. This league forced the railways to abate their smoke and made tugs and steamers do the same within the harbor.

Women on farms have their own problems, but on home economics, hygiene and education they find themselves in harmony with the city club women, who are trying to solve these problems for the community as well as for their own homes.

FITZGERALD WOMEN HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE TO FULLEST EXTENT OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR CIVIC WORK

By Mrs. L. S. Osborne.

There are in these first years of the twentieth century, many issues to be answered, that, seemingly, require more wisdom than to mortal man is given. In the pressing march of life there seem to be many things men can well pass over to the consideration of this other half, which God, in His wisdom, has given him as a helpmate, feeling assured that the woman of today accepts this high destiny with fear and trembling, realizing that life is not a pleasure-day's journey, but a school in which to learn the great lessons of time that fit her for eternity.

There was never a greater opportunity for work and Christian influence than is now offered by the women of this state; and believing that more good can be accomplished in united effort than singly, the women of this city have perfected an organization known as "The Woman's club of Fitzgerald." The first meeting was held at the Lee-Grant hotel, March 25, 1908, with fifteen ladies present. Mrs. Lon Dickey, who called the meeting, acting as chairman, and Mrs. C. E. Baker, as secretary.

At this time a permanent club was organized with twelve members, and the following officers: President, Mrs. J. E. Mercer; vice president, Mrs. Drew W. Faulk; recording secretary, Mrs. C. E. Baker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. S. Osborne; treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Bull. Hon. J. E. Mercer and Dr. L. S. Osborne were present by invitation, and on account of the assistance they promised through the press and sanitary department, were elected honorary members.

Work of the Club.

An executive board composed of the officers and two other members, looked after the business and financial affairs of the club, while Mrs. Dickey, as reporter, kept the club in touch with the public through her press notes. Department work with a literary course was at once taken up, the civic work engaging the attention of the club from the start. Sixty names, as sustaining members, were added to the club membership, with $60 as a contribution from these members, added to the fund for civic work.

The sanitary department has been given attention also from the start, and a cleaning-up day has been annually observed. The sale of Red Cross stamps at once claimed attention, the money realized from these sales going to assist in the fight against "the great white plague."

The civic department of the club work has perhaps appealed to every home more than any other, stimulating effort in the individual for a better grade of city housekeeping and a higher standard of civic life. "The City Beautiful" unquestionably depends upon the co-operation of the people in their homes and municipal authority; the press being the most potent factor in awakening universal civic consciousness for civic betterment.

Another department work has come in for its full share of attention, that of the library. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life. It is not like "the dead city of stones, yearly crumbling and needing repairs," but like a spiritual tree. Library day is daily observed, the donations, whether of money or of books, being used to help some school or placed for the benefit of the club itself. Educational work holds a strong interest, though just what active part the Fitzgerald club will take in the campaign for compulsory education, which has occupied the attention of the club women of the state, is not definitely known, but when the time is ripe for our co-operation, no doubt we will be found on the side most beneficial to the youth, realizing:

"'Tis education forms the common mind:
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

Interest in City Schools.

The club has shown its interest in the city schools by presenting forty-two pictures, copies of paintings by the great masters. These are a graded series, and range from the first grade to the high school. The civic committee have done much to beautify the school grounds, trees, shrubbery and a hedge being among the donations. For outside educational work, donations are made each year as the club feels it can afford.

The programs given by the club each year have been most interesting as well as profitable, the study course covering a wide range of subjects. The social feature of the club, although not prominent, is by no means neglected. A very delightful afternoon was enjoyed at the beginning, when, on April 3, Mrs. Nicolas Peterson, of Tifton, addressed the club. At this time we joined the state federation. Other memorable days have also passed into history; other distinguished visitors been entertained; perhaps the most notable being when the Fitzgerald club entertained the third district convention this year.

Thus have we taken up the work with our sisters, hoping to find mutual benefit and improvement, not forgetting that, although in a certain sense, our lives are individual, yet that "each shall help all" is a great lesson to be learned; but that "all shall help each," is a greater, for it is taught by God Himself. And in teaching these lessons to others, may woman herself learn that as the coral insect lives its short life, dies and the tiny body contributes its mite to the building of continents, so she, faithful over her small talents, contributes to the growth and upbuilding of humanity. There is a great work for us all to do, a deep, earnest life-work; solemn, real and useful. This is no idle game, no farce to amuse and be forgotten. It is a fixed and stern

L. O. TISDEL
The Fancy Grocer
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Let Us Make Profound Acknowledgement for

the local benefits received by our city and community from the efforts of the local Woman's club, and assure, to all people, the assertion that the good accruing to the communities in our state—from the efforts put forth by the Federated Women's clubs—is at present incalculable, and will grow in fruitage with the passing of time.

Let us suggest to the Federated Women's clubs that they lose no opportunity to acquaint leading men of influence and affairs with their efforts and their progress. This will enlist a heartier support and co-operation from these men in the shape of their financial and material assistance.

This bank hopes ever to lend its influence and assistance to these women in their efforts to better conditions around us.

The Exchange National Bank
R. V. BOWEN, President. J. E. TURNER, Active Vice-Pres.
J. D. DORMINEY, Cashier. M. M. STEPHENS, Asst. Cashier.

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Dry Goods, Shoes
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QUANTITY
QUICK SERVICE
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ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A LOCATION?
=FITZGERALD=
County Seat
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ASSETS

Municipal Water and Light Plant.
Perfect Sewerage System.
Entire Business Section Paved.
Three National Banks, Capital and Surplus $500,000.
Free Public Schools; Free Text Books.
Thirty-eight Miles Graded Streets.
Entire Business Section Beautifully Lighted.
Three Railroads.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE

SEE general "write-up" on another page of this paper, or write A. B. Cook, Mayor

LATEST REPORTS FROM ALL OF THE MARKETS

COTTON ABOUT LOST GAIN OF PREVIOUS DAY

Favorable Crop Advices From the South and Selling Orders Caused Decline.

New York, June 3.—The cotton market lost practically all it had gained as a result of yesterday's bullish condition report and closed barely steady at a net decline from 9 to 10 points.

The opening was steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points, on a renewal of yesterday's covering movement and in response to relatively steady cables. Active months sold 8 to 5 points net higher right after the call, but there seemed to be no aggressive demand and the market soon turned easier.

Weather advices were considered very favorable and while Liverpool was a buyer of new crop months here, houses with foreign connections were sellers of July. The renewal of old crop liquidation helped to strengthen bearish sentiment and numerous favorable crop advices from the south were accompanied by a considerable volume of selling orders through houses with southern connections. After showing a net loss of 4 or 5 points, the market rallied 9 or 11 points on the weekly report of the weather bureau complaining of dry weather in parts of South Carolina, Oklahoma and Missouri, but private crop advices continued generally favorable and after a moderate flurry of covering, prices again eased off.

The lowest point of the day was reached in the late trading, when January contracts sold through the 11-cent level and new crop positions generally were within 4 or 5 points of the low level reached before the publication of the government report on Monday morning.

Business was at no time very active, and the market was dull during the middle of the day, although traders were hesitating between the bullish influence of the June condition figures and the element unanimously favorable reports received as to the progress of the crop since the government statement was made up.

Private cables reported continental covering in Liverpool and some of the buying here was attributed to trade interests, although the general opinion around the ring that the bulk of the demand came from the realizing of shorts.

Cotton, spot quiet, 10 points lower; middling uplands, 11.0; sales, none.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

Atlanta, June 3.—For the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. 75th meridian time:

STATIONS OF ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Temperature: Max.	Min.	Rainfall inches	Rainfall hundredths
ATLANTA, cloudy	80	62	01	
ACHAIRCOCHEE, cloudy	90	62	37	
Columbus, cloudy	90	68	68	
Gainesville, pt. cloudy	80	58	08	
Greenville, S. C., clear	90	64	00	
Montgomery	94	66	42	
Mobile	94	68	00	
Memphis	92	66	00	
Meridian, cloudy	94	66	17	
Nickersville, cloudy	84	62	00	
Rome, cloudy	88	64	2.20	
Spartanburg, clear	87	64	.00	
Tallahassee, pt. cloudy	93	64	.00	
Thomas, clear	92	62	.00	
West Point, cloudy	90	65	1.17	

Texas Rainfall.

South Carolina—Athens, 1.20.
Georgia—Athens, 1.00.
Tennessee—Covington, 1.00.

Heavy Rains.

Haskell, 0.48. Mineral Wells-Lake Spur

CENTRAL STATION.	Number of stations reported	Temperature: Min.	Max.	Rainfall, inches and hundredths
Wilmington	10	64	96	70
Charleston	5	70	96	00
Augusta	11	64	96	40
Savannah	9	70	94	50
ATLANTA	14	62	94	50
Montgomery	14	66	92	70
Mobile	7	68	94	00
Memphis	13	74	96	80
Vicksburg	9	70	96	00
New Orleans	15	68	96	00
Little Rock	16	68	96	00
Houston	20	70	98	30
Oklahoma	18	66	88	20

Remarks.

Scattered showers in Oklahoma, Georgia, North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee.

Temperatures are lower in Memphis district.

a-Minimum temperature and rain for 12-hour period ending at 8 a. m. this date. b-Received late, not included in averages. c-Hi ghest yesterday. ss-Lowest for 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. 75th meridian time.

NOTE—The average highest and lowest temperatures are made up at each center from the actual number of reports received. The number of stations reporting 0.10 inch or more. The "state of weather" is that prevailing at time of observation.

C. F. von HERRMANN,
Section Director Weather Bureau.

Provisions.

Chicago, June 3.—Pork, $20.07½. Lard, $10.92½. Ribs, $11.50@12.12½.

MONEY IN WHEAT

$10.00 Buys Puts or Calls on 10,000 bushels of wheat. NO FURTHER RISK. An investment for big profits. Write for our free booklet explaining fully. $500.00 to $500,000 to invest.

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SPOT COTTON MARKET.

MARKETS—	Tone.	Middling.	Net Receipts	Gross Receipts	Sales.	Stock.
Atlanta	Nominal	11¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macon	Steady	11¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athens	Steady	11¾	9,400	254	.....	16,053
Charleston	Steady	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	Quiet		3,042	3,042	.....	66,966
New Orleans	Quiet	12¼	3,158	3,283	409	73,474
Mobile	Nominal	11¾	676	676	.....	11,809
Savannah	Holiday		1,526	1,526	.....	42,984
Charleston	Holiday		28	28	.....	15,186
Wilmington	Quiet	11¾	162	162	.....	9,173
Norfolk	Steady	12	1,244	1,244	572	29,310
Baltimore	Nominal	12¾	696	696	.....	25,578
New York	Quiet	11.70	1,813	.....	.....	67,564
Boston	Quiet	11.70	300	300	.....	9,571
Philadelphia	Steady	11.95	58	58	.....	1,984
Texas City	do	do	76	76	.....	4,203
Brunswick	do	do	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Jacksonville	do	do	.....	.....	.....	625
Portland	do	do	3,250	3,250	.....	.....
Total today			14,116	.....	.....	364,264
do. 3 days			29,310	.....	.....	.....
do. since September 1			6,972,530	.....	.....	.....

Exports—To Great Britain, from Savannah, 6,606; from Boston, 270. Total, 6,966.
To Continent—From Boston, 50. Mobile, 715. Savannah, 419. Charleston, 228. Norfolk, 816. New York, 1,288.
To Japan—From Portland, 3,250.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

MARKETS—	Tone.	Middling.	Gross Receipts.	Shipments	Sales.	Stock.
Houston	Holiday		1,241	1,241	.....	30,053
Augusta (two days)	Steady	12	83	3,133	371	32,019
Memphis	Steady	12¾	70	842	1,678	700	49,987
Little Rock	Quiet	12¾	100	718	1,000		25,578
Cincinnati			169	169	806		24,758
Louisville	Holiday		.....	.....	.....		.....
Greenville, S. C.	Quiet	11¾	.....	.....	.....		.....
Total today			1,573	1,745	6,296	1,071	197,670

RANGE IN COTTON OPTIONS.

RANGE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Close	Prev. Close.
June	11.42	11.54	11.40	11.45@11.46	11.39-40	11.52
July	11.02	11.54	11.38	11.46@11.48	11.40-50	
Aug.	11.01	11.54	11.37	11.45@11.46	11.39-40	
Sept.	11.24	11.24	11.24	11.24	11.11-12	
Oct.	11.14	11.16	11.04	11.06-11	11.04-05	11.13-14
Nov.					11.04-05	11.13-14
Dec.	11.14	11.16	11.03	11.10	11.08-09	11.13-14
Jan.	11.09	11.09	11.00	11.00	10.99-11	11.08-09
Mch.	11.19	11.18	11.14	11.11	11.09-10	11.18-20

Closed barely steady.

RANGE IN NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

HOLIDAY—CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY.

BONDS.

U. S. reg. 2s, registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	100½
do. 2s, coupon	.....	.....	.....	.....	100½
do. 3s, registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	102⅞
do. 3s, coupon	.....	.....	.....	.....	102⅞
do. 4s, registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	113½
do. 4s, coupon	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Panama 3s, coupon	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½
Adts-Chalmers 1st 6s stfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	49½
American agricultural 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	101½
American Tel. and Tel. cv. 4s bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
American Tobacco 6s bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
Anaconda 6s	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
Atchison gen. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	93¾
Atchison cv. 4s 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	97½
Atchison cv. 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	91½
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	91¾
Baltimore & Ohio 4½s. bid.	.....	.....	.....	.....	91¾
Brooklyn Transit cv. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	86½
Central of Georgia 5s, offered	.....	.....	.....	.....	103½
Chesapeake & Ohio 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	97½
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Chicago and Alton 3½s	.....	.....	.....	.....	50½
Chicago, B. and Q. joint 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	90½
Chicago, B. and Quincy 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	90½
Chicago, Mil. and St. P. cv. 4½s	.....	.....	.....	.....	101½
Chicago, R. I. and Pac. Ry. rfg. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	64¾
Chic. and R. Isld. and Pac. rfg. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	64¾
Delaware and Hudson cv. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	91½
Denver and Rio Grande ref. 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Distillers, 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Erie prior lien 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Erie gen. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Erie cv. 4s series "D" bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Great Northern ref. 4s, bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Interborough-M. 4½s	.....	.....	.....	.....	75¾
Interborough-M. 4½s, bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	75¾
Japan 4½s	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Lake Erie & Western ref. 5s, bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	93¾
Lake Shore deb. 4s (1931), bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	89¾
Lake Shore cv. 3½s, bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	81¾
Missouri, Kan. and Tex. 1st 4s, bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
do. 2nd pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Mo., Kan. and Tex. gen. 4½s, offered	.....	.....	.....	.....	90½
Missouri Pacific 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	66½
Missouri Pacific conv. 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
New York Central gen. 3½s	.....	.....	.....	.....	84¼
New York Central cv. 6s, bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	103½
N. Y. N. H. and Hartford cv. 6½s, bid.	.....	.....	.....	.....	76½
Norfolk and Western 1st cons. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
Norfolk and Western cv. 4s, bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	103½
Northern Pacific 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	90¼
Northern Pacific 3s	.....	.....	.....	.....	64¾
Oregon Short Line ref. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	90½
Penn. cv. 6s (1915)	.....	.....	.....	.....	101½
Penn. con. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	96¾
Reading gen. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	90¾
St. Louis and San Fran. fd. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
St. Louis and Fran. gen. 6s	.....	.....	.....	.....	74¾
St. Louis S. W. cons. g. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	70½
Seaboard Air Line adj. 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	50¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Southern Pacific cv. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	91½
Southern Ry. 1st cons. M. 1st ref 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Southern Railway 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	103½
Southern Railway gen. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	75½
Southern Railway 6s	.....	.....	.....	.....	101½
Union Pacific 1st and ref 4s, bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	91½
Union Pacific cv. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....	101½
U. S. Steel 2d 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
Virginia Carolina Chem. 5s, bid	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Wabash 1st and ext. 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	53½
Wabash 1st 5s	.....	.....	.....	.....	53½
Westinghouse Electric cv. 5s, offered	.....	.....	.....	.....	86½
Wisconsin Central 4s, offered	.....	.....	.....	.....	86½

STOCKS.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close.
Amalgamated Copper	71¾	70½	70½	71
American Agricultural	.....	.....	.....	45
American Beet Sugar	26¾	26	26	26¾
American Can	32	30¾	30½	31¾
do. pfd.	91	90	90	91
American Car and Fdry	47	45¾	46¼	47½
American Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	49
American Ice Securities	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¾
American Linseed	.....	.....	.....	18
American Locomotive	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¾
Amer. Smelting and Re.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	64¾	61¼	62	64
do. pfd.	101	100½	100½	101
American Sugar Refining	107¾	105¾	106	107¾
American Tel. and Tel.	129	128¾	128¾	129
American Tobacco	230	230	230	230
Anaconda Mining Co.	36	35¾	35¾	36
Atchison	93¾	92¾	93¼	93¾
do. pfd.	98¾	97¾	97¾	98¾
Atlantic Coast Line	120¾	120¼	120¼	120
Baltimore and Ohio	93¼	91¾	92¼	93¼
Bethlehem Steel	34	31¾	32	32
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	70¾	69¾	69¾	70¾
Canadian Pacific	248	245	245	247
Central Leather	20	20	20	19¾
Chesapeake and Ohio	62¾	62¼	62¼	62¾
Chicago Great Western	13	12¾	12	12
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	106¼	105¼	105½	105¾
do. pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and North West.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado Fuel and Iron	29¼	28¾	28¾	29¼
Colorado Gas	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
Consolidated Gas	139	138	138	139
Corn Products Refining	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
Denver and Rio Grande	16¼	15¾	15¾	16¼
do. pfd.	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¾
Distillers' Sec.	22¾	22¼	22¼	22¾
Erie	26¼	25¾	25¾	26
do. 1st pfd.	40¾	40	40	40¾
do. 2nd pfd.	32¾	31¾	31¾	32¾
General Electric	136½	135½	135½	135¾
Great Northern, pfd.	128¾	128¼	128¼	128¾
Great Northern Ore Ctf.	52¾	51¾	51¾	52¾
Illinois Central	122	121¼	121¼	122
Interborough Met.	14	14	14	14½
Inter.-Marine, pfd.	14	14	14	14
International Paper	8	8	8	8
International Pump	8	8	8	8
Kan. City Southern	22¾	22	22	22
Lehigh Valley	154¾	153	153	154¾
Louisville and Nashville	132¾	131	131	131¾
Minn., St. P. and Sault	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. M.	125¾	124¼	124¼	124
Mo., Kan. and Texas	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¾
Missouri Pacific	30¾	30¼	30¼	30½
National Biscuit	.....	.....	110¼	111
National Lead	.....	.....	.....	61
National Rys. of Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....
2nd pfd.	.....	.....	19	18¾
N. Y. Central	99¾	98¾	99¼	99¾
N. Y. Chi. and West.	.....	.....	.....	19
Nickel	27¾	26¾	27¼	26¾
Ont. and W.	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
North American	58¾	58¼	58¼	58¾
Northern Pacific	113¾	110¾	110¾	113¾
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¾
Pennsylvania	108¾	107¾	107¾	108¾
People's G. C. and St.	108	107¼	107¼	107¾
Pittsburg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg Coal	16¼	16¼	16	16¼
Pressed Steel Car	35¾	34¾	34¾	35¾
Pullman Palace Car	152¼	151¼	151¼	152¼
Reading	159¾	157¾	157¾	159¾
Republic I. and S.	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¾
do. pfd.	96¼	95¼	95¼	96¼
Rock Island Co.	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¾
do. pfd.	56	55¼	55¼	56
St. Louis and San Fran 2nd	74	73	73	74
Seaboard Air Line	40¾	40¼	40¼	40¾
do. pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sloss Sheffield Steel and I.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Pacific	94¾	93¾	93¾	94
Southern Railway	24¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
do. pfd.	67¾	67¼	67¼	67¾
Tennessee Copper	38¾	38	38¼	38¾
Texas and Pacific	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¾
Union Pacific	141¾	141¼	141¼	141¾
do. pfd.	93¾	93¼	93¼	93¾
U. S. Realty	60¾	60¼	60¼	60
U. S. Rubber	60¾	59¾	60¼	60
do. 1st pfd.	109¾	109	109	109¾
do. 2nd pfd.	105	105	105	105¾
U. S. Steel	68¾	68¼	68¾	68¾
do. pfd.	.....	.....	.....	119¾
Virginia-Carolina Chem.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. pfd.	27¾	27¼	27¼	26¾
Wabash	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
do. pfd.	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
Western Maryland	38¾	37¾	37¾	38¾
Western Union	.....	.....	.....	69¾
Westinghouse Electric	60¼	60	60¼	60
Wheeling and Lake Erie	.....	.....	.....	6¾
Total sales for day, 337,900 shares.				

Stock recording sales of 10,000 and more shares were:

Amalgamated Copper 26,600
American Can 20,100
Canadian Pacific 12,700
Northern Pacific 10,900
Reading 10,400
Union Pacific 10,100
United States Steel 49,500

Hester's Monthly Cotton Statement

New Orleans, June 3.—Secretary Hester's New Orleans cotton exchange statement issued today, covers the monthly movement to the close of May.

Compared with last year it shows a decrease for the month in round figures of 41,000 bales, compared with year before last, an increase of 46,000 and with 1910 a decrease of 21,000.

The total for May was 323,307, against 365,-966 last year, 277,240 year before last and 484,-971971 same time in 1910.

The movement from September inclusive shows receipts at all United States ports 9,660,612, against 11,760,374 last year, 8,443,621 year before last and 7,044,801 same time in 1910; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 523,365, against 1,202,470 last year, 880,343 year before last and 733,190 same time in 1910; southern mills taking, exclusive of burnt, 4,948,000 against southern outgoing 2,332,000, against 2,901,000 last year and 2,178,000 year before last and 1,978,000 same time in 1910; and interior stocks in excess of those held at the commencement of the season 2,992,612, against 129,236 last year, 120,236 year before last and 162,204 same time in 1910.

These items added to the amount of the cotton crop brought into sight during the nine months ending—that is, to April 30—total 18,626,-402,080 last year, 11,509,100 year before last and 9,008,294 same time in 1910.

Northern spinners took during May, 85,718 bales, against 151,696 last year and 88,417 year before, and increasing the total for the nine months to 2,240,881, against 2,507,606 last year and 2,054,826 year before last, and 1,755,784 same time in 1910.

Foreign exports for the nine months of the season were 5,867,687 bales, showing a decrease under last season of 1,084,559 and an increase over the same period year before last of 918,648.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading southern interior markets at the close of May, 694,651, against 634,118 the same date last year, and 464,194 the year before.

Including port and interior stocks left over from the previous season and the amount of sales of the current crop brought into sight during the nine months, the supply has been 19,067,-982, against 15,089,004 last year and 11,157,-062 the year before.

Up to the close of May 94.44 per cent of the cotton crop had been marketed and nine months in 1911, the percentage of the crop brought into sight was 94.96 and for the season time in 1910 the percentage forward was 80.67.

The amount of the crop brought into sight for the nine months from September to May, inclusive, is 2,159,111 behind last year, 1,734,000 ahead of the year before last, and 3,300,000 ahead of 1910.

Atlanta Live Stock Market.

(By W. H. White, Jr., of the White Provision Company.)

Quotations based on actual purchases during current week:

Choice to extra steers, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, $5.75 to $6.25.

Good steers, 800 to 1,000 pounds, $5.50 to $6.00.

Medium to good steers, 700 to 850 pounds, $5.00 to $5.50.

Good to choice beef cows, 800 to 900 pounds, $4.50 to $5.00.

Medium to good cows, 700 to 800 pounds, $4.00 to $5.0.

Good to choice heifers, 750 to 850 pounds, $4.75 to $5.50.

Medium to good heifers, 650 to 750 pounds, $4.25 to $4.75.

Good cows, representing rolling prices of good quality of beef cattle. Inferior grades and dairy types selling lower.

Bulls were under pressure. The total sales, par value, $2,060,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Money and Exchange.

New York, June 3.—Money on call steady at 2½@3 per cent; ruling rate, 3; closing bid, 2½; offered at 3.

Time loans stronger; 60 days, 3¼@3¼ per cent; 90 days, 4 six months, 4¼.

Prime commercial paper 3¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8220 for 60-day bills and at $4.8675 for demand.

Commercial bills, $4.8214.

Bar silver, 59¾.

Mexican dollars, 46.

Government bonds steady; railroad bonds easy.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, June 3.—The condition of the United States treasury at the beginning of business today was:

Working balance, $60,483,833.

In banks and Philippine treasury, $47,695,993.

Total of receipts for the fiscal year, $518,482,496.

Receipts yesterday, $1,364,756.

Disbursements, $1,890,230.

The surplus this fiscal year is $6,882,960, as against a deficit of $5,382,985 last year.

The figures do not include Panama canal and public debt transactions.

London Stock Market.

London, June 3.—Further weakness developed in practically all departments of the market during the forenoon, under renewed local and provincial liquidation which was largely due to financial investment orders. Stadler Paris support and a few investment orders checked the downward movement. Closed cable: Dull and weak at the lowest.

American securities opened easy and moved irregularly during the early trading. Shortly after noon, the list rallied well on continental and local investment orders. Stadler Paris support and a few investment orders checked the downward movement. Closed cable: Dull and weak at the lowest.

Amalgamated Copper, 71¾. Anaconda, 35. Atchison, 93¾. Baltimore and Ohio, 92¾. Canadian Pacific, 245. Chesapeake and Ohio, 62¼. Great Northern pfd., 128¼. Illinois Central, 121¼. Louisville and Nashville, 131. Missouri Pacific, 30¼. New York Central, 98¾. Norfolk and Western, 103¼. Northern Pacific, 110¾. Pennsylvania, 107¾. Reading, 157¾. Rock Island, 25¼. Southern Pacific, 93¾. Southern Railway, 23¾. Union Pacific, 141¼. United States Steel, 68¼. Wabash, 6¼. Western Union, 59¾.

Grain.

Chicago, June 3.—Cash: Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06@1.04. No. 2 hard, 92@94¾. No. 1 northern, 90@92. No. 2 northern, 91@93. No. 3 spring, 91@92. velvet chaff, 90@94.

Corn, No. 2, 58¼@58½. No. 2 white, 58¾@59. No. 2 yellow, 58¼@58½.

Oats, No. 2 white, 40½@41¼; standard, 40½@41¾.

Rye, No. 2, 82¼@83.

Barley, 50@67.

Timothy, 3.20@4.00.

Clover, 12.00@16.00.

St. Louis, June 3.—Cash: Wheat, No. 2 red $1.04@1.06. No. 2 hard, 93@95.

Corn, No. 2, 58½. No. 2 white, 60.

Oats, No. 2, 40. No. 2 white, 38½@40.

Kansas City, June 3.—Cash: Wheat, No. 2 hard, 90@92. No. 2 red, 93@97.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 56. No. 2 white, 57½@58.

Oats, No. 2 white, 38@39½.

Rye, 80.

Kansas City, June 3.—Close: Wheat, July, 83¾. September, 84¾.

Corn, July and September, 57¾. December, 54¾@54¾.

Oats, July, 39. September, 39@39¼.

Rye, No. 2 hard, 80. No. 2 mixed, 78@79.

Barley, 50@67.

Timothy, 3.20@4.00.

Clover, 12.00@16.00.

Minneapolis, June 3.—Cash: Wheat, No. 2 red $1.04@1.04. No. 1 northern, Duluth, $1.06@1.06 f.o.b. afloat. Futures easier, but turned strong; close: July, 89¾. September, 90.

Corn, July and September, 57¾. December, 54¾@54¾.

Oats, July, 39. September, 39@39¼.

Rye, No. 2, 80.

Barley, 50@67.

Timothy, 3.20@4.00.

Clover, 12.00@16.00.

Flax, No. 1, $1.30@1.30.

Duluth, June 3.—Wheat, spot steady. No. 2 red, 99¾@$1.00. No. 1 northern, $1.06@1.06 f.o.b. afloat. Futures easier, but turned strong; close: July, 89¾. September, 90.

Corn, spot firm, export, 66½, nominal f.o.b. afloat.

Oats, spot firm, standard white, 46¾, ordinary clipped white, 45½@46¾, fancy clipped white, 47.10@47½.

Movement of Grain.

Kansas City, June 3.—Receipts: Wheat, 24,-000 corn, 70,000; oats, 48,000; shipments: Wheat, 72,000; corn, 23,000; oats, 8,000.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, June 3.—Wheat, spot steady. No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 6d. No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 4½d. Futures weak; July, 7s 5¼d. October, 7s 3¾d. December, 7s 3¼d.

Corn, spot steady; American mixed, new 5s 4½d. American mixed, kiln-dried, 5s 3d. Danube mixed, old, 6s. Futures easy; July, 5s 4¼d. September, 5s 4¼d. December, 5s 4¼d.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.

New York, June 3.—While Europe was a free buyer in Liverpool today our market did not respond, so that Liverpool finally gave way under pressure. July and Sept. 3 points lower, the fourth on what threatened general conditions and the fifth on what threatened the crop. Both on investment demand. They consider that the crop has improved since the bureau report was made up, up, which they also think was complete in no manner to give a lower condition than the actual. In fact they consider the bureau report a bear scrip and do not hesitate to say so. As a result they look for a further decline in the market, closed some ten points lower than last evening.

Bradstreet's Available Supplies.

New York, June 3.—Special cable and telegraph communications received by Bradstreet's regarding the world's available supplies as compared with previous accounts:

Wheat, United States, east Rockies, decreased 2,504,000. United States, west Rockies, increased 24,000. Canada, decreased 1,000. Total decrease, 2,481,000. Afloat for and in Europe increased 2,000,000. Total American and European supply decreased 2,577,000.

Corn, United States and Canada, increased 1,752,000.

The leading decreases reported this week include: Louisville, decreased 73,000 bushels.

Mining Stocks.

Boston, June 3.—Arizona Commercial, 25¼. Calumet and Arizona, 63 1-4; Green Canaea, 6¼; North Butte, 27.

Wool.

Boston, June 3.—Trading in domestic wool consists largely of clearing out old stocks at carrying sales and moderate purchases of the new clip at fair prices. Buying has been more pronounced in the west, especially in Nevada and Utah, where the greater part of the new clip has been absorbed. Offerings of Texas stocks are limited.

The leading domestic quotations:

Kentucky and similar, Half blood unwashed, 24; three-eighths blood unwashed, 22.

Scoured basis: Texas fine, twelve months, 52@54; fine, six to eight months, 47@50; fine fall, 46@50.

Hides.

Chicago, June 3.—Hides, steady. Native cows, 15; native steers, 16½; bulls, 11½; calfskins, 18; horsehides, 3.50@4.00.

Leather.

Chicago, June 3.—Sole, steady; offal, steady; belting, steady; upper, steady; colored, steady.

Wool Market.

New York, June 3.—Wool, steady; domestic fleece, 20@30; pulled, 20@30; Texas, 15@25.

Provisions.

Chicago, June 3.—Cash: Pork, $20.07½. Lard, $10.92½. Ribs, $11.50@12.12½.

Cotton Seed Oil.

New York, June 3.—The cotton seed oil market closed quiet. Sales, 7,200 bbls.

Futures ranged as follows:

June	7.27@7.40	7.29@7.29		
July	7.34@7.39	7.37@7.37		
August	7.30@7.31	7.30@7.32		
September	7.31@7.32	7.34@7.35		
October	6.90@7.00	6.90@6.91		
November	6.40@6.52	6.43@6.46		
December	6.41@6.42	6.39@6.40		
January	6.40@6.42	6.35@6.39		

Tone, easy; sales, 18,500.

Holiday in New Orleans.

New Orleans, June 3.—The cotton exchange was closed today. Confederate memorial holiday.

Sugar and Molasses.

New York, June 3.—Raw sugar steady; muscovado, 2.89@2.93; centrifugal, 3.39@3.43; molasses, 3.30@3.36. Refined steady.

Molasses steady.

Wheat Prices Higher on Damage from Heat

Market Closed Firm at Advance of a Shade to Three-Eighths Cent.

Chicago, June 3.—Alleged insufficiency of Kansas rains helped bring about a rally today in wheat. Closing prices were firm at an advance of a shade to 3c net. Corn finished up to 1⅛@1¼c up. Oats finished with a gain of ⅛ to ¼c, and provisions off 17½ to 25c.

Notwithstanding that downpours were general in the dry sections of Kansas, the moisture failed to check reports of damage from hot winds and premature ripening. At first, however, the rains formed a bearish influence too great to be withstood, and the market lurched heavily downward. Then came opinions that the injury by the exterme heat of the last days of May had not been overcome by the rains. Buying orders the injury by the extreme heat of the bulls. In addition, the world's available supply totals showed a decrease of 2,570,000 bushels, in spite of a liberal gain in European stocks and in the amount afloat. Previous sellers turned to the buying side, and there was a rapid upturn when once it began to appear that the market had been oversold. The seaboard sent word that 35 loads had been taken for export. Total clearances of wheat and flour today equaled 466,000 bushels. Primary receipts of wheat were 427,000 bushels; a year ago, 293,000 bushels.

Good cash sales by shippers and industries hoisted corn. The receipts, though liberal, were needed to apply on former purchase account.

The state cmarket absorbed heavy offerings, and then evinced some disposition to bulge with corn.

Plenty of rain here and at other centers, made provisions weak. Furthermore, warehouse stocks on hand here turned out to be larger than expected.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CENTRAL CITY---Geographical Position Enables Macon to Combat With Advantage All Competition---OF THE STATE

OLD SOUTH IN HANDS Coming Into Its Own Under the Guidance OF A NEW GENERATION

It Is The SamE Splendid Country

Continued From Preceding Page

corporated as the Sidney Lanier memorial committee, whose purpose is to raise funds for a fitting tribute to serve as a memorial for Sidney Lanier, and that shall be an ornament to Macon.

At the last meeting the following officers were nominated for 1913-1914: President, Mrs. Edwin Davis, first vice president, Mrs. W. A. Baker, second vice president, Mrs. P. B. Maloney, secretary, Mrs. Stamps, corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. W. Lane, treasurer, Mrs. A. Proudfit.

PLAYGROUNDS

Progressive people all over the country, and especially those interested with juvenile work of any sort, will be interested in the report of playground activities coming from Macon.

In the spring of 1911 a committee of public-spirited citizens appealed to the mayor of the city for municipal support of recreative centers for Macon. Their appeal met with such enthusiastic approval that June saw the arrival of a trained expert in play supervision, who immediately took charge of the work with such speedy results that the formal opening of Macon's first playground took place on July 4. Over a thousand spectators gathered on the new grounds to investigate the apparatus and witness the impromptu program of games, flag drills, calisthenics, etc., in which several hundred school children took part.

The success of the work being assured, public enthusiasm ran so high that another playground was petitioned for, and the spring of 1912 saw the opening of Macon's second recreation center, which, being in a rather more congested section of the city than the first, was daily visited by hundreds of young people and grownups; in fact, it was found necessary to keep these grounds open until very late in the evenings, owing to the large number of men and women who made use of them after working hours.

Third Playground Opened.

The third playground was opened to the public early in May of this year, and, although the apparatus was not yet in readiness, the first day saw over three hundred pleasure-seekers on the grounds, which are situated on the highest point in the city.

After the first of June this new playground will also be kept open late in the evenings, electric lights being installed for that purpose at the present date.

Besides equipping this new playground, and providing it with expert leadership, the city has added new apparatus to the other two grounds, and has also done a great deal in the way of beautifying these popular places by planting flowers, shrubs and shade trees, painting the fixtures, grading and turfing and erecting shelter houses.

As a result of the playground supervisors work with the children, their interest in wholesome recreation has been aroused to such an extent that grammar school leagues for the various sports have been formed, and some exciting games and contests have been played on the playgrounds, the winning teams being awarded handsome silver loving cups for their schools.

Play Festival Held.

On May 30 a play festival and public schools field day was held on the largest playground. The festival part of the program included the presentation to the playground of a large American flag by a local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the acceptance of the same, the flag salute by the children and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," several groups of girls in folk dances of the different nations, calisthenics, drills, marching, a doll carriage parade and five Maypole dances. The balance of the day was given over to the sports for both boys and girls, comprising races, jumping, competitive games, etc. Silk banners were awarded as school prizes, while silk ribbon badges were given to individual point winners.

Fully 5,000 school children took part and a band furnished music for the singing and various events. Thousands of interested spectators thronged the area, their enthusiasm testifying as to the attitude of progressiveness which prevails in the city of Macon.

HEBREW LADIES' AID

The work of this society is broad and varied in its scope.

The "sick and poor" committees have met every worthy call for aid that has been made upon the society. The biting winds of winter are never too cold, or the scorching rays of the summer sun too hot for them to respond to a call for help. To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, bury the dead, provide doctors and medicine for the sick, pay rent and secure employment are some of the things done.

This society contributes annually to the Hebrew orphan home in Atlanta and to the city hospital of Macon, and this year to the Mumford industrial home of this city.

It also sent with Prof. Kingsbury's camping party a boy whose physical condition needed the open, out-of-door life, but was unable to bear the expense of the trip. The disbursements from April, 1912, to April, 1913, inclusive, have been $12,000.

MRS. ELI ELKAN, President.
MRS. MOSE ABRAHAMS, Vice President.
MISS TILLIE DEVEREUX, Secretary and Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Three years ago a sewing class was started for the children of the mill and the working class of East Macon.

From the beginning it proved not only a benefit but a pleasure to them all. They are first taught how to baste, hem, run, whip, fell and then how to apply these stitches on large bags, aprons and other simple garments.

Soon little boys began to come and were given in charge of a special teacher. This past winter these boys have enjoyed the privilege of having a young man carry them on hikes and teach them sports. A cooking class has been in progress for two years, with Mrs. Rolston, domestic science teacher of Gresham high school, in charge. Her object is to teach the best and simplest methods of preparing simple food, and the necessity of cleanliness.

From fifteen to fifty children, ranging from four to sixteen years, attend the school, which meets every Saturday afternoon.

The pitiful ignorance of many of even the older boys and girls, and indeed some of the men, show the necessity of a night school.

Through the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Bunting, city council appropriated $1,600 a year to maintain teachers for this object. Two schools were opened, one at Bibb Mill No. 1, and one at Bibb Mill No. 2. Both are well attended and have done great good.

A mothers' meeting is held on Wednesday afternoons. The mothers are quite enthusiastic and enjoy having a social afternoon are taught to sew very nicely.

Visits are paid to the homes of the various families and material assistance is rendered when found to be necessary.

Practical Teaching for Girls.

Shall it not be our ideal that every girl, rich or poor, high or low, should be given in our schools and colleges an opportunity for training in the art of home-making? It is said that 90 per cent of what is earned is spent for clothing, food, fuel and shelter, and yet no training is given as to how it should be spent. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley says: "Poor cooking is characteristic of our national life. We have too many pianos and too few cook stoves, too much Latin and too little intelligent knowing of bread."

Rome's New Club.

At the request of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, of Rome, the Woman's club has been reorganized in order to be of assistance to the commercial organization in the upbuilding of the city. Mrs. A. W. Vanhouse was elected president, and a bright future is predicted for the club.

By E. H. HYMAN,
General Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Ga.

Henry Grady, the famous editor of The Atlanta Constitution, was the originator of the expression, "The New South." In this particular instance, and especially on this occasion, we shall have to disagree with his famous slogan of the south. This is not a "New South," but the same south of sixty years ago, but remember but few or a very small percentage of the fast growing population of the south remember anything of the south as it was in former days. The steady march of progress is the manufacturing line has permeated every corner of the south, and the "Sons of the South" of today does not till the soil as his "Daddy" did, and, then, the writer contends that the "Old South" is progressing by rapid strides, if not by leaps and bounds in this new generation.

As the light of day parts the curtains of the north and east, bursting forth in beaming and in streaming splendor to illuminate the verdict valleys and majestic mountains of this glorious "Southland" of ours, it surely cannot fall upon a fairer or more beautiful land.

Horace Greeley said once in a speech in New York, "Young Man, Go West," and could he now speak for golden opportunities lay at the feet of every ambitious man who dare start south. Progress sits like a veritable queen upon her throne in the south, looking down upon a peaceful and law abiding people. From every hilltop there rises toward the great northwest the cry of a people who honor God and who loves the native land of their birth, and beg with outstretched arms for you to come and live among them, come and give their people the benefit of your ways and progress. Come with your money Mr. Farmer and buy land at $25 to $100 an acre that is as fertile as it can be found, and where you can plow and grow crops twelve months in the year. Come Mr. Manufacturer and use up our vast acres of raw materials; all we ask of you is to build your factories here in the south and give us a chance to get wages while the raw material is in course of manufacture.

Teeming With Colleges.

The southland is today teeming with great colleges and schools which are fast giving to the coming men and women the best learned professors have at their command. Go into any southern city today and the citizens point with much pride to the lofty school houses and church spires, and with loud accord proclaim that we have a great country to rear a family up in. "Proud cradle and nursery" of today, showing to the world that southern culture and true southern chivalry, thus her sons stand together in a stronger and more perfect union, keeping step to the industrial music with which the very air of the land is vibrant today, will soon place her in the very front rank of the progressing sections of the great United States, helping in the work of making this the greatest nation on the earth.

The question has often been asked, what can be manufactured in the south? This is easy to answer. Almost everything from a silk dress to a railroad locomotive. The iron industry is one of the principle outputs of the south; to say nothing of the vast belts of virgin timber that are yet within the reach of the lumberman, furniture manufacturer and others.

The Land of Promise.

The south surely will be one of the richest sections of any country on the globe in years to come, for not a day or hour passes over her head, but what some new discovery has not opened another avenue for wealth. The south, through her people, are beginning to see the future of the "Community Spirit," which directs them to operate along lines of united earnest efforts. Each as a whole they may catch the eye of the world.

Let us put special stress upon the warm and cordial welcome that awaits the stranger in the south. Words fail to express the reception accorded to a manufacturer or a progressive farmer from the north. We welcome them with a welcome known only in the south, and the latch string of every home hangs out, bidding the stranger come to the "Land of Milk and Honey," come to the land where the roses nod and bloom in the dead of winter, come to a people who wish you well and know how to show it.

The struggle of 1860 has been wiped out, and when President McKinley, the dear old man of whose memory all the south is proud, said, at the Atlanta exposition: "One Country, One Flag, One People, One Nation," he stated the true condition of things as he found them many years ago. What can be said of that day and time can now be doubly said. With the dearest of all his people, President Woodrow Wilson, Virginia born, Georgia reared, honored by the nation, with a true southern girl, born and reared in Georgia, as the first lady of the land—surely, surely, President McKinley's words have borne fruit these many years.

When at the close of the war, poverty and desecration was on every hand and those who were so fortunate as to retain, a few sights that came near unnerving them, but with that fire of ambition that burns within the breast of every true southern man and boy, the past was forgotten and the future only was thought of. How can we relieve our losses? was the all-absorbing question of the hour, and where pessimism reigned supreme back in the 60's, the clouds have parted and the sunshine of prosperity is peeping out to a people who are as optimistic now as they were the reverse in years gone by.

There is not any particular section more blessed that the other in this onward rush of prosperity, for they are all getting their share, just as they merit it by working and reaching out for the fruits of their efforts.

Publicity is playing one of the most important parts today in the staging of the prosperity play of the southland. Publicity is keeping time, stop to step, with progress, and the smallest town is waking up to the fact that it must have a business organization with a paid secretary who shall devote all his time in the promoting of the town's welfare.

Business men all over the south are beginning to realize that just as they advertise their business, so must they advertise their town's advantages. Not alone are they content at this stage of urban affairs to watch the other towns and the fever is catching. One town puts in electric lights, water and sewerage—ten more towns catch same fever within one year; progress is an example set for us by others. The big dailies of the east and northwest have, by several large special editions, told the world of the south's wealth, so no paper has done more to bring the south in touch with the farmers and manufacturers of the great northwestern belt than The Constitution, whose persistent efforts along this line are bearing great crops for the south in immigration. Folders, booklets, maps and other publicity can now be found in almost any big hotel of the north and east. Millions of gallons of printers' ink is used annually in the efforts of the south through publicity to tell the story of "The Aladdin of the South and Her Magic Wealth." Many facts could be mentioned as to why the south is so rapidly coming into her own, but let the writer give you one or two facts that will tend to show that the south's people are awake to the situation; many of the men of the south have inherited the energy and sound business acumen of their forefathers and are shrewd and ever alert to the money-making investments of their land.

Then, the wonderful natural resources of the south has enabled this section to outstrip many of the eastern states. The accumulation of wealth was great, even in the earlier period. Vast chances for investment may be found in any part of the south. It is well to consider the above writer's items in summing up the commercial history of he south and its future, for they illustrate more vivid than pictures as to the future growth of the south and the wonderful strides this section will make within the next few years to come.

Great strides are being made throughout the south in the harnessing of her water powers, this giving cheap rates for hydro-electric power for manufacturers. With the creating of these immense power properties which go up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, must come the building of urban railways, connecting the larger cities of the south into one great chain. Power is furnished manufacturers at ridiculously low prices, going in some instances as low as 2 cents per K. W. Illuminating current for stores and buildings is sold for 11-2 cents to 5 cents per K. W., while the residences enjoy a 5-cent per K. W. rate. Having told the world of the south's wealth, so low electric rate, electric signs necessarily follow, and in almost every large southern city can be seen many handsome, large electric signs, some of which cost into the thousands.

Great Development Coming.

The south is today what the bud is to the full-grown rose when it comes to wealth and industrial expansion, but an infant, so to speak. Within the next five years many millions of dollars will be invested here and the resources in soil, minerals, climate and many others will surely come into their own.

For years there lay dormant in the south many sections of the state known as the Wire Grass Country, where a peculiar specie of grass which grew rank in low wet places, but which was excellent for stock raising, our people not knowing it was fit for anything else, and many thousand of acres of this land sold in the 70's at 50 cents an acre. This same land cannot be bought today for less than $50 to $100 per acre. The south will increase the wealth of the United States, in fact, the south will produce as much wealth as the rest of this country.

To those not personally acquainted with the south, this statement of the writer may seem very optimistic; in fact, too much so, but every assertion made in this article can be backed up with sound, solid facts and statistics to show that we have tried hard to present clear-cut statements of the conditions as they exist today. The writer being a southern-born man, feels that he can express himself to the fullest, knowing the exact situation as it is in the present year.

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Harry E. Lindley
ARCHITECT
MACON, GEORGIA

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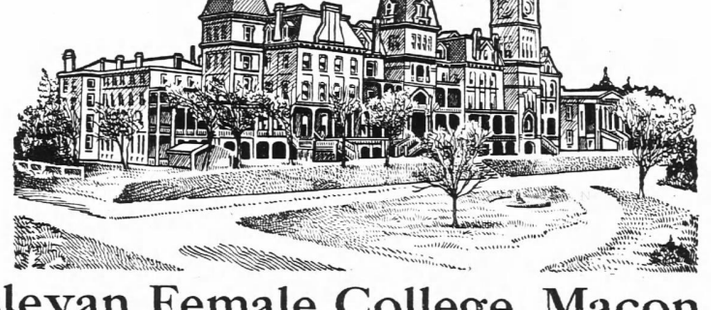

Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga.

A Bit of History

Foundation and Control—

The Wesleyan Female College was incorporated in 1836 by the Legislature of Georgia under the name of "The Georgia Female College." Two years later the Trustees elected a President and Faculty, and on the 7th day of January, 1839, the doors of the College were opened to the public. On the first day ninety young women were enrolled, and during the term the number increased to one hundred and sixty-eight.

At first the College was under the control of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, subsequently of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is now, and has been for years, under the control of the North Georgia, South Georgia and Florida Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Its discipline is in harmony with the law of the M. E. Church, South, though not sectarian in any narrow sense. Its teachers are selected for their professional ability and religious character. Students from all churches and students not connected with any church are welcomed. Each is encouraged to exercise her choice as to church and to attend regularly.

Age and Distinction—

The College has the distinction of being the oldest college for women in America, and probably in the world, and has for three-quarters of a century maintained the highest standards of educational life. It is the aim of its management that it should be not simply the oldest college for women in America, but the best. Its standards of education are being constantly advanced, and it has been awarded the distinction of being placed in Class A by the Educational Commission of the M. E. Church, South, whose standards are practically the same as those of the United States Commissioner of Education. An examination of our catalogue will show a large number of high-grade specialists in the College—and particularly will be noted the number of men who have made teaching their life work, having been trained in our best colleges and universities. More than two thousand graduates of the College are widely scattered throughout the world. The diploma of the College has been pronounced the "highest academic honor open to a woman in the South."

Endowment—

One of the most notable achievements in the field of Christian education within the last quarter of a century is the bringing to completion of the campaign for funds for buildings and endowment. $300,000.00 have been secured in cash and subscription. This fund is greatly increasing the efficiency and strength of the institution and giving it an added pre-eminence in the field of Southern education. This magnificent accomplishment was made possible by the incessant, untiring labor and splendid leadership of ex-President Ainsworth, by the noble generosity of the General Board of Education of New York, to whom special thanks are due, and by the loyalty and liberality of the Methodists of the controlling conferences. Many large hearted men of the church, like C. S. Hodges, have manifested very great liberality in gifts, large or small, in proportion to their means. These donors have made possible a very strong college in the heart of our Southland, to be a bessing for ages to come.

As to the College

The oldest college for women in America, is one of the few really great institutions for the education of women in the South, and its progress in recent years has been in keeping with its splendid history.

1. The College is situated in the heart of the beautiful City of Macon, on a campus providing room for abundant outdoor exercise and field athletics, on an eminence that gives an inspiring view of the entire city.

2. Five large buildings connected by covered passageways, with perhaps a quarter of a mile of porches, offer every convenience for comfortable and delightful home life. The whole plant is worth nearly a half-million dollars, not counting endowment.

3. With nearly a century of history behind her, the Wesleyan boasts some 3,000 graduates, who are among the leading women of America and constitute one of the greatest sisterhoods in the world. The culture, dignity and queenliness of Wesleyan women are marvelous characteristics.

4. The Wesleyan requires 14½ units for entrance, and does as good work as any institution for the education of men in the State of Georgia—though its courses are accommodated to the needs of women.

5. There has been a large increase in the number of teachers for the next scholastic year. No college teacher will do any work in the academy. The department of Psychology and Pedagogy, including Sunday School Pedagogy, will be a new feature of the college work.

6. The departments of fine arts are maintained at the highest possible point of excellence. The Music teachers are among the best that can be obtained in America—having had their training under the leading teachers of the world. Expression, Painting, Drawing and Ceramic Art are taught by artists of the most exquisite ability.

7. While the Wesleyan belongs to the North Georgia, South Georgia and Florida Conferences, and is loyally Methodistic, utterly repudiating everything that the Church condemns and standing religiously for righteousness, yet the spirit is non-sectarian, and young women of every denomination are accorded the privilege of attending their own churches, and of worshiping according to the dictates of their own consciences. Proselytism is studiously avoided. The moral and religious atmosphere of the College is as nearly ideal as that of any institution in America.

8. The Wesleyan has a student body coming from the choicest of American homes.

9. The health of the young ladies is practically perfect. One case of serious sickness, and that Appendicitis, occurring in a whole year.

10. The prices are in reach of all. The College is not run to make money, and every dollar that young women pay is put back into their education, and much more besides.

Write C. R. JENKINS, Macon, Ga.

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The case is full nickel, of the separable type, permitting the insertion of refill by the user in less than a minute. Refills at all dealers.

The new Thermos exhaust system just installed in our seven-acre plant at Norwich, Conn., enables us to secure a higher vacuum than has heretofore been possible—this means bottles that will keep hot or cold a greater length of time. In these models the consumer secures the benefit of not only a greatly improved product, but a much lower price.

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THE MISSION AND MESSAGE OF THE GEORGIA FEDERATION

PIONEER OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

By Mrs. Hugh M. Willet.

In Atlanta, seventeen years ago, a small band of women, from various parts of the state, feeling their power to serve, banded themselves together and formed the Georgia Federation of Clubs.

Their purpose was not political, nor has their aim been self-exploitation. By an unwritten law, office in the federation has always sought the woman, never the woman the office. Like General Lee, we believe that "high position is simply high responsibility: a superior is simply one who has higher duties." Our object? Clearly stated in the constitution: "Mutual counsel and helpfulness, and to unite the influence of women in promoting educational, civic and moral advancement of the state."

OUR MISSION IS TWO-FOLD.

Our mission? Two-fold. First: "To broaden and develop the individual member that she may more and more clearly distinguish between the essentials and the non-essentials of daily life." Second: "To unite every element of women in each community in the effort to better that community in every possible way." This democracy of women breaks down social and denominational barriers and forms a united force of the "eternal feminine" as nothing else has ever done.

What has this force accomplished? Our scrapbooks and records for seventeen years answer: "Pretty nearly everything." The Georgia federation has been the pioneer of social progress. In every great and essential advance that has come about in the life of our state in the past seventeen years, we have broken virgin soil.

The patient, explanatory, popularizing work that has brought more rational education, better schools and a system was done more by our organization than by any other medium.

And we not only talked new methods, but set the example by inaugurating them. The first Georgia teacher ever trained industrially graduated at Columbia university on the dollars and fives of Georgia club women. The first Georgia teacher ever trained in domestic science was our bread scholarship girl. The first rural schools which ever put industrial and domestic training into their curriculum were the model schools of the federation in which these features were maintained. Ours was the first popular voice to raise the first practical standard for teachers, and to stand behind that struggling new idea until it has become firmly fixed in the three great normal schools of the state. We were the first to go to the country schools with books and pictures, and invite the rural teacher to come into our clubs that we might learn from her at first hand its problems. We were second only to organized labor in asking that the state protect its best asset, the children by child labor legislation.

Ours was the first great reformatory crusade, and the probation system, upon which follows the juvenile court, was our direct work.

RIGHT OF WOMEN FOR LIBRARIAN.

Ours was the organization which urged the right of a woman to be librarian; and we urged (in vain) that she might, when qualified, become county superintendent of education.

The federation secured the appointment by the state of Arbor day and health day, with their far-reaching messages, and we inaugurated Clean-Up days.

We brought about the first broad, popular discussion upon conservation. We begged that the rural home, as well as the rural field, might profit by the state's expert teaching.

We have established kindergartens, parks, playgrounds, rest rooms, censored moving pictures, shut up dance halls, places of amusement, secured physical examination of school children, sold thousands of anti-tuberculosis stamps, and worked valiantly against that plague; striven for pure food and clean milk, and fought the fly; promoted music and letters and art; done welfare work and learned to know the woman who knows life better than we do because her need is greater.

WE HAVE BEGGED IN VAIN.

We have begged, so far in vain, for a law that will keep our children in the schools that are maintained for them; for another law to protect the state's very little girls from ruin, and for care for our children when they are sick at school.

Most of these things have become so much a part of the state's daily life that nobody remembers who started or brought them about. That does not matter. Our mission is to push our message, and the completer its absorption into the body politic the greater the success of our efforts.

But—sometimes—when we hear the question: "What has the federation ever done, anyhow?" we murmur to ourselves the words of Chanteclere: "Yes, they all sing in the sunlight, but I sang in the dark."

Open Letter to Georgia Clubs

Your Special Edition is before you.

Your editors have fulfilled the responsibilities placed upon them.

Your commendation is hoped for.

Therefore, Mrs. Edward Brown, Mrs. Charles Haden and myself wish you to know that while we have given you of our best, the one to whom your thanks are due for this grand achievement is our co-worker, Mrs. J. K. Ottley.

The one regret of all, during the weeks of work which builded your edition, was that illness in her family prevented Mrs. Ottley continuing to hold the office of editor, to which she was elected.

But in resigning the title, Mrs. Ottley did not resign the burdens or responsibilities, but has continued the hardest worker on the staff, the one to whom all have turned for counsel and advice; in fact, she has been the inspiration of the entire body of workers.

Our desire has been to do creditable work for our Federation officers and sister club women.

Our ideal to build a monument in honor of our late beloved president.

If you are pleased, we will know we have succeeded in our endeavor.

If we have not reached the standard you expected of us, we can only say: We have done our best.

Fraternally, Your Editor,
MRS. J. LINDSAY JOHNSON.

GIRLS' NIGHT SCHOOL PROVES MARKED BENEFIT TO ATLANTA

By Mrs. Laura M. White, Principal.

In the fall of 1909, Mr. Joseph N. Moody, chairman of one of the district committees, with the members of her committee, became so strongly convinced of the need of an evening school in Atlanta where girls who have to work during the day could have the opportunity to secure some education, that they made an active effort to establish such a school. Through the interest and co-operation of Mr. Joseph C. Logan, the salary of a teacher was guaranteed for two months to make the experiment, and they rented a room at the Anne Wallace library on Luckie street.

On the evening of the first Monday in January of 1910, the first class of four girls, who had walked out from their work without any supper, eager to seize the chance to improve themselves and increase their earning capacity through a better education. From this nucleus has grown a school which is now an integral part of the public school system of the city, with four regular teachers and an enrollment for 1913 of 160 girls.

The school has passed through many vicissitudes—at one time the burden of the expense was met largely by the first chairman of the committee out of her own pocket; but its purpose and its scope have been so deeply rooted in the realities of betterment and constructiveness that it could not be choked back. Its friends have stood by it through every wind of fortune, be it fair or foul, and today scores of girls in Atlanta are in better shape to meet life's struggle because of the guidance and instruction they have received in this institution.

Typographical Union Interested.

After some six months of struggle, through the efforts of Mr. Henry A. Atkinson, one of the original committee interested, the interest and influence of the Typographical Union of Atlanta, were enlisted in our behalf; and they took the matter before the board of education, earnestly asking that it be incorporated in the regular city school system. This was not done without considerable parleying; and the school was placed on what might oh termed an experimental basis. At the end of the spring term of 1910, a large committee of citizens shouldered the burden of our girls, and the board of education made the school a regular public school, on the same basis as the Boys' Night school, which had been in existence for over twenty years, with the exception that the school was to be held only four nights in the week, and the teachers were paid only a little more than half the salaries paid in the other night school.

In September of 1912, to the grammar school curriculum, which had been taught as fitted to the individual needs of the girls, was added a class in shorthand and typewriting, to be taught on the off evening; and since that time, every teacher in the school has had to be employed regularly the full five evenings, because of the fact that many girls who could not attend regularly will take advantage of that evening to make up lost ground. The shorthand and typewriting are taught by the principal of the school.

Our ideals in our work with the girls do not stop with the mere teaching them some arithmetic, English and spelling, in which they are so sadly deficient as to hamper them seriously in their earning capacity; but we also strive to teach them to want to be, and to try to be, better all-round women, better employees, better sisters, better daughters, better friends, better wives and mothers. We endeavor to look after their health and to train their moral natures so as to equip them to meet the world where they have to work in such manner as to make it a better world for their having lived therein.

In this work of general character building, we have been nobly aided by all the forces of the city that look toward true development. The doctors have been our staunchest allies all along, never failing to respond to our call upon them whenever a girl needs medical attention, giving the most expert treatment in such way that each girl is able to meet the expense independently, or charging nothing at all where necessary. The Atlanta Federation of Trades, the various local unions, the Atlanta Womans' club, the Young Women's Christian association, the Women's Exchange, all have invariably responded when called upon to aid us with their interest or their help.

Serve Supper at School.

Early in the work, it became evident that to make it a success, we must arrange so that the girls could come direct from their work without the interval of going home to supper; so arrangements were made to serve supper at the school at a nominal cost. The expense incident to this undertaking had been met by the help of these various organizations, as well as the help of the employers and individuals who felt interested in the school. For a long time, in its infancy, this expense was borne practically alone by one of the biggest-hearted men in Atlanta, Mr. Henry Durand; and this man will always hold a warm place in the hearts of the girls. The management of this fund has been, for the past two years, in the hands of a committee of employers, Mr. Charles T. Nunnally and Mr. Max Kutz, who have ably engineered it.

Perhaps the most effective work in the school has been done in teaching foreign girls in the city how to use the English language so as to equip them to take care of themselves and become American citizens. I do not say that this really counts for more than what has been done for and with our own native American girls; but its effects are more patent—more striking, as it takes away their helplessness and makes them more quickly independent.

Several of our girls are now off in industrial schools being trained, thanks to avenues opened up through the efforts of their night school teachers; others are in training to be nurses, whereas they could never have reached the point of application without their evening studies; two are now holding good positions as stenographers, due to scholarships in the business schools earned in the night school; while several others are wives, and we believe, much better wives because of what they learned in our school.

These are some of the things we have so far tried to do, and we hope to continue in a way of increased usefulness to the community.

KATHERINE HINTON WOOTTEN.

STAR OF UNCLE REMUS WILL NEVER GROW DIM AT CARNEGIE LIBRARY

O say that Joel Chandler Harris was "a prophet without honor in his own country" would be taken as a personal insult by every boy and girl in Atlanta, and when Carnegie library announces "Uncle Remus Day" each 9th of December, the children troop to the library in such numbers that every chair is taken, and every inch of space is occupied by an eager-eyed child.

For several years the library has had Miss Clara Wimberly tell Uncle Remus tales on Uncle Remus' birthday, and the attendance record was broken when over 560 children heard Miss Wimberly in her inimitable impersonations.

When Carnegie library was built, the massive chimney, which burns 8-foot logs, was made the feature of the children's room. Around the large open fireplace are thirteen tiles, and white tiles—hand-painted reproductions of Frost's illustrations of Uncle Remus, and the fireplace flickers on Brer Rabbit and the Tar Baby; on Brer Possum and Brer Coon; on Sis Cow, Mr. Hawk, and Brer Terrapin. Miss Meadows and the Gals still laugh at Brer Rabbit's smartness, and another generation of little folks are being taught to love Uncle Remus and his stories from the pretty blue tiles.

It is an unusual sight to see the small mothers bring little baby brothers and sisters and keep them quiet for hours telling the tales from the tiles.

How Tar Baby Got Black.

A short time ago the children's librarian was doing spring cleaning and decided to wash the tiles. "Do you know," she laughed, "that I always thought that the tar baby was really painted black, and now I find that it was only colored by marks from dirty little fingers."

Just above the mantel shelf is a niche in which the library has always hoped to place a bust of Mr. Harris, but as the funds have never been available a saucy Brer Rabbit now keeps guard over the niche, and waits for Uncle Remus to come. Although the bust has never come, the library has recently been given an excellent oil painting of Mr. Harris, which now holds the place of honor against the soft green walls.

The librarian has the most complete collection of material relating to Mr. Harris, and is always on the lookout for a new item.

Some time ago the children's librarian received a note from a small boy which read: "I broke my tow, so send me Uncle Remus. He makes me laf. I can't come to the show today. Our cows got a calf." Despite the calamities recorded he did not get Uncle Remus, as there is seldom a copy on the shelf, and to supply every d-mand would soon exhaust the book fund.

There is a story told of one little girl who loved Uncle Remus, and who knew Mr. Harris, so when she saw him on the car one day she made her best curtsy. Liit instead of saying "Good morning, Mr. Harris," she said "Good morning, Mr. Remus," and Mr. Harris always insisted upon having her call him "Mr. Remus."

Would Not Be Comforted.

There is another story of a little girl who refused to be comforted when she heard that Mr. Harris was dead. Her torrent of grief was poured out in the one sentence—"O, the Tar Baby is gone and died."

Mr. Harris was fond of telling the following story on himself: "One day," he said, "I was waiting for a car, when an old gentleman with long white beard approached me and asked if I was Mr. Harris. When I said I was he said had always wanted to thank me for the pleasure that my stories had given him. That his father had read them to him when he was a little boy, and that he was then 64 years old.

"My friend," I said, "no punishment will be too severe for you if you ever again tell that to anybody. I used to you when you were a little boy, for I had not been born when you were a little boy. He saw the joke was on him, and we parted good friends."

It is easy to realize what the gentleman really meant, and doubtless he had heard the folk-tales in his own earliest memory, for the one thing that Mr. Harris always insisted upon was that he had written nothing new, but that he had only preserved the folk-tales of the old plantation. But the children of the present day will be able to look back, and remember that they were told tales of Uncle Remus, and that they really saw Brer Rabbit, and call the Creatures in the tiles of the fire-place at Carnegie Library.

KATHERINE HINTON WOOTTEN.

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The women who have produced this splendid Memorial Edition, many of whom have for 28 years (since 1885) bought our high-grade
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FROM OUR 5 YARDS
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ATHENS ENJOYING SPLENDID GROWTH

Ideal City, Good to Live and Invest in, and Good Town in Which to Rear and Educate Children.

Athens, the sixth largest city in Georgia, is enjoying a substantial growth. Naturally, her greatest prominence comes from her importance as an educational center. The University of Georgia, the State Agricultural college, the State Normal school and Lucy Cobb institute have given Athens the popular nickname of the Classic City. That she endeavors to live up to her title is ever apparent.

However, Athens is fast growing in importance in other directions. The geographical location of the city is most advantageous for industrial and commercial progress. Situated in one of the best sections of northeast Georgia, and with five railroads entering here, there is no reason why Athens should not thrive and grow at a gratifying rate.

There is no healthier city anywhere, and the death rate of the city is the lowest in the state. With a high altitude she has the best of air, and her water is pure and palatable. Athens has a number of large wholesale houses, whose salesmen travel a wide territory. Some of her retail establishments will compare favorably with many of the larger cities of the state.

Her Industries.

Athens also has a number of industries which contribute to the prosperity of the city, cotton mills being among them, also a knitting mill, machine shops, foundry, lumber mills, a shirt factory, fertilizer factories, mattress factories, pants factory, wagon factory and others. This is the home of Bludwine, one of the most popular soft drinks on the market. The coca-cola people also have a large plant in Athens.

Athens is also the home of the Southern Mutual Insurance company, who have a handsome eight-story building here which is the pride of the city and one of the most imposing in the state. Athens only yields to Atlanta of all the cities in Georgia in the matter of this splendid buildings. Then there is the handsome Georgian hotel, one of the finest hotel structures in Georgia. Traveling men generally praise the Georgian hotel, so what more evidence as to its service is necessary? There is now in course of construction a fine ten-story office structure, known as the Holman building. It will be modern in every particular and will cost approximately $100,000. Clarke county is also now putting up a $175,000 courthouse, which will be a very handsome building and a credit to any county in Georgia. In addition to this, Colonel James M. Smith, the famous farmer of Smithville, is erecting a handsome office building on College avenue.

These enumerated, there is considerable building going on, mostly in the way of handsome residences.

City of Beautiful Homes.

Athens is a city of beautiful homes, and Milledge avenue, one of the prettiest streets in the state, is lined with elegant homes, surrounded with attractive lawns. The Boulevard is another street which is noted for its beauty and handsome homes.

Recently the city of Athens voted $175,000 in bonds to be devoted to increased street paving and public school improvements. The work of street paving is already under way, and will continue continuously until the appropriation is exhausted. As a result Athens will have a large number of well paved streets. The city enjoys the advantages of an excellent street car service, the Athens Railway and Electric company, operating a 15-minute schedule on all of its lines. The company has been petitioned to extend its lines to East Athens and Barberville, and it is not unlikely that this will be done before a great while. The Athens Railway and Electric company also supplies the electric lighting and power for the city, besides operating an up-to-the-minute sales department, which is one of the most attractive electrical supply houses in the south, known as "The Electric Shop." In front of this shop is what is said to be the largest electric sign in Georgia, and one of the most attractive.

The city having outgrown its gas mains, the Athens Gas Light and Fuel company is now laying miles of larger gas mains to take care of the increased consumption. The public utility corporations of Athens, of which the two foregoing are the principal, appear to be co-operating with the city in keeping up with the evident growth of Athens.

The people of Athens are a church-going people. One thing that makes this city distinctive from most cities is the number of its male population who attend religious worship. Some time ago The Athens Herald, knowing the general complaint as to the disinclination of men, especially to attend church services, started a series of articles on the subject of "Why Men Don't Go to Church." Upon investigation it was found that the men of Athens are unusually regular in their attendance upon religious services. Indeed, the pastor of one church asserted, and proved it, too, that more men attended services in his church than women. This speaks well for the religious life of Athens.

Chamber of Commerce.

During the past year Athens has shown a marked increase in city development, due in a great measure to the activity of the Athens chamber of commerce, which is one of the livest trade bodies in Georgia. Under the direction of President Andrew Erwin, one of the solid young men of the city, and Crichton C. Callaway, its affable and efficient secretary, this commercial organization is awakening a strong interest among the citizens in those things which make for greater progress. The chamber holds regular monthly meetings, at which interesting discussion is had upon questions touching the welfare of the city. The chamber is offering flattering inducements to manufacturing concerns to establish plants here, it being the policy of the body that the presence in Athens of industrial concerns here will do more for the city now than any other agency.

There is a movement on foot looking to the establishment of the commission form of government for this city. A bill will be introduced at the coming session of the legislature asking the right to change the form of government and in the event the bill is passed an election will be called submitting the question to the people for their approval or disapproval, as the case may be. This is not to be taken that the advocates of the commission form have any grievance against the present form of municipal government, but that they consider that the latter is the most businesslike and equitable and a good thing for a rapidly-growing city. Naturally, there are those who think that the present system is sufficient for a city the size of Athens.

From an amusement standpoint, Athens is well cared for. She has one regular playhouse, the Colonial, which during the season presents some of the highest class theatrical organizations which tour the south, and the city also boasts of four moving picture houses, which compete with each other in putting on the best offered in the way of moving picture films. Manager Posey, of the Lyric, operates a moving picture photographic apparatus and frequently presents at his house scenes of a local color, such as the Georgia-Auburn football game, the Georgia-Tech baseball game, the Memorial day parade, and so on. The University of Georgia athletes furnish splendid exhibitions of sport during the college season and the summer local teams supply all the baseball of a local nature needed.

In a word, Athens is an ideal city, a good town to live in, a good town to invest in, a good town to do business in and a good town in which to rear and educate one's children. Its citizens are a unit in believing that Athens has a great future and they are working unitedly to advance its interests along all lines.

Athens Public Library Due To Loyal Works Of Her Women

A few years ago a number of enthusiastic young women of Athens organized a circulating library. Starting with a few volumes donated by the members, they secured space in a local music store through the kindness of the proprietor, and on two days of each week committees from the membership put in the larger part of the day attending to the letting out of these books.

In the face of many discouragements these young women persevered until, with the aid of the press of the city and the co-operation of public-spirited citizens, the library has grown until it has now become self-supporting.

Starting with the nucleus supplied by the individual members of the circulating library, and gradually increasing their list of books through the donations of friends, they were forced to secure more commodious quarters, and are now located in the Electric shop, one of the most attractive stores in the state.

Athens Public Library.

It is a circulating library no longer, a charter having been applied for under the name of the Athens Library association, and which was granted by Judge Brand on March 14, and now the Athens Public library has become one of its most important institutions.

The library now has 600 books, and is increasing at the rate of twenty-five books per month, and it is almost certain that by the first of next January the library will contain a thousand volumes.

The young women behind the library movement say that their ultimate aim is to make the circulation reach the entire reading public and to be able to supply the demand for books of all kinds, on every subject. Indeed, it is their intention to go further than this and eventually secure a building for a public library.

Through the co-operation of the people of Athens they feel certain of finally succeeding in giving Athens a public library of which the city may well feel proud. When it is taken into consideration that Athens is the greatest educational center in Georgia, it seems that every encouragement should be accorded them, particularly when the story of their self-sacrifice in carrying the project along thus far is thoroughly appreciated.

Solicited No Funds.

A small amount is charged for the rental of the books, and with the money derived from this source they have purchased new books for the library. They have solicited no funds from any outside source, and receiving contributions in the way of books from voluntary contributors.

Any citizen of Athens is entitled to the use of the books by merely paying the small sum charged for their use, and in this respect it is a public library in fact as well as in name. What the library needs most now is a room solely for its own use, and this will doubtless be secured in a very short while.

The promoters and leading spirits in this public library movement are Miss Rosa Smith, Mrs. Ben Barrow, Miss Katie Dearing, Miss Leila May Hull, Miss Lalade Darwin, Miss Mildred Mell, Mrs. Duncan Burnet, Miss Luelle Brand, Miss Katie May Arnold, Miss Julia Benedict, Miss Coates Benedict, Miss Elsanor Lustrat, Mrs. Wilkinson and a number of others.

The accomplishment of these young women should prove inspiration sufficient to stir the people of Athens to such an appreciation of their efforts that they will undertake to see that a public library building shall be erected in this city at no distant day.

ATHENS SUFFRAGE LEAGUE WORKING HARD FOR CAUSE

One of the most enthusiastic organizations in the city of Athens is the Athens Suffrage league, which was organized last fall. Interest in the work of the organization is rapidly growing, and it is one of the most representative bodies of its kind in the country.

Among the membership are Miss Lucy Stanton, president; Miss Pattie Hillisman, secretary; Mrs. Walter B. Hill, Miss Carolyn Cobb, Mrs. Sarah Cobb Baxter, Mrs. James White, Mrs. John Strickland, Mrs. L. R. Geissler, Miss Ruth Collins, Miss D'Sha and Miss May Harbin.

The league meets every other week, and takes a different subject for discussion at each of its sessions. At its meeting on Monday, June 2, the discussion was on "The History of the Militant Movement in England." The league also discusses all public questions of interest. The Athens Suffrage league is at present engaged in collecting and collating statistics on social and industrial conditions in Georgia. Some time ago Professor Stewart, of the faculty of the University of Georgia, assigned subjects for the discussion of the woman suffrage question to the several schools in the state. The Athens Suffrage league sent to these schools literature on the question of suffrage for women. Reports have been received from some of these, and in some cases more literature was requested, which was forwarded by the secretary.

The Athens Suffrage league is working seriously, earnestly and conservatively in the effort to assist in securing suffrage for the women of Georgia. Working along conservative lines, the league is strongly hopeful of achieving the desired end. Being composed of earnest and conservative women of high ideals naturally any other course would be impossible. Through the press, and in other ways, the league is setting forth convincing argument as to the justness of the demand of women to the ballot.

GARDEN CLUB OF ATHENS HOLDS SHOW IN OCTOBER

The Garden Club of Athens is one of the most flourishing in the Classic City, and numbers among its membership many of the most prominent ladies of Athens. The club will have its annual fall show about the last week in October, and the ladies hope to have their chrysanthemum show at the same time. Last year the chrysanthemum and vegetable show could not be held together.

The judges will not be named until fall. In connection with the vegetable show this fall will be held the baby show. The exhibition will continue for three days, and during this time dinners and lunches will also be served by the club.

ATHENS IS THE CENTER OF THE DRAMA LEAGUE

Miss Carolyn Cobb Appointed State Organizer by Mrs. Best.

The Athens Center of the Drama League of America is one of the newest of Athens clubs. The local branch was organized within the last few months by Miss Carolyn Cobb, who was made state representative by Mrs. A. Starr Best, of Chicago, the head of the national organization. Miss Cobb also organized the Atlanta center.

The Drama League is the name of a widespread movement having a number of practical and admirable objects. Beginning with a small study class, it now has centers in many of the cities of this country and also abroad, and has enlarged its aims and activities to include among other things the encouragement of the staging of better plays, not only in the large cities, but through co-operative effort for the one-night stands. The Drama League also disseminates advance information concerning plays routed for towns having centers and, when requested, furnishes study guides and other assistance.

The local centers are, to a large degree, independent, shaping their plans and activities to their own special needs and enjoyment. The play-giving committee has definite plans to this end. One of these is to stage at least two modern dramas for study work and for other defined purposes.

The Athens Center of the Drama League of America last week formally adopted its constitution and by-laws and the working committees were also organized. The officers and committees of the league are as follows:

President, Mr. D. Burnet.

First vice president, Miss Mary Lyndon.

Second vice president, Mr. C. B. Griffith.

Third vice president, Mrs. Gerald Green.

Secretary, Miss Lucy Stanton.

Treasurer, Mrs. Sara Cobb Baxter.

Board of directors, officers, chairmen of committees, and nine others to be chosen.

Play-Going Committee—Mr. Henry Howard, chairman; Miss Cobb, Miss Lyndon, Professor Park, Mr. M. G. Michael.

Membership Committee—Mrs. C. B. Griffith, chairman; Mr. C. B. Griffith, Mr. John Moss, Miss May Smith, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. Avery, Mr. MacDaniel, Mr. George Donaldson, Mr. Walter Hodgson, Mrs. E. R. Hodgson, Jr., Mr. James Ray, Miss Sprout, Mr. Andrew Irwin.

Educational Committee—Dr. Geisler, chairman; Professor Woofter, Miss Collins, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Mathis, Mr. Beaty.

Press Committee—Dr. Reade, chairman; Mr. Burnet, Miss Stanton, Mr. John Moss, Mr. H. H. Linton, Mr. F. A. Holden.

Play-Giving Committee—Miss Cobb, chairman; Mr. Howard, Miss Lyndon, Mrs. Avery, Mr. C. B. Griffith, Mr. Howell Peacock.

Drug Habit.

Unless something is speedily done to stop the growth of the drug habit the United States will become a nation of weak-minded and befuddled people. Its alarming growth is one of the gravest questions that confront the nation today. Every year sees thousands of people added to the already appalling list of habitual drug users. Once a drug slave, always a drug slave. The large number of dope fiends is due to doctors prescribing harmful drugs when not at all necessary. A physician should never prescribe opium or morphine unless it is for the purpose of saving a life. Then, and then only is it permissible.

Conservation of Strength.

We talk a good deal about the conservation of forests and natural resources of the country, but the conservation of human strength should be of vastly more interest to womankind. If you use every particle of your strength every day so that when night comes you are in a state of utter collapse, you are living too strenuously. You are making a physical bankrupt of yourself.

Bludwine
FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

WINS

After a trial lasting nearly two days in the Federal Court at Athens, Ga., May 27 and 28, the Court and Jury and the Government Experts were impressed with the wholesomeness of **Bludwine.** The Jury rendered a favorable verdict for **Bludwine** within **Two Minutes.**

Bludwine
FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

WINS

After a continued trial of nearly eight years the people of the United States continue to use and to enthusiastically praise **Bludwine** as the BEST DRINK IN THE WORLD.

Sales for first five months of 1913 show 125 per cent increase over sales for same period of 1912.

Bludwine
FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

WINS

Bludwine is heartily indorsed by practically every man, woman and child, by every chemist (including government chemists who have analyzed it), by every physician, and by every court, order or club that tries it in any way.

Athens, Ga., May 12, 1913.

Bludwine Company,
City.

Gentlemen:

At a recent meeting of our Club we served BLUDWINE Punch, after having seen your Syrup advertised to be used in this way, and the Club, as a whole, was so delightfully pleased with the new punch that I was officially instructed to take advantage of the opportunity to indorse BLUDWINE as a pure, wholesome, refreshing food beverage.

We are glad that Athens is the home of the Company manufacturing this drink—BLUDWINE—and we congratulate you on your efforts and your success in producing a beverage that is at least in some degree taking the place of harmful beverages, and especially for the sake of the children.

Very truly yours,
THE ATHENS WOMAN'S CLUB,
By the President.

A few good openings for Bludwine Bottling Plants to bottle nothing but BLUDWINE

Always in the Hobble Skirt Bottle

Bludwine Company
Athens, Georgia

BLAKELY

The Gem of Southwest Georgia

Blakely, the County seat of Early County, situated on the Central of Georgia Railroad, and at the terminus of the Blakely Southern Railway Company, is located three miles north of the central point of the County, in the very heart of the best farming lands in South Georgia, and being right on the dividing line of the wiregrass section. :: :: :: :: :: ::

A FEW EXCELLENT REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD LOCATE IN BLAKELY, GA.:

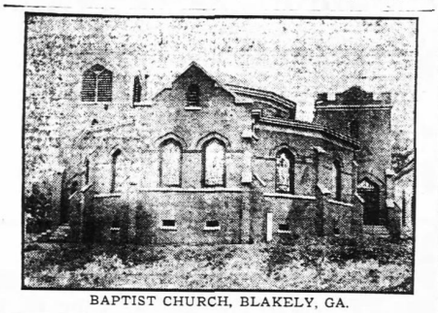
Because the city is well governed.

Because there is one of the best systems of public schools that there is in the state of Georgia, connected with which is a commercial department to prepare the boys and girls for any vocation in life.

Because homes can be built with a minimum amount of capital.

Because we have good society and religious services.

Because we have two of the most



BAPTIST CHURCH, BLAKELY, GA.

anthusiastic Sunday schools in Georgia.

Because the climate is perfect, no better under the sun.

Because the agricultural development of the surrounding country has just started.

Because the city and county has advanced and prosperity is increasing in value very rapidly.

Because the worker gets good wages for his labor, and that wide awake men have an opportunity to display their energy and enterprise.

Because farm lands are abundant in the surrounding territory.

Because there is health, strength and vigor in every breeze that sweeps over the city.

Because Blakely has many building sites that can be had for a fair consideration.

Because Blakely has artesian water—300 gallons per minute—the analysis of which shows that it is pure and healthful.

Because Blakely wants you to come and look around.

Under the administration of G. D. Oliver, as mayor, J. O. Bridges, J. B. Tarver, S. J. Stuckey and Dr. J. H. Hand as councilmen, the city of Blakely has maintained that development along the line of commercial progress and civic improvement which has characterized Blakely for the past several years.

In the city of Blakely there is not an empty storehouse, nor a vacant residence; there have always been new residences in course of construction for the past eight years.

Census.

The population of Blakely in 1900 was 840; in 1910 it was 1,837, and according to a census taken recently by the city authorities the population has increased in the past three years about 20 per cent, so that we now number 2,206.

City Schools.

The schools of Blakely, under the supervision of Superintendent H. S. Bowden and his corps of twelve assistants, offer the very best educational advantages to the children of the town and county. The city board of education has, in 1912, inaugurated a commercial department in the schools and its results have already proven manifold. Twenty-eight thousands dollars' worth of bonds have recently been voted to be used in the erection of a new school building.

Churches.

The Methodist and Baptist denominations both have handsome brick churches. The Presbyterians have inaugurated a campaign for the erection of a new church.

Banks.

There are five banks in Early county, three of which are located at Blakely, the county seat. The First National bank, of which E. Hilton is president and R. C. Waters cashier, has a capital stock of $100,000 and an undivided surplus of nearly half that much. The Bank of Blakely, of which D. W. Jones is president and W. W. Brunson cashier, has a capital stock of $100,000 and a small undivided surplus, it being the oldest bank in the county and having recently doubled its capital stock from its undivided surplus. The Farmers' State bank, of which J. O. Bridges is president and J. B. Tarver is cashier, has a capital stock of $50,000, and, though just organized about a year ago, has declared an 8 per cent dividend and put aside $2,000 as an undivided surplus.

Business Interests.

Newton & Co. and the Early county Grocery company are both wholesale grocery houses. There are two fertilizer companies and a cotton seed oil mill, which are yielding substantial profits each year. Blakely also has an ice factory and steam laundry. Also there is a very strong sentiment that would back up both with capital and good-will any manufacturing enterprise which would find its home in our midst.

The Blakely Telephone company is an enterprise that is owned entirely by local capital and not a dollar of outside interest has ever been invested in it.

Blakely owns its own electric light plant and water works system, which for the past three years has afforded water and lights at a very small cost to the citizens of Blakely despite the fact that during this time out of the profits of the system duplicate sets of machinery have been placed in the plant.

New Sewerage System.

During the past year out of the sale of $25,000 worth of bonds voted for the purpose a complete sewerage system has been installed in the city of Blakely, forever removing the last vestige of any idea that the city of Blakely might be infested with a malarial atmosphere.

Blakely is probably one of the largest mule markets in south Georgia, and has three very lucrative sales stables. One is under the management of Grady Holman, for J. C. and W. C. Holman, of Headland, Ala., who have recently erected here one of the largest sales stables in southwest Georgia, another sales stable is under the reliable management of E. L. Fryer, Sr., and his son, H. C. Fryer, Jr., who have been handling mules and fine bred horses in Blakely for twenty-five or thirty years, and the Blakely Mule company, under the progressive management of C. S. Middleton, is doing its part in this class of business.

The Blakely Oil and Fertilizer company was organized by local capital and chartered under the laws of Georgia in May, 1902.

The mill as it now stands, with its three sixteen box presses, is one of the largest in south Georgia, having a capacity of 60 or 70 tons of cotton seed per day. It is equipped with the most modern machinery throughout and is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect.

The Blakely Oil and Fertilizer company is a permanent industry for Blakely and Early county, and it has no connection with any trust and not a dollar of its stock is owned outside of Early county.

The fertilizer department of the Blakely Oil and Fertilizer company, and the Alaga Fertilizer company, organized a year ago, have a capacity each of 10,000 tons for the season, and this amount can be easily handled and delivered promptly to the company's customers. The popular brands of fertilizers manufactured by these companies last season are well known all over Early and adjacent counties in Georgia and a large territory in southeast Alabama. The magnificent crops of this section and the unqualified endorsement of a large number of leading farmers, many of whom stood by and watched the mixing and sacking of the particular brands of fertilizers they wished to use, speak volumes for the future of this business, and the prices of these goods were the most reasonable that have ever prevailed in this county, and on the other hand, the farmer secured the highest price ever paid in the Blakely market for cotton seed. Summing up the coming of these industries, guano was cheaper than it has ever been known to be, so were cotton seed meal and hulls, and cotton seed brought the highest price.

Confederate Monument.

In 1909, the local chapter of the Daughters of Confederacy erected on the courthouse square and within a few feet of the old flag-pole a monument to the confederate veterans of the civil war. This monument stands 22 feet high, and stationed upon a base that is 18 feet square. Peculiarly appropriate to the unveiling of this monument, Judge Arthur Gray Powell, born and reared in Blakely, Georgia, but at that time one of the judges of the court of appeals of Georgia, delivered the memorial address.

Historic Flag Pole.

In the view, shown elsewhere, there is brought in bold relief, fronting the courthouse, a confederate flag pole. No other county or section in the southern states today can boast of one of these emblems of liberty. We have been told there is no other extant in the old south, if there was one ever erected. This hallowed reminder was erected as near as can be remembered, May 4, 1861. It was manufactured from a pine tree, the stump of which stands a short distance south of Blakely.

Early County.

"Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam,
The first best country ever is his home."

And thus in the same spirit with which the gentle Goldsmith sung of the beauties of Sweet Auburn, so in our faltering and broken-winged way would we tell of our own country, heretofore but little spoken of and but scarcely read of by the world at large.

Her Climate.

As it was with Sweet Auburn, so with our valleys and hills—

"Here Smiling Spring her earliest visits pay
And parting summer's lingering blooms delay."

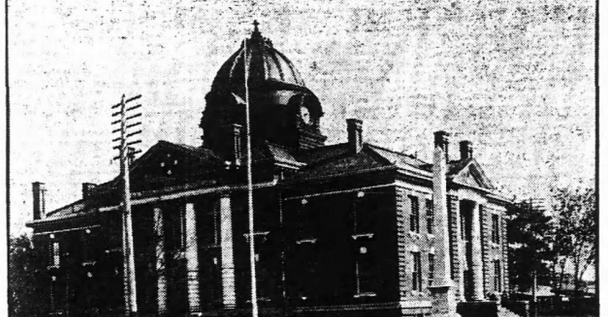
Should you search through the entire United States you will not find seasons more suitable for the production of so many different crops than those which annually visit the county of Early. She is not frozen with the chilling blasts of winter, neither is she parched with scorching rays of summer, but with a moderately even temperature she is exempt alike from the extremities of heat and cold. Hence not only one but two and sometimes three varied crops can be and are produced in a single year.

Early county as well as the southwestern portion of the state is noted for the certainty of her crops and can always be counted on to do her part in the feeding and clothing of the multitude.

Her Soil.

Swinging out from Arlington, a great portion of which is located in Early county on the Central of Georgia railroad, the traveler soon passes through several miles of swamp lands, which, if viewed alone, are calculated to impress on the stranger the idea, widely disseminated by those jealous of our lands, the unhealthfulness of our county. Our reply is that this is but a tiny portion of the county, and just as the black bottoms and swamps of the Mississippi are unhealthful on account of their richness, so deep wells are being sunk and ditches are being dug in order to place this rich section in a perfectly sanitary state.

With but a few minutes' walk you will be traversing soil lying high and rolling, where the great oak laughs defiance to the storms and the hickory scatters his nuts to the gentle influence of the autumn zephyrs. Here's your rich red land of the chocolate hue; here's your land with strength of any of your red old hills, but excellently intermingled with fertile loam, which causes it to easily yield to the plow, responding quickly to sunshine and to rain, and the farmer cultivates one-third more to the plow than he can cultivate in more northerly portions of the state. Traverse a little further and you will find



COURTHOUSE OF EARLY COUNTY, BLAKELY, GA.

lands which but a few years ago sold at the rate of $1 per acre now producing a bale of cotton per acre. Challenge the healthfulness of this wide stretch of land to any of the people who have lived here all their lives and you will be laughed to scorn. Their ruddy cheeks, strong arms and clear eyes give positive denial to the charge.

But, inasmuch as a great portion of Early county is rolling, so necessarily in some parts of the county there are low, marshy places, where in heavy rainfalls water accumulates. Our people, mindful of the fertility of such places, through the efforts of Mr. H. H. Baughan are rapidly drying such places by cutting ditches through them with his ditching machine, thus carrying the water to the lower levels of the creeks, which, in turn, carry them to the Chattahoochee. But seven weeks ago he entered on this work, and he has already cut approximately seven miles of ditching, thus destroying in many places the last hope of the mosquito. We, therefore, give illustration of the machine at work, preparing such places for the farmer's plow. We propose through the aid of such work to have not only the most productive soil, but also the most healthful county in the state, and while our lands are now cheap, they will over match the lands of other counties which are bringing forty and fifty dollars per acre, simply because their lands are advertised and ours unknown, and if the homeseekers will but visit our county unbiased by jealous and interested parties, we have no fear that he will fail to locate in our midst. Strangers from other states and sections of our state have and are now investigating our claims, have settled among us and are satisfied. This is our answer to people jealous of our lands: See what we have, examine for yourself, decide for yourself.

Good Roads.

Like most of the other counties of the state, Early is making strong efforts to better the condition of her roads. She has at present five hundred miles of road, some excellent, some good, some only fair, but the land is well adapted to the making of good roads, having a subsoil of clay and plenty of sand to intermingle therein. She is trying to arrange to use the split log drag to keep them in good condition, and as soon as our people realize the importance of the roach back road, we will outstrip our sister counties, for we are using about 36 convicts at all times and by noticing the tax books of the state, you will observe that Early is far ahead of the other counties in the amount of taxes paid by her. Our hope is soon to have a splendid driveway from Macon south to Dothan, so that the splendid advantages of our county can be easily observed, as we know that all that is necessary to be appreciated is for our county to be seen. We believe that comparing acre for acre, the average yield of cotton, corn, potatoes and cane of our county will surpass that of any other county of the state, possibly with the exception of Terrell. 'Tis true our farmers are not as progressive as they should be and will be, but it is only of recent date they have realized the tremendous possibilities of their land.

Public Schools.

Early county has but few acres from which a public school cannot be reached, and the people have adapted the extra tax system in 9 out of 14 districts of the county. They are realizing the importance of having their children educated and are bending their energies to have every single school a credit to the county and a credit to the state of Georgia.

The average school attendance will compare favorably with that of any other rural county, and we have awakened to the fact that no county can grow as she should without good public schools. Notice the records of the state school commissioner. You will observe that Early's pro rata of the state fund is very large and this is supplemented willingly by the extra school tax which greatly adds to this amount, which is honestly and intelligently spent by our people in order to forward the cause of education. Many brand new school buildings have already been erected which are ornaments to the surrounding country.

Incorporated Towns.

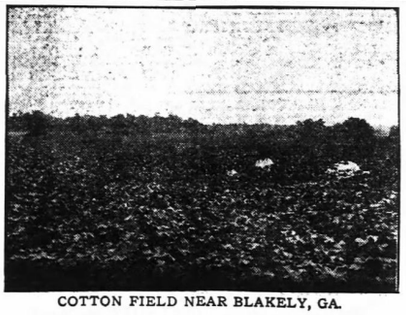
There are three incorporated towns in Early county, besides having a large portion of Arlington and any number of smaller places. These afford convenient places for the furnishing of supplies to the farmers.

Railroads.

Our county is traversed by four distinct railroads, they entering nearly every portion of the county and affording splendid opportunities for the shipment of our products. There is scarcely an acre of ground that cannot be easily reached within a very few miles of some one of our railroads.

Health.

The rapid development of this favored section dates back only a few years, owing to an erroneous impression the people of other sections had of the healthfulness of this region. This hurtful impression has passed away, as it should. Now we can point to settlers in every section of the county, enjoying the best of health, contented and prosperous, who came from



COTTON FIELD NEAR BLAKELY, GA.

middle Georgia counties and a few from other states—the Carolinas and Virginia.

Natural Resources.

Early county is well watered, the land level, but rolling enough to give it good drainage, and the soil such as can be easily brought to a high state of cultivation, producing innumerable crops—cotton, corn, oats, sugar cane, peas, rice and potatoes. Peaches, pears and apples do well here, and fruit culture has begun to receive attention by far-seeing tillers of the soil.

Extensive forests can be found within her borders, abounding in the long leaf yellow pine, and much valuable hardwood. The wooded lands have turned fortunes into the hands of the turpentine operator and saw mill man.

Agricultural Development.

The ephemeral progress due to the manufacture of lumber and rosin products in Early county has practically passed away. For several years sawmill and turpentine capitalists have turned their time, thought and money toward the development of the agricultural conditions around them. The lands of the county, which have for years been in cultivation, are being improved to a very high state of agricultural development, and not a year passes but that a very substantial portion of the woodland part of the county is cleared and cultivated. Investors and settlers from north Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina have added to the substantial growth that has characterized south Georgia for several years, aiding in the improvement of the churches, the across the eastern side of the county, schools and the homes, as well as the farms. There is still a great portion of the county which has but recently been traversed by a railroad, and this section is still open for home-seekers and settlers, where good farming lands can be had at prices varying from $5 to $15 an acre.

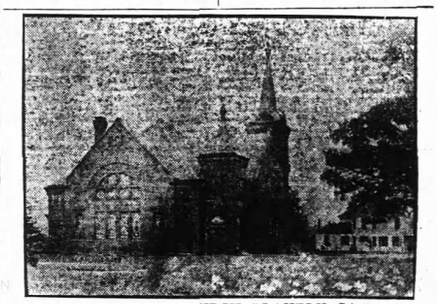
Railroads.

Early county has approximately 76 miles of railroad. The Atlantic Coast Line traverses the southern portion of the county, passing through Jakin and Saffold, Ga.; the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railway company extends passing through Kirbo, Kestler, Rowena and that part of Arlington which is in Early county. The Central of Georgia railway company passes through the northern central section of the county, on which road is located the stations of Hilton, Luke, Bancroft and Blakely, the county seat of Early county. The Blakely Southern railroad extends north and south through the central part of the county, connecting with the Atlantic Coast Line at Jakin, Ga., and having a terminus at Blakely, the county site. This railroad is shortly to be extended to Bluffton, Ga., in Clay county, and on to Edison, Ga., in Calhoun county, where it will connect with the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railway company. With such railroad facilities which have but recently been made in the county, the most pessimistic citizens have taken an optimistic view of the future development of the county.

Public Improvement.

The sentiment of progress is taking its hold upon the minds of the citizenry of the county, and has found expression in public improvements. The county courthouse, as it appears on this page, is a building that is the pride of the county, and would do credit to any city in Georgia.

The public school houses of the



METHODIST CHURCH, BLAKELY, GA.

county are in excellent condition; and in nine school districts there is a local tax levied to supplement the public school fund. In six districts from two to four small schools have been consolidated into one large school, where the best educational facilities obtain for the benefit of the children in the rural communities. Under the supervision of the county superintendent the public school system of the county is coming to the front along the lines of the latest and best methods known to the school world.

The county commissioners of roads and revenue are making intelligent efforts toward the building of good roads throughout the county, one of which roads is a national highway. And all of these roads are rapidly approaching that standard of good roads which brings the homes in close touch with the schools and churches, and which brings the producer and the market into that relationship which is most productive to commercial interests, civic improvement and intellectual progress.

RECAPITULATION.

Early county has 515 square miles of land.

Early county has five splendid banks.

Early county has four railroads.

The greater portion of her land is oak and hickory soil.

The soil ranges from light loam to that of dark chocolate.

Her climate is healthful. (See her citizens.)

Her lands are as productive as any in the south.

Anything can be grown in Early county that can be grown in the state. Cotton, corn, cane, etc., can and do grow as abundantly as anywhere in the south.

Her lands are now cheaper by half than any other lands in the state of equal value.

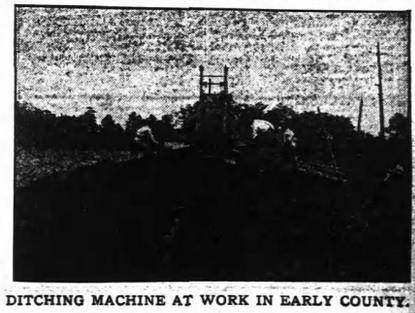
Labor conditions are as good if not better than in any of the other counties of the state.

She has splendid schools and churches conveniently located all through her borders.

Her people are kind-hearted and neighborly, and cordially welcome the stranger to their homes.

Her people are now alive to methods of progressive farmag.

Early county wants you to visit her,



DITCHING MACHINE AT WORK IN EARLY COUNTY.

D. A. R. Department of Woman's Edition

JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER'S HITORY

Have Purchased Handsome Lot and Are Now Directing Energy to the Building of a Splendid Chapter House.

The Joseph Habersham chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, organized with fifteen charter members at the executive mansion in Atlanta, Ga., by invitation of Governor and Mrs. Allen D. Candler, on February 12, 1900; was admitted to the national society by telegraph on the 15th; was represented at the congress in April; contributed $100 to the Memorial Continental Hall fund.

The founders were Mrs. William Lawton Peel, Mrs. Louie M. Gordon, Miss Helen Prescott and Mrs. William Howell Kiser. The object was distinctly stated in the beginning to be the general exploitation of the great unwritten history of Georgia; to collect and preserve records, and to create a public sentiment along these lines.

The membership was limited to sixty, as there were already two chapters in the city, and there was no disposition to interfere; but so great was the prestige of the new chapter, and so patriotic its purposes, that it soon had applications from over the state and all over the south from those wishing to join, and the original limitation was removed.

The chapter secured a column in The Sunday Constitution to encourage the study of genealogy. This grew to a page, and was so ably edited for three years that its papers were found valuable enough to be collected in three volumes, "Joseph Habersham Historical Collections". They are found in all leading libraries and are so ably financed as to bring constant revenue to the chapter.

Thirty-Six Real Daughters.

These books have been instrumental in enabling hundreds of people to establish their record; have been quoted in courts of law and have made thousands of inquiries. By this means the chapter obtained the records of thirty-six real Daughters, who became members of the chapter. The work of the regent in this line was so distinguished that she was made chairman of the national committee on Real Daughters, a compliment never paid before to anyone not a member of the national board.

One of the great works of the chapter was the recognition of Georgia day, which was established largely through the efforts of Miss Nina Hornaday. Hundreds of Georgia flags and pictures of Oglethorpe have been distributed throughout the state, in many places where a Georgia flag had never been seen before. Miss Hornaday was appointed in 1901 chairman of a committee to arouse such a general state-wide interest in the day until it should be universally observed.

In Atlanta we have given annually to the Girls' High school a silver loving cup, and to the Boys' High school a gold medal, for the best papers on Georgia history. Largely through the efforts of Miss Hornaday enthusiastic celebrations of Georgia day have been conducted in all the schools. Annually scholarships are secured and given to worthy young men and girls.

The First Regent.

Mrs. Peel was the first regent, which office she filled for some years. Declining re-election, she was made honorary regent, in which capacity her unfailing patriotism continues to be a source of inspiration to the whole chapter, officers and members.

In 1910, a handsome lot was purchased on Seventeenth street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, which, having been paid for, the members are now directing their efforts to the building of a chapter house. In addition to a fine audience room, the building will contain a library and museum.

In 1912 the chapter was presented with two volumes of archives, beautifully bound in red Russian leather, same as those in the national society. These volumes contain the pedigree record papers of the first four hundred members, and are invaluable. Volume III is now being arranged.

During the past year, Mrs. John A. Perdue held the office of regent. Under Mrs. Perdue's administration, the work of the chapter has been extended in various directions, with the most gratifying results.

STATE REGENT

MRS. STEPHEN W. FOSTER.

President General's Greetings

By Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, U. S. D. A. R.

A bond of common interest should unite the women who are giving so much of their time and thought to the work which is really becoming the life of organized American womanhood, and I am glad at this time to be able to reach by a message of greeting and good will the women who are so prominently associated with many lines of practical good and are making themselves, their societies and clubs factors for good in their different communities.

My interest is especially directed at this time to the women of the southern states in their important federations, where I know great progress is making their line of work.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, in my estimation, have a special responsibility, in that their inheritance from the early patriots the clear understanding of the obligations of good citizenship, and there is entailed to the Daughter of the American Revolution of today the duty to her community which her ancestors recognized it their devotion to their country.

I hope that the local chapters will be so alive to the responsibility that is theirs that these groups of American women will be recognized as the natural source from which good is to be expected, and to whom our governors of states and our official leaders in different communities will naturally turn for intelligent and hearty cooperation when a movement for good is needed in any community. I feel very sure that our Daughters of the American Revolution, when so appealed to, will never be found wanting.

In my experience as a worker in many organizations, I have reached the conviction that harmony is the hallmark of sincerity. I assuredly do believe that women who are truly and disinterestedly devoted to a great purpose will be too fully occupied with the work, too imbued with the high purpose to dissipate their strength and cripple their usefulness by petty differences and dissension.

I therefore feel that the best service I can render to the organization I serve will be in using my best efforts toward the uniting of all into a body of harmonious co-workers, for to supplement the best results of the head we must have the loving spirit of cooperation in the heart.

DAISY ALLEN STORY.
(Mrs. William Cumming Story.)
President General N. S. D. A. R.

ATLANTA CHAPTER OLDEST IN STATE

Is Second Oldest in United States, Having Been Organized With Twelve Charter Members in 1891.

By Mrs. Arch Avary.

The Atlanta chapter has made much history. It is the oldest and largest in our state, and the second oldest in the United States, and was organized with twelve charter members April 16, 1891, by Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan and Miss Junia McKinley.

Mrs. Harry Jackson was its first regent, and following her came Mrs. William M. Dickson (now Madam Prochaska), Mrs. R. H. Ormec, Mrs. Porter King, Mrs. William G. Raoul, Mrs. J. L. Byers, Mrs. John M. Slaton, Mrs. Francis Block, Mrs. I. Y. Sage, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Mrs. Thomas H. Morgan, Mrs. S. W. Foster, Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, Mrs. Sam D. Jones and our present regent, Mrs. J. O. Wynn, who is lending herself to the work with much grace and loyalty.

In 1894 an elegant colonial ball was given by the chapter at the Kimball. In 1895, the chapter worked with our vice regent, Mrs. W. L. Peel, chairman colonial committee Cotton States Exposition, and made a most remarkable exhibit of colonial relics. The Colonial Dames aided in this work.

The first congress of the U. S. D. A. R. was held in the hall of the Atlanta chapter, at this exposition, under the chairmanship of Mrs. William Dickson (Madam Prochaska). Delegates from many states were royally entertained by the chapter.

Through the good offices of Dr. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian institution, and president of the Sons of the American Revolution, a kinsman of Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, of this chapter, friends from Massachusetts gave us for a chapter house, Craigie House, the Massachusetts headquarters during the exposition.

The state conference for the D. A. R. was at its organization meeting the guest of this chapter, with Mrs. Robert Emory Park presiding. Under the regency of Mrs. Porter King chapter worked for the relief of the soldiers of the Spanish-American war, at Fort McPherson.

In memory of Mrs. Alice E. Chandler, whose gift of a life scholarship at Washington seminary, the chapter holds, a medal is annually offered for an essay upon some woman of revolutionary times.

We own a beautiful new chapter house, the only one in the United States. This was opened June 13, 1911, Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, regent. The lot upon which it stands was given by the late Washington Collier, but with such limitations that the chapter did not accept it. The deed, however, was later signed, under the auspices of Mrs. W. D. Ellis, and fee simple right to it secured through Judge Ellis by the kindness of Mr. Hugh T. Inman and Mr. E. P. Ansley.

We entertained here for the Confederate Veterans' reunion, for Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president general, and the visiting military at the unveiling of the peace monument.

PIEDMONT CHAPTER IS BUSILY AT WORK

Doing Splendid Research Work With End in View of Marking All Historic Spots in Georgia.

The Piedmont chapter has the honor and distinction of being the second oldest D. A. R. chapter in Atlanta, having been founded November 26, 1897, by our beloved Junia McKinley, who was a charter member of the D. A. R. in Georgia, and honorary state regent. In the year 1909 it was the privilege of the Piedmont chapter to place a bronze tablet to the memory of our beloved founder on the walls of the library of the state capitol.

The most important recent work of this chapter was the placing of a bronze tablet on the historic McIntosh rock at Indian Springs, Butts county, Georgia, which was an event of much interest throughout the state.

This chapter believes the D. A. R. is, first of all, an historic society, and that all historic spots in Georgia should be permanently marked, and we are now doing research work for this purpose.

Markers have been ordered for the graves of two revolutionary soldiers, buried in Monroe county, and will be placed by this chapter in the near future.

The past year has been one of pleasant activity—the chapter growing in number and enthusiasm for glorious achievements. We are growing also along patriotic and educational lines, and at present are educating two mountain girls, one in the Tallulah Falls school and the other at Blairsville Collegiate Institute for Mountain Boys and Girls. This chapter was one of those contributing the largest amount for patriotic education reported at last state D. A. R. conference.

The Piedmont chapter has the honor of numbering among its members two state officers, second vice state regent and state historian. We take great pride in our year book for 1913, which is not only attractive in appearance, but contains instructive and interesting programs on the study of Georgia history, which are carried out at our meetings. We also participate in the usual celebrations on the day set apart to be observed, these occasions proving both a social and financial success.

MRS. RICHARD P. BROOKS,
Regent Piedmont Continental Chapter,
D. A. R., Atlanta, Ga.

D. A. R. IS LIBERAL IN AIDING SUPPORT OF BERRY SCHOOL

By Annie Dowdell Childsey.

Driving out from our city for Hills for a mile, west, along the Summerville pike, we come to a picturesque rustic stile, leading to a cabin of one room, rock chimney, etc. Here many visitors go, for it is the original Berry school. Here with five mountain boys Miss Berry was inspired to the great things. As we go farther on, a few hundred yards, we enter the driveway to the Boys' school, bordered with a hedge of green and elms as we approach, Brewster hall comes into view, the first building of this great institution. On the right as we inspect the grounds is Miss Berry's cabin, built by the boys for her comfort, and where the great log fire place has shed its warmth, and the hospitality of the faculty and boys has extended N. E. S. W. The dormitories and study hall, where 220 boys are taught the principles of a higher life by a corps of Christian teachers. The hospital, laundry and sawmill, where the boys have a chance to develop their skill, for the logs are carried there in their rough form and are turned into chairs, tables, etc., each bill bearing the name of both schools have been built by the boys (under supervision). The truck farm, dairy and hennery are managed by the boys, and each contributes a neat annual income. Driving through the woods for a mile we come to a small cabin, but at a glance one would realize—not an ordinary one. Here, under a competent teacher twenty-five mountain lads and lasses are taught the lower classes. This year we were turned away owing to lack of room. Farther on we see the Berry school for girls, where eighty-two girls are enrolled, and the four dormitories are filled to their capacity—thirty-five girls being left off of list, owing to lack of room.

Seventy per cent of former students till the soil, have dairies, etc., while in Rome, Ga., and other states the Berry boys are employed in every important branch of business.

The amount raised by Miss Berry annually is about $35,000. Of this amount the Georgia D. A. R. has been most liberal, for which Miss Berry is most grateful, and it is of genuine pleasure and gratification for the chapters' contributing to see such results.

Xavier chapter, of which Miss Berry is a member, has for a number of years supported scholarships in both boys and girls' schools.

Greetings From State Regent

To the Club Women of Georgia:

We have in Georgia today fifty-two chapters, the first organized in our state being the Atlanta chapter, organized April 15, 1891. This was the first chapter organized in Georgia, and the second organized by National society. Colonel William Few Chapter, Eastman, Ga., Mrs. A. L. Wilkins, regent, is the last chapter organized, April 23, 1913.

We have approximately 2,300 D. A. R. in Georgia, and it is on behalf of these daughters I extend to the Federation of Clubs cordial greetings, and most heartily congratulate you upon the splendid success of the Woman's Edition of The Constitution, which is published in the interest of the Ella F. White Memorial. The establishing of this endowment is a most commendable undertaking and should appeal to every woman in Georgia. Though the D. A. R. do not federate, they indorsed the Woman's Edition at their state conference in Augusta, and have co-operated with the club women for the success of this enterprise, and predict for you a great success in every way. Allow me to praise The Constitution for giving its columns to this laudable work. But at all times, in every way, The Constitution has ever been ready to help the women of Georgia in the uplift of our people.

Too much cannot be said in complimenting the women at the head of the Woman's Edition for their untiring efforts and labor of love for this worthy cause.

We are women all, and should ever be ready with a willing hand to help in any noble work.

The D. A. R. congratulate you and bid you Godspeed.

SOPHIE LEE FOSTER.
State Regent.

You Kissed Me.

You kissed me! The southern winds
sang sweet and low,
The moonbeams softly seemed to glow;
And when your eyes gazed into mine—
I felt their strength of love divine!

One moment! Counting hours of wondrous joy,
That Time's discords could not alloy,
My soul burned with an intense fire;
The very heavens sought to conspire

Somewhere—as though they would compete—
Wafted honeysuckle and violet sweet;
Their fragrance lingered on our lip,
As if to chasten every sip.

You kissed me! 'Twas in a dream—
The sweetness of it made it seem
So real, that even now in fancy clear,
I close my eyes, and kiss you, dear!

—Julia Folsom Patton.

A man like Woodrow Wilson does a foolish song and dance,
A ringer for the neat John Drew goes around with ragged pants,
A fellow who's a perfect carbon copy of Jim Hill
Has never ridden in the cars and swears he never will.

RECORDS

A bill for the preservation of records in our state will be presented to the next legislature through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Every D. A. R. should urge her representative to work for this bill.

Why Mathewson Can Pitch.

Christy Mathewson, the greatest pitcher of the modern school, started in at a tender age. Christy lacked control. He figured out that the best way to get it was by practice. He rigged up a board with a hole a trifle larger than a baseball in the center. This he set up in front of the barn back of his home in Pennsylvania. Winter and summer Mathewson practiced throwing a ball the required distance and trying to throw it through that hole. He kept pitching at that hole until he finally succeeded in sending the ball through it more times than he missed it.

major league pitchers. It is due not so much to the deceptiveness of that "fade-away," which breaks away from the batter and curves out, and it was never due to any terrific speed in his ball, which carried, but to deep and quick thinking. He pitches for a team that invariably is in the pennant race. Being the chief of the New York pitching staff, most of the hard work has fallen to the lot of Mathewson all these years. He works harder than any team-mate or opponent in his league, season after season, outlasted the others. He studies every batter that comes before him, finds out his weaknesses and succeeds in outguessing him. Determination, doggedness and study have made Mathewson the master of his art.

Timely Interruption.

(From The Birmingham Age-Herald.)

"I have a message for the world," said the gloomy individual on the platform.

"Before you go any further," spoke up a man in the rear of the hall, "please tell us whether or not your message is prepaid."

OFFICER OF STATE D. A. R.

MRS. HOWARD H. M'CALL,
State Corresponding Secretary.

GEORGIA DAY

By Mrs. Howard McCall.

The Georgia Day law had its origin in the D. A. R., beginning with the efforts of the Joseph Habersham chapter to bring about a general celebration of the day, and especially in the schools.

Mrs. William L. Peel, Mrs. John M. Graham and Miss Nina Hornady composed the committee from the Joseph Habersham chapter.

The law as it now stands, was drawn in accordance with a resolution of the state conference, D. A. R., held in Athens in 1904.

The bill was introduced by Hon. Madison Bell in 1905 and again in 1907 and lost.

In 1909, through the request of Mrs. John M. Graham and Mrs. William L. Peel, it was again introduced by Hon. John M. Slaton, and was one of the few general bills passed at this session, and Georgia Day was first celebrated under this law the 12th of February, 1910.

While Georgia day seeks especially to honor the memory of Oglethorpe and his colonists, it has a much broader purpose.

It establishes a memorial day for all of Georgia's great men and for all memorable events in her history.

It provides that "it shall be the duty of the state school commissioner, through the county school commissioners annually to cause the teachers of the schools to conduct on that day exercises in which the pupils shall take part, addresses or other exercises relating to this state and its history and to the lives of distinguished Georgians."

What is here said is the work of the D. A. R. Miss Frances Letcher Mitchell, in her book "Georgia Land and People," first suggested that the 12th of February should be a legal holiday.

Willing to Change It.

(Eugene C. Dolson in Judge.)

"Kissing is thought by some to be Unhealthy exercise," said he.
"Yes," she replied; "but, then, who knows?
There's risk in all things, I suppose."

Y. W. C. A. Pagent at Richmond.

There were 900 costumed actors, including 600 college girls from nearby southern Y. W. C. A. colleges associations. In processional and various descriptive episodes they played in new guise the ancient drama of the Pilgrim's Progress; childhood, youth, young womanhood, the rich, the poor, the toiler and the teacher passing in review the full meaning of life. It was called "The Ministering of the Gift," the text of each episode being "As Every man Hath Received the Gift Even so Minister the Same One to Another."

For instance, there's a double of John Wanamaker stands
Beside my alley entrance with shoelaces in his hands;
I know a Paderewski who chauffeurs a garbage "pram,"
And one John Rockefeller does cement work on the dam.
While one you couldn't tell from Canny Andy, were he clean,
Goes 'round and begs, all winter, with a straw hat on his "bean!"
'Gene Chafin has a double tending bar in Terre Haute,
And Peter Cooper's image stole his widowed sister's shote.

Eleven Hundred Thousand Families Find These Two Magazines the Most Interesting, Helpful, Wholesome and Beautiful in America.

THEY MAKE EVERY HOME HAPPIER.

Woman's Home Companion

Is the Woman's Helper—13,000 ideas by experts help women and girls to dress, cook, entertain and above all, to live well. It is the complete magazine for women.

The American Magazine

In its new and exactly right size, with notable stories, brilliant articles and many pictures in color is the greatest magazine value ever offered at so small a price.

Woman's Home Companion

Six stories for June include "The Red Head" by Grace S. Richmond and "The Heart's Country" by Mary Heaton Vorse.

Seventeen special articles for June include the wonderful story of "Better Babies Everywhere" and the story of the National Consumers' League.

For better babies, better food, better homes, read the Woman's Home Companion.

For fashions and cookery, consult Grace Margaret Gould and Fannie Merritt Farmer each month in Woman's Home Companion. For beautiful embroidery, see Evelyn Parsons' pages.

For Kewpies and Kewpie Kutouts for children, see this magazine each month. There are also three stories and prizes for boys and girls in June.

The American Magazine

Coming features: First—A new series of short stories by Edna Ferber. Second—Stories by Peter Clark Macfarlane of "Men Who Have Come Back." Third—"The Genius of the Panama Canal," by Ray Stannard Baker. Fourth—"Funny Tales of Homeburg," by George Fitch. Fifth—Inez Haynes Gillmore's great novel, "Angel Island." Sixth—"Grand Canyon Adventures" by Kolbe Brothers. Seventh—Amazing racing stories by a new author. Eighth—Extraordinary autobiographies. Ninth—"Baseball As I See It," by Hugh Fullerton.

Features now running: First—Money trust articles by Ida M. Tarbell. Second—"Friendly Adventures," by David Grayson. Third—Many pictures in color. Fourth—Stories by Henry W. Phillips. Fifth—Brand Whitlock's autobiography. Sixth—Humor by Dunne, Fitch, Howe and Hubbard. Seventh—"Interesting People." Eighth—Department of the Theater. Ninth—Arnold Bennett's great novel, "The Regent." Tenth—Words and pictures by James Montgomery Flagg.

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DISTRICT PRESIDENTS' REPORTS CONTINUED

TWO DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

Left, Mrs. Robert Towns Daniel, sixth district; right, Mrs. W. Trox Bankston, retiring president fourth district.

ods ever since its organization. Just now they seem to have a larger amount of enthusiasm because they have succeeded in interesting the men.

April 23 is clean-up day.

The Haddock club stands for school houses used as social centers. It urges the planting of avenues of trees and flower gardens about the children's homes.

The Woman's club, of Jonesboro, was organized less than a year ago. They have fifty members, of whom there are two honorary and seventeen men associate members. Three departments—library, grounds and sanitation—do splendid work. The courthouse square has been parked, and walks are being laid. This ambitious club has raised money through theatricals, luncheons and book showers. A special feature to be emulated is the $25 cash prize offered by the club to the pupil in the District High school making the highest yearly average, such sum to be applied by the winner in pursuing higher education.

Reports from Forsyth, Gray, Macon City Federation, Macon Woman's club, Macon Hyrecha club and Monticello Civic Improvement club, not having been received, I can only state that they are all working along the same line and finding encouragement as the work progresses.

Since the beginning of my term in office, March 1, 1910, to May 1, I have written forty-two letters, ten circular letters, fifteen postcards and mailed twelve year books in the interest of district work and Woman's Edition. I have also written several newspaper articles to arouse an interest and to report our work.

I have given talks to the clubs of Forsyth, Monticello, Concord and McDonough, urging the latter to federate.

MRS. ROBERT TOWNS DANIEL,
President.

The Seventh District.

The seventh district claims the distinction of forming the first district federation of the state. It now has twelve federated clubs, all active along civic, educational, and philanthropic lines. It is proud of having given to the state two of its earliest presidents, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, of Rome, and Mrs. A. O. Granger, of Cartersville.

Clubs in this district early saw the benefit of owning their own homes. The beautiful brick building at Cartersville and the quaint little log cabin at Calhoun can be mentioned among the first club-built-and-owned homes in the United States. Most of the improvements in towns and schools in this district, if not made directly by the club women, have been aided and planned by them. The Cass Station Model school, under the fostering care of Mrs. M. L. Johnson, is the pride of the section. Its exhibit at the state federation last fall evoked much comment.

The baby of our district is the Pine Grove improvement club, federated last fall, and composed of the high school girls, with their teacher for president. Their aim is the building of a school house. For this they gave a series of entertainments every two weeks. They have also organized a Sunday school and furnish the teachers, keep the church, where school is now held, and services, in a sanitary condition; have installed covered water coolers and individual drinking cups, and look after the poor and sick.

The Lesche club, of Dalton, is one of the oldest in the state, and was the first to join the federation, as well as the general federation. This is a study club, but has done much charitable work. It has established the first organizations of the town together and formed a city federation whose aim is to build a club house and rest room. The site is secured.

The Adairsville Woman's club has a small membership, yet they are up to means small-minded. Their program shows that they keep abreast of the times. They have contributed to federation calls, have a nice library, and several hundred dollars in the bank toward a club house.

The Rockmart Woman's club, the last to join us, making our number a round dozen, has a charter membership of thirty, owns a handsome club room and library, with a tea room that promises to become a popular meeting place for members and their friends. Under its guidance the town has undergone a wonderful spring cleaning.

The Civic league, of Marietta, has accomplished wonders in that already beautiful little city. They have planted grass and flowers at the railroad station. As a successful venture, each child distributed flower seeds to the school children and gave a prize for the prettiest flowers. Several trees have been planted grass around the library, and arranged to place pictures in the schools. This club furnishes from its members sanitary inspectors to work with the city department.

The City Beautiful club, of Dalton, has failed to send a report of its work, and I am sorry that I am not familiar enough with it to tell what is being done.

The Woman's History club, of Kingston, has been improving the parks by building concrete posts at the entrances, planting grass and flowers in a small plot at the depot, and improving the cemetery, has contributed to several federation calls, and is working out a program for the year on art. This club has done much to beautify its town; has contributed to both Sarah Platt-Decker and Ella F. White memorial funds, Cass Station Model and Tallulah Falls schools.

The Cherokee club, of Cartersville, has been improving its parks and will soon install sanitary drinking fountains. It will enlarge one of the parks. It has an annual clean-up day; furnishes flower seeds to the children, and helps in all good causes. It has a well selected library, with paid librarian, whose expenses are partly borne by the council. The club gives liberally to the Cass Station Model school and has also contributed to the Platt-Decker memorial and will to the Ella F. White fund. This club has furnished a president for the federation, several of the state board, and a member of the National Executive board.

This year the Woman's club, of Cedartown, has established a traveling library for county schools, aided in the work by the county school superintendent. An important department is the Associated Charities, which investigates cases of poverty and distress. Two mill girls, whose eyes were bad by affected, were supplied with enough money to take them to Atlanta for treatment. The domestic science department of Benedict Memorial school is under the club's care. Sewing has been down by some of the members for poor children to enable them to continue in school. The sanitary conditions are studied. Their Junior Civic league is doing good work. This club is in fine financial condition.

In the last three years the Carrie Dyar Reading Club of Acworth has paid $1,000 for purchase and remodeling its club house; has held an arts and crafts exhibition; contributed $50 to the local school, and had noted speakers to address the public. It maintains a local library and three traveling libraries, aids Tallulah Falls school and Students' Aid Fund, talks and works for, for our lamented president of the Georgia Federation, Mrs. H. C. White.

MRS. W. E. SHEPHERD,
President.

Ninth District.

The ninth district celebrates its third birthday this year. Fifteen clubs now compose our family, and of each we are justly proud.

The first district meeting was held in Clayton in March, 1911, conducted by Mrs. Charme Brown Shippen. Just four of the seven federated clubs were represented by delegates. The meeting aroused much interest and enthusiasm, and the seed planted has flourished. The third meeting will be held at Norcross on May 23, and each of the fifteen clubs will be represented. Each club has taken up the federation work with enthusiasm, and the success of the Woman's Edition has been uppermost in the thoughts and zeal of the members.

Clayton Woman's club, Mrs. Kate Colson, president. Mrs. Dover, secretary, has done splendid work in cleaning and beautifying the town. They have walled a splendid spring at a cost of $48.00; planted flowers about the court house; have $1,000.00 toward a new school building and its furnishing, fenced the cemetery, clothed and sent five children to Atlanta Orphans' Home, and now plan the purchase of a piano for the school.

The Bleckley Memorial school club is presided over by Mrs. J. F. Earl, president, and Miss Bertha Berton, secretary. It has 25 members interested in education and civics, and especially in arousing interest of children. They have given a number of books to the school library, and assisted in furnishing. The $1,000.00 county school building and its furnishing, fenced the cemetery, clothed and sent five children to Atlanta Orphans' Home, and now plan the purchase of a piano for the school.

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Athens stands second in the state on the roll of personal memberships, a splendid spring at a cost of $48.00; planted flowers about the court house; $1,000.00 toward a new school building and its furnishing, fenced the cemetery, clothed and sent five children to Atlanta Orphans' Home, and now plan the purchase of a piano for the school.

Commerce Civic Improvement club, just one year old, is a progressive body of women, who during the past year have conducted a domestic science school, which 18 months have been needed. It is devoted to civics and health, has established rest rooms, distributed literature through rural districts and has contributed $100.00 toward the work. The president is Mrs. J. L. Gale.

The Elliday Woman's club has developed into work, chiefly along civics since its organization in 1910. Through the winter many families have been assisted with medical aid, clothing and food. Cleaning-up day has become a semi-annual institution in which the mayor co-operates by furnishing men and wagons to assist in the work. The art exhibit last June, when Mrs. Osgood lectured before an interested audience, has borne fruit in attractive yards and tasteful interiors of homes. This club has assisted both Tallulah Falls and Mineral Bluff schools. It has a membership of twenty. President, Mrs. Frank E. Shippen; secretary, Mrs. A. H. Burtz.

Gainesville Woman's Civic club is the youngest in the district family, and we are justly proud of this acquisition. They have outlined splendid plans for civic and human work. Mrs. Jane W. McConnell is president and Miss Katherine Evan, secretary.

Homer recently organized a Home and School Improvement club and joined the federation at once. Their first work is to erect a new school building and improve the grounds. The president is Mrs. N. L. Turk, whose enthusiasm is sure to accomplish the work she has undertaken.

Jefferson's Civic Improvement club has conducted a most successful basket social. They raised $40 to be used to improve civic conditions in their town. Factory districts and negro sections have been put in better condition. Trash receptacles have been placed through the town, and the boy scouts, under the leadership of the pastor of one of the churches, assisted in cleaning-up day.

To Mt. Airy Civic Improvement club is due the great civic benefits in this town. Beautiful crepe, myrtle and silver maple trees line the principal thoroughfare; the railroad bank has been sodded; the park and playgrounds enclosed with hedge; sanitary conditions have been improved; a man is employed to look after trees and clean streets. At the opening of the playground the children gave a Maypole dance, and the club was hostess at a delightful reception. The club's president is Miss Martha Ford; secretary, Miss Kate McConnell.

Morganton Woman's club, with Mrs. J. C. Powell as president, is devoted to civics and school improvement. They have established a playground and improved a mineral spring to supply sanitary drinking water for the town.

Norcross Woman's club embraces library, school improvement and civics. The library committee has raised $60 to purchase books. A sanitary cooler and furnishing for rooms has been placed in school, and the park has had seats and settees given by the civic committee. Mrs. J. C. McElroy is president.

Lawrenceville Civic Improvement club was organized during the past winter, and has engaged actively in the improvement of the town in civics, health and education. Mrs. J. Madison Byrd is president, and has outlined work for the coming year which will keep her enthusiastic co-workers busy.

Toccoa Woman's club has been an inspiration in its town. Cleaning-up day was joined in by the two clubs. To this club is due the trash boxes and a law prohibiting the throwing of papers and trash in the streets. The president is Mrs. Kilco, who has just taken up the work of her office.

Toccoa Civic league, an addition to the district in October, has entered earnestly into club work. They have presented a library to the school, the result of which was a book shower. Result: 300 books, several pieces of library furniture and $10 in cash. The league members were hostesses on this occasion, and each member dressed to represent her favorite book. Some of the library's attractions are, besides the books, a curio cabinet, a department for children. The librarian is a boy who is given his tuition for his services. Mrs. J. I. Allman is president.

The Elizabeth Brown Civic Improvement club has just joined our forces, and brings a group of workers who for the past two years has been a blessing to Canton. Their work for education, library and civics has achieved splendid results. Mrs. William Mills is president.

MRS. FRANK E. SHIPPEN,
President.

Tenth District.

Although the tenth district holds one of the pioneer clubs of the state, federation in this district has not kept pace with the other sections. There are several reasons for this, namely:

First: The Pioneer club, and those following, have been study clubs of limited membership.

Second. In this historic section other women's organizations were already doing active work, and there was a strong antipathy to many of the activities erroneously attributed to the Woman's club.

Third. The schools of Richmond county early became models in the various activities of modern education. It was in the schools of Augusta that public kindergartens were first established fifteen years ago. Music, art, square, work begun on a lyceum course for next winter, committees at work on the county fair and chrysanthemum show. The city council has been petitioned to enforce the ordinances against throwing waste paper on the streets and spitting on the side walks. A member of the board of health has been invited to address the club. The civic improvement committee is working for the observation of Arbor day this fall, as it has never been observed before.

The club has the hearty co-operation and support of the men and, owing to this fact, will doubtless be one of the most successful in the state federation.

Thus encouraged, the tenth district will take a long step forward in the year ahead a beautiful work to be done in memory of her who gave to it her last precious moments of life.

MRS. AUGUST H. BRENNER,
President.

Eleventh District.

There are ten federated clubs in the eleventh district, with a combined membership of 400. Reports of all of the clubs are doing good work.

The Village Improvement association, of Baxley, works in conjunction with the municipal authorities. They have sanitary drinking cups in the schools, also medical inspector.

The Woman's Improvement club, of Blackshear, has done much for the fly and mosquito, maintains a library and is working for a public park and the improvement of the courthouse square.

The Civic league, of Douglas, although quite young, is very active and ambitious, and has a long list of work. Among other things, it is offering a number of prizes for the best kept and most improved lawns, among property owners and renters. It has also planted several hundred trees.

The Civic league, of Hazlehurst, has expended $150 in planting trees, and has carried on an active campaign for better sanitary conditions.

The Progressive Library club and the Woman's club, both of Jesup, have done much for that town. The latter owns its clubhouse and maintains a rest room, while the former maintains a library.

The Civic Improvement club, of Ocilla, is working along the lines of similar organizations.

The Civic Improvement club of St. Mary's, another new club, is doing splendid work, and is making its influence felt in the town and county.

The "Georgiana," of Waycross, report sanitary drinking cups in schools and individual drinking cups in churches, also public park, due to their efforts.

The Wymodausis club, of Valdosta, has offered a prize of $10 for the best kept and improved premises to both white and colored residents, and $5 for the second best. The colored people are taking an interest in this contest and are improving and beautifying their surrounding as never before. The Valdosta Lighting company, through the Wymodausis club, will give a 2,000 lb ice book to the cleanest kept and most sanitary butcher shop and grocery store.

MRS. C. C. BRANTLEY,
President.

Twelfth District.

The twelfth district has awakened to the importance of club work, and fully realizes the vast amount of good that is being accomplished by Georgia's army of club women, whose motto is home, health and education.

They are not wasting time on political issues. They are rather inclined to the opinion of the Kansas farmer's wife, who, when approached by a fashionably attired suffragette from the city as to whether she wished to vote like the men, replied: "No, let 'em alone. If there is anything a man can do by himself, for the Lawd's sake, let him do it."

All through the peach paradise, down where the snowy cotton grows, are little children crying out for education, and a chance to live in the blessed light of God's truth. Pale-faced women are demanding that life, so full of joy to many, shall bring to their homes and homes, knowledge of how to live, how to fit their little ones for the battle of life. They are eager to learn how to become better mothers, wives and home builders.

Club women are trying to reach out and save the young, teach them the seriousness of life and to show them that the crowning glory of woman's life is true motherhood.

Fort Valley has two clubs, the History club, the mother club of the district, and the Civic league.

The History club has a membership of 25 ambitious women who are ever seeking avenues for improvement for themselves and their surroundings. Primarily a study club, it contributes liberally to Tallulah Falls school, and lends itself with enthusiasm to every humanitarian enterprise fostered by the community. The club this year has wisely provided for the creation of a fund to be used exclusively to defray the expenses of its president in attending the meeting of the state federation. Mrs. W. J. Braswell has made a fine record as president the past year. Mrs. Frank Wilhoit the incoming president is thoroughly conversant with club work, having been at one time president of the woman's club at Dayton, Ohio.

The Fort Valley Civic league has been splendidly officered with Miss Pamelee Chevis as president. She is also district chairman junior civics.

This club, though organized only one year has made rapid strides along civic lines as well as contributing generously to Tallulah school. The Junior Civic league has a membership of 35. They have furnished a room at railroad station, fitted out the different class rooms of the schools with plants and flowers, presented curtain for stage in school auditorium, also sixty reference books for school library. Amount in treasury, $53.75.

They are planning to place a sanitary drinking fountain in public square as tribute to a beloved former mayor, J. T. Finden.

The Perry Civic league, under the wise leadership of Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, has grown from a membership of 23 to 52 in one year and gives a most optimistic report of the conditions of the treasury as well as enthusiasm of the members. They have over $600 to their credit, are planning to build a mortuary chapel and will soon have one of the most beautiful parks in this section.

Hawkinsville has one of the most promising clubs in the district. Mrs. Vance Peacock has proven herself a most capable leader. The club has only 24 members, but among other things has equipped a rest room for comfort of visitors to the town. Five hundred carefully selected volumes have been added to library the past year. One of the most brilliant gems in club circle is the civic league of Cochran. This club has been very active under its brilliant president, Mrs. J. B. Stubbs. The Cochran club, although the youngest has done more for social betterment than any club in the district.

They have set their standards high and are living up to them. Cochran boasts as fine body of club women as can be found in the state, and are foremost in every good work.

Mrs. Thomas Eason, president of the Model club, has by her able administration, placed her organization in the front ranks of Georgia clubs. This club has made rapid advancement and is truly a civic organization, a body that brings things to pass.

Lumber City has a flourishing club that is composed of the best in Montgomery county. Mrs. W. B. Ryals is the efficient president of the Civic Improvement club.

Mrs. Emmie Fletcher, president of Poplar Springs Mothers' club and principal of the school, writes most interestingly of the good being done in bringing the school and the home into closer relationship.

Mrs. Ryals is really an evangel of good, being the only federated club in Laurens county.

The outlook of club work generally throughout the twelfth is decidedly encouraging.

The women are fully aroused to the meaning of club life, its highest, noblest sense, which result is most gratifying to myself as its district president and to the officers of the Georgia Federation of Clubs.

CORNELIA HARTSFIELD BROWN,
Mrs. Louis L. Brown, President.

The Death or Caesar.

(Cicero's Soliloquy.)

Ay, look, and look again, at him who bore,
The world and flinched not, but an hour ago,
In his colossal shadow yours was lost;
"Down with him, down, that we may see ourselves!"
He, lies there; are ye greater than before?
Beyond the door the world he carried waits,
To fall upon your staggering feebleness.
And loosen into chaos once again,
Flee ye, indeed! From that still figure prone
Stretches a shadow that may well affray.
Living, it alternated with the sun;
Dead, it creeps onward, licking up the light;
So have ye chilled the pulses of the world
Into stagnation. Flee, and be content!

(Sent by Miss Plummer for the Woman's Edition.)

Mary Wright Plummer, the author of the above poem, is the most distinguished woman librarian in America. Miss Plummer was for many years the librarian of the Pratt Institute library and is now the principal of the New York public library school. She has received every honor in her profession and was the United States delegate to the international congress of librarians at Paris, 1900.

In addition to her professional activities Miss Plummer has found time to write several books and to contribute largely to various periodicals. Her book of verses was printed in 1896.

Quotations From Havamal.

Openly I now speak,
Because I both sexes know:
Unstable are men's minds toward women;
'Tis when we speak most fair,
When we most falsely think:
That deceives even the cautious.
At eve the day is to be praised;
A woman after she is dead.
Fair shall speak
And money offer,
Who would obtain a woman's love.
Circumspect and reserved
Every man should be,
And wary in trusting friends;
Of the words that a man says to another
He often pays the penalty.
Moderately wise should each one be;
But never over-wise:
For a wise man's heart is seldom glad
If he is all-wise who owns it.

They Head Districts

At the left Mrs. H. H. Merry, Second District president; Mrs. Mike Powell, newly-elected president Fourth District.

FITZGERALD, GA

reality, fuller of duties than the sky is of stars.

The club officers for the new year are: President, Mrs. Thomas J. Dickey; vice president, Mrs. C. A. Holtsendorf; recording secretary, Miss Mary Lobingier; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James Lawrence McCarty, treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Bush, and reporter, Mrs. Alvin Thurmond.

suits surprised even the most sanguine, and the moving picture machine clicked away some two hours to get the best of the beautiful pageant.

The crowning of the May queen, y Master William Frazer, the maypole dance and several beautiful drills were conducted at the Grand opera house. Here 10 cents admission was charged and approximately 1,200 people were in attendance, adding considerably to the fund.

The May festival will probably become an annual event in Fitzgerald though probably along other plans.

CLUB WOMEN OBSERVE GRANDMOTHERS' DAY

By Mrs. J. B. Wall.

Celebrating "Grandmothers' day" has come to be an annual custom with the club women of Fitzgerald. In this beautiful and unique custom the Woman's club of Fitzgerald stands alone.

Three years ago, when the members of the executive board were meeting to make out the program and plan for the year's work, they hit upon this tender thought of having one whole day set apart for the grandmothers of our town—to make these dear old ladies come together and have a happy time all to themselves.

Each member of the club invites her grandmother or her dearest old lady friend. It is an honor to be a grandmother on this gala day—no woman minds being so old. The social committee of the club has charge of this feature of its work, but every club woman is happy to add even her tiniest share toward making the day full of sweetness and good cheer.

The middle of October has been settled upon as the most suitable and pleasant time, the weather is so invigorating, and the fall season is at its height of beauty. The grandmothers need fear no hurt to their health on account of exposure, because every care for comfort and protection has been provided. Forty or fifty guests have been seated each year at one long table, made as pretty and attractive as flowers, every woman's best linen, china and silver can make it so.

The dinner is not a formal course dinner, but just such a one as would be served at the board of one of these dear old ladies' homes in the days of the south's warmest hospitality. During the dinner they chat, exchange ideas on all subjects, and all the newest and novel that the women of today know how to cook such good things, and their faces show the warmth of love their hearts feel for the club women who have thought of giving them the opportunity of being together each year.

Old songs are sung, sweet old music is played, lovely poems recited, toasts are proposed, experiences told, everything is spontaneous and happy. It is like being at a class meeting to see their eagerness to tell something, and to add to the happiness of the occasion.

When 4 o'clock comes the autumn sun begins to sink and the guests tie on their shawls and bonnets and tell each other good-bye, get in the cars that await them, have a drive around the city, then to their homes, and everybody begins to look forward to Grandmothers' day next year.

ORIGINALITY MARKS SOCIETY IN FITZGERALD

By Mrs. Lon Dickey.

Fitzgerald cannot point its strangers to old families who live in stately, ancestral homes, for it must be remembered that previous to the fall of 1895 all that was in evidence of the future city was two unpretentious residences, the property of some newcomers from North Carolina.

During that memorable year, however, when family after family of good old Yankee stock came and invested in southern soil, worthy scions of some of Georgia's noblest families came and cast their lot with them, as well as those of sister states.

Along the old river road that follows the winding, willow-fringed banks of the Ocmulgee river, near Fitzgerald, were some of the oldest plantation homes in the state, boats being the only means of transportation from Macon to the sea for many years. Practically every one of these plantations have been turned over to overseers or renters, and the owners, with their families, have become part of the social, commercial and religious life of Fitzgerald.

Social Organizations.

Apart from the strenuous efforts of these noble and cultured women, keeping up their various patriotic, philanthropic and religious organizations, ample time is found for pastime and recreation for both young and old.

The Matrons' club and the Tuesday Afternoon club are two of the leading organizations for purely pastime, while members of numerous reading and brain clubs find recreation in fascinating handwork.

The aim of our hostesses in entertaining seems to be originality and artistic triumphs instead of the habits of the traditional lady bountiful. Especially do the new types of southern homes lend themselves most admirably to the art of entertaining. Rarely does a stranger enter our gates who does not express himself as having enjoyed delightful surprises from our hostesses and homes.

Middle of City.

In the heart of the city the young find recreation in summer in the cool shades of the Hine and Gray Park, its artificial pool, swings and afternoon band concerts. Those who have cars enjoy motoring out to beautiful Lake Mystrine, five miles from the city, which offers varied opportunities to pleasure-seekers.

Other delightful pleasure resorts within twenty miles of Fitzgerald are Lucy Lake, on the Satilla river, Poor Robin Spring, on the Ocmulgee, and historic Bowens mill, on the Seaboard Air Line railway, the cool, sylvan glades, the lily pond and the old mill of the latter making it the most desirable of all meccas for summer pleasure-seekers.

Thus, in an atmosphere of charming culture and congeniality we find pleasure in summer and winter, and we feel that we can truthfully say with Shakespeare, "I like this place, and willingly could waste my time in it."

FITZGERALD AS CITY OF BEAUTIFUL CHURCHES

By Mrs. Harold Beall.

Rarely do we find a town the size and age of Fitzgerald that has the variety of churches and religious organizations that we have. In our earliest days we learned that we must say in the words of two old proverbs, "A Christian is the highest style of man," and "A woman without religion is a flower without perfume."

Of the various denominations we have the following churches: Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Catholic, Christian Science and a band each of Lutherans and Primitive Baptists, who hold services from time to time at different places.

Practically all of these churches have large young people's organizations, Sunday schools and Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies. Much interest is shown in church music, and unusual talent is found in the cosmopolitan membership of our churches.

Realizing that "Health is better than wealth," practically all of our churches are taking the precaution to place individual communion services within their sanctuaries.

The Case of Ada Jerkes.

Ada Jerkes, in Switzerland, was feeble-minded, the public schools were shut to her so that she could not develop in hand and brain and heart, and the hords of her offspring have been filling their prisons and poor houses for several generations.

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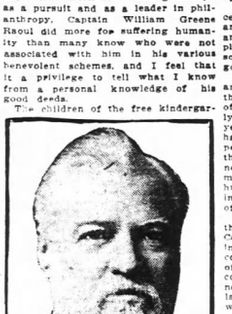
WARM TRIBUTE PAID CAPT. RAOUL, LEADER TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT

By Mrs. Nellie Petery Black.

A few months ago there passed from our midst a man whose business success was so marked that for the last few years he had withdrawn from the active work of "making money" as a pursuit and as a leader in philanthropy. Captain William Greene Raoul did more for suffering humanity than many know who were not associated with him in his various benevolent schemes, and I feel that it is a privilege to tell what I know from a personal knowledge of his good deeds.

The children of the free kindergar-



CAPT. W. G. RAOUL

ten schools have reason to bless his name for his generous gift of nine hundred dollars in one year, made a new school possible, and in the last few months before his death he gave the largest amount of any subscriber to the settlement home in Joyner park, which a most successful kindergarten is now held.

General Fight on Plague.

Not believing content with his labor of love, Captain Raoul determined to enlist the city of Atlanta, and after that the state of Georgia, in a general and most active fight against the great white plague. To this end he organized the "Anti-Tuberculosis and Visiting Nurse association," and assisted by Mr. John Eagan, virtually paid the expenses of the clinic for two years, until the outside public began to recognize the obligations to help support the work. The annual report for 1913 shows that in the white department for one year there have been treated 956 white patients, and 232 negroes, making a total of 1,188.

Twenty months ago, as a result of Mr. Raoul's untiring effort, aided by other active members of the association, the city council of Atlanta was persuaded to open the very effective sanitarium at Battle Hill, where the patients who are too far advanced in the disease to be cared for at the clinic may find a comfortable home and good medical treatment.

Realizing that the state also needed a similar institution, Captain Raoul enlisted the cooperation of leading members of the legislature, and the successful and up-to-date State Tuberculosis sanatorium was established at Alto, in the mountains of North Georgia.

Visits Hospitals.

Before asking that these two institutions for the city and state should be established, Captain Raoul made it his business at his own expense to visit and carefully examine the famous hospital at Saranac lake and several similar institutions, in order to bring back to Georgia the very best and most effective plans for the buildings and for the conduct of the work. When the blessed Savior of mankind was about to descend to the kingdom of heaven He gave to the small band of apostles the command to "heal the sick," and we feel that Captain Raoul was given a similar commission for the good of humanity, and no doubt when all the words "Well done, thou good and faithful servant" were spoken to him when he laid down the burden of life, for what greater love can man show than to give his life to relieve suffering humanity. Governor Norris also an active participant in the warfare against tuberculosis until his feeble health prevented any further work, also rests from his labors and we are wondering if the general public will come forward to take the places which these two noble and unselfish men have left vacant.

The responsibility rests upon all who enjoy the blessings of health and wealth to take up the work so ably begun by Captain Raoul and to see that no case of tuberculosis in our state and city is overlooked or neglected.

THE CLIMATE, THE SOIL, THE PEOPLE
ALL POSSESSED BY
MITCHELL COUNTY AND THE CITY OF CAMILLA

The climate, the soil, and the people are the three main factors in the make-up of a country.

And in all three Mitchell county excels. The vast majority of its people are of as fine a class as will be found anywhere in the world. They are people, or the descendants of people, who sought out this country and knew a good thing when they saw it.

The soil is what I know with them, and that is there are not enough of them. It is true that the population of Mitchell county has increased nearly one hundred per cent in the last ten years, and, the population of Camilla has increased more than one hundred per cent in the last ten years, but there is easily room enough and really need for about eight or ten times as many as are already there. There are hundreds of acres of virgin pine timber in this section, and thousands of acres of fertile land not in cultivation.

Mitchell county is in the center of this southwest Georgia section, and Camilla is the county seat, and situated in the center of Mitchell county. The county has one of the finest systems of public roads in the state, and Bacconton, a prosperous little city in the northern end of the county, is the largest pecan shipping point in the world.

Camilla is a thriving, growing little city, with a complete system of water works, electric lights and sewerage. It has done well and wants to do better. It feels it has just scratched the people at large are just beginning to appreciate southwest Georgia. Hundreds and thousands of people have moved into this section recently, but more are needed.

Citizens Feel Confident.

The citizens feel like the man who went to spend the night at the haunted house, after the black cat had suddenly appeared to him and spoke to him and mentioned how lonesome it was. The man ran, and after becoming exhausted sat down to rest, when, looking around he discovered a black cat behind beside him, who immediately spoke up and said: "Well, we were going some, weren't you?" Yes, replied the man, reaching for his hat, "but you haven't seen any going yet like you are going to see now."

It was in Mitchell county, in southwest Georgia, it is said, that a stranger driving along the road found a very old man, whose appearance indicated that at least a hundred winters had whitened his hair, sitting by the roadside crying. On inquiring as to the cause of this grief the stranger received the astonishing reply that the old man was crying because his father had whipped him. Being astounded that such an old man's father should still be alive the stranger inquired as to what his father had whipped him about. "Because I was throwing corncobs at grandpa," the old man replied.

Possesses Delightful Climate.

There's a reason. For when the cold blasts of the winter are chilling the blood, reducing the vitality and causing consumption, pneumonia and other fatal diseases in the north, Camilla's climate is warm and invigorating, with just enough chill in it to be bracing. In the summer the constant breezes from the Gulf of Mexico keeps the climate cool and pleasant. There has never been a case of sunstroke in this section that is of record.

Then, too, the soil is easily cultivated, and is so fertile that it requires but little effort to make abundant crops, and consequently the people do not have to wear themselves out making a living; besides, the summers are so long and balmy that often two crops are made on the same land during the same year.

It is probable that a greater variety of products can be produced in this section than in any other section of the world, ranging all the way from oranges to wheat.

The soil is not sandy, as in south Florida, nor is it a stiff clay, as in north Georgia, but is generally a light, loamy soil, with a red clay subsoil. The lands have just enough roll to them to make them shed the rainfall and prevent stagnant pools from forming, and it is, at the same time, level enough to hold practically all of the fertilizers put on it, and also level enough to keep from washing or making it necessary to terrace to prevent such loss or washing.

Truck Farming and Nut Growing.

Camilla is situated in the fruit and vegetable section of the state, where truck farming is very profitable. Within the last eight or ten years the farmers have been able to see that the land here is good for many other things besides cotton and corn.

Of all the fruits raised here, the one giving most abundant yield is the cantaloupe. Land about Camilla is especially adapted to the raising of this fruit. Over one-third of the entire acreage of cantaloupes in the state is around Camilla. This year there are about 500 acres under cultivation. Four acres make a car. The shipping season begins about the 15th or 20th of June.

Last year 105 cars were shipped from Camilla, which brought good prices. Some of them were unusually early, bringing much better prices. Shipping facilities are made much better this year for the growers, for they can get the Parker cars right at the shed instead of having to telegraph for them. The cars are refrigerated in Camilla, thus eliminating the many inconveniences and losses suffered heretofore when refrigeration was not properly done.

Watermelons and Sweet Potatoes.

The largest cantaloupe growers are the Camilla Melon company, who have this season 425 acres planted. G. L. Wade & Co. have 125 acres. After the cantaloupe season is over a fine crop of hay is made in the fields.

Watermelons are raised extensively about Camilla, too, and bring good profits, but not so good as the cantaloupes. About a hundred cars of watermelons were shipped from here last season.

Sweet potatoes are raised here abundantly, but there has not been enough demand for them heretofore to make the industry profitable. When the canning factory in Camilla begins operation the farmers will have a chance to show just how abundant a yield Mitchell county land may be made to produce. When the method of mulching is used a plentiful result is afforded.

Big Pecan Groves.

South Georgia is a great pecan belt, and Mitchell county claims a large share of the acreage. The largest groves are at Bacon ton and DeWitt, and there are a number of smaller groves near Camilla.

The pecan industry has been regarded rather as an experiment, but it need not be considered so any longer. The popularity of the paper shell pecan everywhere is a settled fact. The nuts brought last winter from 75 cents to $1 a pound. There is also a large acreage of other nut trees near Camilla.

DE BIG HOUSE AT REDCLIFFE

By Nita Black.

Good morning, Mistis! You ain't seed us folks' Big House befo'
Well, yonder 'tis a'shinin' out jes' like de driven snow!
Beach Island ain't got no udder place whats dey like dat un dar—
An when de quality comes ferrying from somewheres way off far—
Dey's always boun' fer Redcliffe.

Does yer smell dat honey, Mistis?
Pretty soon you's gwine ter see De yaller roses climbin' 'roun' as sweet as sweet can be,
An dat big purple wistery tree, a-swingin' in de breeze,
De pink'ish-red de bridal-wreath an' a heap mo' flowers dan dese
Is all a-bloomin' now at Redcliffe.

When yer gits yerself into de house you'll fine yosef mos' los—
Hit's all so big and spready—What a heap hit muster cost!
De Guv'ner upped and crossed de sea erring befo' de war
An brung us back er heap er things—the mos' you ever saw!
An' you're gwine ter see 'em all at Redcliffe.

It's niggers here is hoping that when we ups an dies
An' passes thro dem golden gates an' enters Paradise,
Well, find our places waiting in de Lord's Big House on high—
But what de use for our white folkes ter pine for dat and sigh
When dey's in de Big House now at Redcliffe!

Redcliffe, or the Big House as the old negroes call it, is the beautiful old home of the Hammond family on Beach Island, S. C., just across the Sand Bar Ferry at Augusta. It is a favorite visiting place for many of the northerners during their winters in the south. President Taft, Carl Schurtz and other well known people have enjoyed the hospitality of the present owner, Major Harry Hammond, and his family.

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CAMILLA A TOWN OF CIVIC BEAUTY AS RESULT OF CLUB WOMEN'S WORK

Camilla boasts of two energetic women's clubs, the Civic league and the Camilla Study club.

Although the Camilla Civic league is just a little over a year old, it has made a very rapid progress since organization. Interest is daily increasing among the women, and all are live workers.

Through the efforts of this league Camilla has two beautiful parks, one on either end of the central street of the city, which are now being laid off and planted in flowers, shrubbery and hedges, and provided with tennis courts, swings, summer houses and banks and other features of amusement for the young people and children.

A committee of ladies from the league induced the county commissioners to give $100 for improvement of the courthouse grounds.

Contributions have been made to the Students' Aid fund and to the Ellis F. White memorial fund. The league has produced several entertainments, and the treasury is kept in good shape. A May day fete to take place the first of May, was a unique idea for acquiring funds.

A number of league members attended the district convention of clubs held at Pelham, April 2. The next convention of the clubs of the second district will be held at Camilla, and the city clubs are already planning to make it an occasion long to be remembered.

Aims of Study Club.

The Camilla Study club is another feature of the advancement and uplift of this southwest Georgia magician. It was organized in 1908, and federated immediately, thereby getting in line with the tide of Georgia women who are working for the uplift and higher education of all who would be interested.

The purpose of the organization of the Camilla Study club were many fold; the band of seven women realized the value of united study, they had a desire for wider culture, for mutual enjoyment, to keep in touch with the progress of thought, to stimulate one another to the noblest ambitions—from these viewpoints they formed themselves into the Study club.

This Study club has undertaken a big proposition—to build in Camilla a Carnegie library. They have succeeded in interesting their city officials sufficiently to secure from them a lot on which to build the library, and the required amount for its annual maintenance. This movement means much, not only to the present club and the citizens of Camilla, but to succeeding generations, and so the Study club feels justly proud of its success, and is hoping to have the library completed within a year, at which time Camilla is to entertain the federated clubs of the second congressional district.

The club is also making plans to collect books for the proposed library, and has already secured pledges for several sets. Every member of the Study club is also a member of the Civic league, and takes an active interest and part in every movement of the league. This remark is often overheard: "The Camilla Study club is the livest wire in our town."

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Yield Should Be Over One Hundred Cars
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Shipments Will Begin About June 15th
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H. C. ANDERSON, Assistant Cashier
CAPITAL STOCK
$75,000.00
PAID IN
We Have a Savings Department Paying 4 Per Cent Interest Compounded Quarterly

The game between the Billikens and the Crackers, postponed from last Saturday, will be played this afternoon for the benefit of the grocers' first closing.

Billies Play Crackers at Ponce Today

EDITED BY Dick Jemison

HIGHER SCORES THAN EXPECTED

In Southern Golf Tournament—Weather Is Blamed. Seven Atlantans in Championship Flight.

Montgomery, Ala., June 3.—The qualifying scores for the sixty-four contestants in the championship flights were higher than expected today at the tournament of the southern golf association here, although the afternoon play of L. Jacoby, of Dallas, Texas, broke the course record, established by a professional Sunday.

The sixty-four qualifying for the championship play made the mark of 87, while those entered to participate in the second division made marks of 91.

The day was a hard one on the golfers, alternating cloudiness, fierce sun, gusty winds, accompanied by rain, and a veritable gale, while dust at times whirled across the course from constant roads in blinding clouds. These conditions are given as the cause of the high qualifying scores. Higher than the actual condition of the course had promised.

Course Record Broken.

The playing of Jacoby in the afternoon was a veritable revelation to the golfers. The record, established by Helh, professional, of Birmingham, last Sunday, was 70, but Jacoby turned in a card of 68 this afternoon, which caused several rejoicings and enthusiasm. Jacoby is looked upon as the most dangerous competitor for the title, with Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, present title holder. In making his record, Jacoby was playing a foursome with Crawford, of Birmingham, and the Messrs. Minter, of Dallas.

The lowest qualifying score was turned in by R. G. Bush, New Orleans, 75, while Jacoby, Whitney, John Brame, local, and M. J. Condon, qualified at 76. Ellis Knowles, at one time considered a dangerous contender for the championship, turned in a card of 82.

Team Cup to Audubon.

In team play for the day, Audubon club, of New Orleans, composed of R. G. Bush, Whitney, H. B. Rand and R. H. Brooke, won first with a total of 316. Dallas, Texas, composed of Aldredge, Jacoby and Messrs. Minter, came second, and Montgomery and Atlanta tied for third, with a score of 328 each.

Whiffs

His Third Victory.

KING BRADY has the distinction of being the only Cracker pitcher that has been able to score a win over the Nashville Vols this season. Tuesday's victory gave the big right-hander three victories over the ash canes, all of them scored at Sulphur Dell. Guess the Nashville scribes will be willing to admit that he has more than just a glove and a prayer as they have been contending.

Tenth Straight.

CY FALKENBERG'S win over the Yankees Tuesday afternoon was the tenth consecutive victory of the season, without a single defeat. As a come-back, Cy is the original guy.

That-a-Boy, Whitey!

CAP recovered his pinch-hitting eye Tuesday afternoon and right away the Crackers won a ball game. Both of his blows drove in a run. Here's hoping that Cap is back in his stride again.

Otto Is Good.

OTTO JORDAN is certainly in good at Valdosta. His work with the team representing that city in the Empire State League has ben so good that the fans have gone wild about him. In addition to several pieces of haberdashery, the former Cracker was recently presented with a handsome Shrine pin, the gift of the fans. Some fan started a subscription list and it was easily filled.

Slipped Over Another.

ATLANTA is Hirsig's jinx. "Old Alabama" has had two decisions slipped over on him this year by the Atlanta moguls. The first one stuck and it looks like the second will, too. Bill Smith claims today's game at Nashville. Nashville will claim today's. Kavanaugh says he will decide the case according to the agreement. If he sticks to the arrangement, the Crackers will win a ball game that they never played. However, we believe that the judge will throw out the claims of both teams and order the game played on the next trip of the Crackers to Sulphur Dell.

College Title.

DESPITE the defeat at the hands of Williams, the Yale Bull Dogs, if they come through with colors flying in the games with Princeton and Harvard, can be rated as the best college team in the east this season. The only other defeat recorded against the Elis this season was the one game with Pennsylvania, but Camp's proteges wiped out this defeat by two subsequent victories over the Red and Blue.

Cobb's Hitting.

Ty Cobb dropped 4 points in his batting average Tuesday by getting only one hit in three times up. Here are his figures:

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	29	96	15	44	.458

Valdosta 2, Americus 1.

Americus, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Valdosta took the game from Americus on this afternoon in a snappy game, characterized by fast fielding, the score resulting 2 to 1. McCarty, pitching for Americus, kept the hits well scattered. Winges pitched an excellent game for the visitors. Threatening weather held the game to eight innings.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Americus .....000 001 00—1 4 0
Valdosta .....100 001 00—2 1 1

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Ten day $10 tickets on sale Thursdays. Through sleepers daily. Make reservations City Ticket Office, 88 Peachtree. SEABOARD.

Jim Brady Scored Third Win From Vols at Sulphur Dell; Locals Outclass "Alibis"

By Paul W. Treanor.

Nashville, Tenn., June 3.—(Special.) The Vols showed up for a game with the Crackers today, but for all the good they did against King Brady they might just as well have remained away and allowed Joe Arbiter Dunn to forfeit the affair to Billy Smith's club, as he did on Monday.

The Crackers, by winning 5 to 3, accomplished a two-fold purpose, namely, winning the first series the Vols have dropped since their last return home, according to how much faith one happens to have in Umpire Dunn's forfeited game, and secondly, they sent George Beck, the Moline marvel, to the clubhouse shower baths before he was ready to go.

It was Ladies' day, and George blamed the feminine jinx, and certainly something caused his wildness, to say nothing of his own pair of glaring errors.

The Vols got as many hits as the Crackers—six apiece—but the outfielders pulled off three marvelous catches behind Brady, while the Vols' work in the field was considerably pop-eyed.

Harry Welchonce had an extremely busy afternoon, getting two of the Crackers' six hits, while Cap Allermann took a pair for himself.

Brady Invincible.

Brady was invincible in the pinches, having the Indian sign hung all over the Vols, and scored two of the Cracker runs after his pals had hung up a big lead, he eased up.

The Vols got a run in the first, when Callahan walked, was sacrificed by Lindsay, and rushed home on Pinch-Hitting Perry's single over second.

Beck filled the sacks in the second, but settled down and did a great exhibition of twirling, wiggling out of the hole without a run being registered against him.

The Crackers went after the Moline boy in the third. Welchonce, first up, slammed a screamer down the third base line, and legged it to third on Allermann, up his fourth time, in a pinch for the series, made good with a wallop to the dump, sending Harry Bailey sacrificed and, after Smith had fouled out, Bisland shot one at Schwartz and Whitney sprinted across on third.

Beck Is Routed.

Chapman's double over third base, the King's triple on deep center and Long's (?) deep right gave the Crackers another pair of counters in *the fourth.*

It was the sixth that was curtains for Beck, for the infuriated Crackers rung up three tallies on one lone bingle, boosted along by some of the weirdest playing of the afternoon.

Beck lost control and passed Agler and Chapman. He fiddled with Brady's bunt until the King was running down on first and then slammed the pill into right field, Joe clattering over the pan, and Chap and Brady taking it high second.

"Grocer" Young made a grand one-hand stab of Long's fly, but it was too deep to prevent Chapman from scoring. Bailey passed Welchonce out at first, but Whitey's clean single drove Brady home and Beck to the bench at about the same time, Flehar ty going to the rescue. The cap swiped second, and Lindsay, in his disgust, threw the pill away out of Fleharty's reach, which allowed Whitey to move along to third. Fleharty swatted Bailey in the back, but on an attempted double steal Agler was trapped off third and finally run down.

The Crackers added a run in the seventh, when Gibson threw wild to center to score Bisland stealing. Fleharty had hit him and when Callahan fumbled the pill momentarily, the shortstop, by a brilliant burst of speed, scored.

In the Vols' half, with two down, Fleharty walked, went to third on Callahan's double to right and scored on Bisland fumbled Lindsay's easy roller.

The Schwartzmen got another in the eighth on Young's double to the dump, Brady's balk and Bisland's boot of Goalby's sizzling grounder.

Come Home.

Billy Smith took his Crackers back home tonight to battle with the Billikens tomorrow, and refused to listen to Hirsig's appeals to stay and play out the string with the Vols.

Hirsig claims that only he and President Callaway have authority to change a schedule and that Calloway has never given his approval to the changes that were made.

The umpires, Rudderman and Wright, claim their schedule calls for a game tomorrow and they will be at the park when Schwartz leads the hired hands down. Of course, the Crackers being at Ponce de Leon, cannot very well be there to oppose the Vols, and Hirsig declares and that the forfeit stands it will be to forfeit the affair to Nashville.

The sentiment of the bugs seems to be with Billy Smith, who they believe was willing to be accommodating, if Hirsig had not tried to run over and dictate to Secretary Cracker Leader, and while the umpires claim they will be on deck tomorrow, there is no getting around the fact that Hirsig pulled a bone.

The Box Score.

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Long, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Welchonce, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	0
Allermann, 2b.	4	1	2	2	4	0
Bailey, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, ss.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Bisland, ss.	4	1	0	3	1	2
Agler, 1b.	1	1	0	12	0	0
Chapman, c.	4	1	1	5	0	0
Brady, p.	4	2	1	0	4	0
Totals	29	8	8	27	11	2

NASHVILLE—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Callahan, cf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Lindsay, ss.	4	0	2	1	3	1
Bailey, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Perry, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	0
Young, rf.	3	1	1	5	0	0
Schwartz, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0	0
Goalby, 2b.	3	0	0	2	5	0
Gibson, c.	4	0	1	9	2	1
Beck, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Fleharty, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
xMoyes	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	6	27	12	3

xBatted for Fleharty in ninth.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Atlanta .....002 203 100—8 8 2
Nashville .....100 000 110—3 6 3

Summary: Two-base hits, Callahan, Chapman, Gibson, Young; three-base hits, Welchonce, Brady; double plays, Schwartz to Lindsay; left on base, Nashville 7, Atlanta 8; innings pitched by Beck 5 1-3 with 6 hits and 7 runs, by Fleharty 3 1-3 with no hits and 1 run; hit batsman, Beck 1, Fleharty 4; base on balls, off Brady 4, Beck 5, Fleharty 1; struck out, by Brady 1, Beep 3, Fleharty 4; sacrifice hits, Long 2, Bailey, Lindsay, Goalby; stolen bases, Bisland, Agler, Callahan. Time, 2 hours. Umpires, Wright and Rudderman.

Billies 4, Pels 3.

Montgomery, Ala., June 3.—In an 11-inning game, in which the errors of both clubs were responsible for runs, Montgomery won from New Orleans, the score being 4 to 3. Bagby was relieved by Brown at the end of the second inning and during the nine innings that he worked he allowed but two hits and struck out nine batters.

Montgomery had three men thrown out at the plate and one of the visitors was out at the rubber. It was the best game played on the local diamond this season.

The box score:

N. O.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	MONT.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Heodrix,cf	5	0	0	1	0	Walker,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Atz,2b	5	0	1	0	6	Ware,2b	4	0	1	4	4
Clancy,ss	3	0	0	5	2	Gribbs,3b-c	2	1	1	6	1
Cranall,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Sloan,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Sweger,rf	4	1	0	2	1	Kutina,lb	5	0	1	9	1
Snedecor,1b	4	0	0	12	1	Bagby,p-lf	4	1	1	0	3
Wares,3b	3	1	0	1	2	Knaupp,ss	2	0	1	3	5
Adams,c	4	0	0	5	5	Donahue,c	1	0	1	7	0
Wilson,p	4	0	2	0	3	Mann,2b	3	0	0	1	3
						Beaty,p	1	0	0	0	0
						C.Brown,p	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	3	28	20	Totals	32	4	9	33	16

Score by innings:
New Orleans . . .020 000 001 00—3
Montgomery . . . . .110 000 010 01—4

Summary: Errors, Atz 1, Clancy 1, Snedecor 1, Adams 2, Gribbens 1, Knaupp 2, Brown 1; two-base hit, Jantzen; sacrifice hits, Wares, Knaupp, Brown; stolen bases, Wares, Gribbens, Jantzen, Knaupp and Donahue; Clancy to Atz to Snedecor, Atz to Clancy to Snedecor, Wares to Kutina; innings pitched by Bagby, 2 with 2 runs and 1 hit; bases on balls, Bagby 3, Brown 3, Wilson 8; struck out by Bagby 2, by Brown 9, by Wilson 3; wild pitch, Bagby; hit by pitched ball, Walker, Brown, Wilson. Time, 2:43. Umpires, Pfenninger and Kerin.

Lookouts 6, Barons 3; Lookouts 3, Barons 3

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 3.—Chattanooga won the first game from Birmingham today, 6 to 3, and the second, 3 to 3. The first was a free hitting affair in which Sommers was given poor support. The second was a pitchers' battle between Hardgrove and Coveleskie, in which each had one bad inning. Messenger's hitting featured both games. He made two singles and a double in the first game, and a single, double and triple in the second. Third Baseman Gillespie, of Chattanooga, also was in the limelight by a pitched ball in the last inning of the second game. The blow fractured his left wrist and will be out of the game for the season. Ellam was benched by Fifield for disputing a called third strike in the second game.

First Game.

The box score.											
CHAT.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	B'HAM.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
King, rf	5	0	1	4	0	Mann,2b	4	0	0	3	5
Pitch,2b	5	0	1	4	3	Messenger	4	1	3	2	0
Coveleskie	5	1	1	1	0	Carroll,3b	4	0	2	3	1
Elberfeld	4	1	3	2	3	M'Ilfeldt	3	0	0	3	0
Epstein,rf	4	1	2	0	0	M'Gilvry,lb	4	0	1	9	0
Gillespie,3b	4	1	2	1	2	Sommers,c	4	0	1	7	1
Streeter,c	4	0	1	8	2	Carroll,lb	4	0	2	3	1
Hardgrove,p	4	0	0	0	3	Eliott,ss	4	0	1	1	0
Sommers,p	3	2	0	1	4	Fifield,p	2	0	0	0	2
						xM'Donald	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	6	12	27	14	Totals	35	3	11	24	10

xBatted for Fifield in ninth.

Score by innings: R.
Chattanooga . . . . . 000 010 41x—6
Birmingham . . . . . 000 010 200—3

Summary—Errors, Gillespie 1, Marcus 1, Mann 1, Pough 1; sacrifice hits, Johnson, Prough; stolen bases, King, Elberfeld, Messenger, Carroll; two-base hits, Messenger, Johnson; three-base hit, Elberfeld; double play, Gillespie to Flick to Coyle; struck out, by Sommers 4, by Prough 2; bases on balls, off Sommers 1, off Prough 2, hit by pitcher, by Prough, Elberfeld; by Sommers, Mayer. Time 2:05. Umpires, Stockdale and Fifield.

Second Game.

The box score.											
CHAT.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	B'HAM.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
King,rf	5	0	1	1	0	Mann,2b	4	0	0	3	5
Pitch,2b	4	0	0	3	3	Mayer,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Coveleskie	5	1	1	4	0	Knisely,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Elberfeld,ss	5	1	1	1	3	Carroll,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Williams,ss	1	1	1	0	0	M'Gilvry,1b	3	0	0	7	1
Epstein,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Mayer,c	3	1	1	6	0
Gillespie,3b	4	0	2	0	2	Williams,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Streeter,c	4	0	1	6	1	Ellam,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Hardgrove,p	3	0	0	0	2	Eliott,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	0	2	Hartley,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Hardley,p	1	0	0	0	2
Totals	35	3	9	27	11	Totals	33	3	6	27	8

Score by innings: R.
Chattanooga . . . . . 010 020 000—3
Birmingham . . . . . 000 300 000—3

Summary—Errors, Williams 1, Knisely, Ellam 1, Eliott, Marcus, Messenger; sacrifice hits, McDride, Coveleskie, Gillespie; two-base hits, Messenger, Elberfeld; three-base hits, Messenger, Elberfeld; bases on balls, off Coveleskie 3, off Hardgrove 1; struck out, by Coveleskie 6, by Hardgrove 2, by Hartley 1, by Hardley 1; hit by pitcher, by Hardgrove, Gillespie. Time 1:55. Umpires, Fifield and Stockdale.

Gulls 10, Turtles 4.

Memphis, Tenn., June 3.—After winning the first two games of the series through the indifferent fielding of the Memphis team, the Mobile players put their bats to work today and drove out twenty-one hits for a total of twenty-nine bases. They won, 10 to 4. Starr and Hogg were the only Memphis players to cape a hit, but Clark was best. Of five times at bat he is credited with three singles, a two-base hit and a home run. Each team used two pitchers.

The Box Score.

MOB.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	MEM.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Stocker,c	5	2	3	2	3	Merritt,rf	3	1	0	0	0
Starr,2b	5	0	0	3	6	Barre,lf	5	0	1	3	0
O'Neil,3b	4	1	3	0	1	Speer,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Berger,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Ward,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Clark,rf	5	3	5	2	0	Abstein,1b	4	2	2	12	0
Robertson	5	2	2	1	0	Hogg,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Fenton,1b	5	0	2	11	0	Stanley,2b	4	0	0	4	4
Brown,p	2	0	1	1	0	Smith,c	4	0	0	4	2
Schmidt,c	1	0	1	3	1	Newton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hoag,p	2	0	0	0	0	Harrell,p	2	1	1	0	1
Berger,p	2	0	1	0	2	xSeabaugh	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	10	21	27	13	Totals	35	4	7	27	15

xHit for Harrell in ninth.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Mobile . . . . . 411 011 020—10 21 0
Memphis . . . . . 012 000 010—4 7 4

Summary—Errors, Starr 1, Merritt 2, two-base hits, Abstein, Robertson (2), Clark, Stock, Berger; home run, Clark; sacrifice hits, Starr, Robertson; stolen bases, Stock, Starr, O'Dell; hits, off Newton 6 (with 4 runs in 1 inning), off Hogg, 4, with 1 run in 2 innings (none out in third); wild pitch, Harrell; base on balls, off Harrell 1, off Hogg 1, off Berger 2; struck out, by Harrell 1, by Berger 4. Time 2:10. Umpires, Breitenstein and Hart.

NEWSPAPER DAY WAS POSTPONED

Will Be Run Off This Afternoon, Weather Permitting. Billy Shields Has Fall. Not Hurt.

The scheduled exhibitions at the motordrome Tuesday afternoon as a "show me" program for the newspaper fraternity was postponed until today on account of the weather.

Billy Shields, one of the 24-hour champions, while going at a mile-a-minute clip, slid into the subway, skidding down the track, which was slippery from the light rain. When Jack Prince and the other riders rushed over to the subway expecting to find him badly mangled, they were greeted by Shields smiling.

"Never touched me!" he said. "Not a splinter even." The other riders are still wondering how it happened.

The Atlanta Motorcycle club will meet Thursday night at Gilbert's place, on Pryor street. A big parade with torches will be held to send off the motorcycle racing game Friday.

The powerful special machine which Swartz will ride arrived in the city Tuesday morning. He will have it on the track this afternoon tuning it up.

NATIONAL.

Giants 5, Cards 3.

St. Louis, June 3.—New York today won the opening game, 5 to 3, Texeau holding the ball holding the locals to seven scattered hits. St. Louis pitchers were hit freely.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
New York . . . . .020 110 010—5 11 2
St. Louis. . . . . .100 010 001—3 7 0

Batteries—Texeau, Crandall and Meyers; Sallee, Baird and McLean. Time, 1:45. Umpires, Klem and rOth.

Pirates 7, Doves 2.

Pittsburg, June 3.—After holding Pittsburg to one run in four innings, George Tyler lost control in the fifth and from that inning on the locals batched out hits with walks, and won easily by the score of 7 to 2. Robinson pitched steady ball in all innings except the sixth.

Score by innings. R. H. E.
Boston. . . . . .000 002 000—2 7 2
Pittsburg. . . . . .000 112 21x—7 10 0

Batteries—Tyler and Whaling; Robinson and Simon. Time, 1:47. Umpires, Brennan and Eason.

Reds 1, Dodgers 0.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 3.—Cincinnati won the first game of the series with Brooklyn here today when Ames, the erstwhile New York twirler, allowed the visitors only three hits and shut them out 1 to 0. Allen also pitched good ball.

Score by innings. R. H. E.
Brooklyn. . . . . .000 000 000—0 3 2
Cincinnati. . . . . .100 000 00x—1 4 2

Batteries—Yingling and Miller and Erwin; Ames and Kling. Time, 1:46. Umpires, O'Day and Emslie.

AMERICAN.

Senators, 3. Browns 2.

Washington, June 3.—Washington defeated St. Louis today in the visitors' initial appearance of the season here, 3 to 2. Both teams scored all their runs as a result of fielding or battery errors. Groom outpitched Hamilton and struck out twelve men. Score by innings. R. H. E.
St. Louis. . . . . .000 200 000—2 6 4
Washington. . . . . .000 002 10x—3 8 2

Batteries—Hamilton and Agnew; Groom and Henry. Time, 2:02. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Athletics 7, Tigers 3.

Philadelphia, June 3.—Bases on balls off Lopez, five errors and five hits in the closing innings gave Philadelphia a victory over Detroit today by 7 to 3. The visitors made their few hits count heavily, and led by 3 to 0 when the home team went to bat in the sixth inning.

Score by innings. R. H. E.
Detroit. . . . . .010 101 000—3 5 5
Philadelphia. . . . . .000 003 13x—7 6 2

Batteries—Dauss and Stanage; Plard and Lapp. Time, 1:52. Umpires, Ferguson and Dineen.

Red Sox 3, White Sox 2.

Boston, June 3.—Boston Red Sox raised their American League championship pennant today. Afterward they captured from Chicago the first game here of the western division and made what Manager Stahl expects to be the beginning of a climb leading to another pennant. The scores was 3 to 2. Tris Speaker, who hit safely three times today, has made at least one hit in each of twenty-two consecutive games, a total being 24 hits.

Score by innings. R. H. E.
Chicago . . . . . .000 020 000—2 8 1
Boston . . . . . .000 002 11x—3 7 0

Batteries: Russell and Schalk; Collins, Foster, Wood and Carrigan and Cady. Time, 1:50. Umpires, Connolly and McGreevy.

Naps 8, Yanks 2.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 3.—Falkenberg was credited with his tenth straight victory today, when Cleveland beat New York 8 to 2. He was taken out in the sixth to let Lajoie bat for him, but Cleveland was ahead at the time. Keating pitched well, but his support was bad.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Cleveland . . . . .000 100 272—8 10 0
New York . . . . . .010 001 000—2 4 4

Batteries—Falkenberg, Jeon and Carlisch; Keating, Warhop and Sweeny. Time, 1:57. Umpires, Egan and Evans.

Wayeross 3, Thomasville 3.

Wayeross, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Wayeross filled the bases in the ninth, but was unable to break the tie score, 3 to 3, the game being called at the end of the ninth on account of darkness. Holliday broke the first inning tie of 1 and 1 by a home run in the fifth. A home run by Anderson was also a feature. Fenton caught two at home by throws from center. Manager Dudley, of Thomasville, was put out of the grounds in the third for disputing a decision of the umpire. He saw part of the game from the fence, where he perched, after the row with the umpire.

Roth was not hit as often as Vanderlip, but was wild, walking six.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Thomasville. . . . .100 001 100—3 9 2
Wayeross . . . . .100 020 000—3 8 2

Batteries—Roth and Shuman; Vanderlip and Smith. Time, 2:15. Umpire, Carter.

FLYNN AND SAVAGE ARRIVE SATURDAY

Heavyweights to Put on Final Touches for Bout at Auditorium June 13.

Jim Flynn and Jim Savage, the two heavyweights who do battle over the ten-round route at the Auditorium-Armory in a week from Friday, will arrive in Atlanta either Friday or Saturday to complete their training for the mill.

This will be a grudge contest, pure and simple. The two men have been talking about how much better they were than each other, and there will be considerable action when they parry and start work.

Flynn and Britt, who open in a ten-round prelim, are in fine trim and working hard every day. Mike Saul, who battles Terry Nelson in the semi-windup of the rounds, is also working hard. Nelson is doing his work in Chattanooga. He, too, will arrive on the ground Friday.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Southern League.

Atlanta 8, Nashville 3.
Mobile 10, Memphis 4.
Chattanooga 6, Birmingham 3.
Chattanooga 3, Birmingham 3.
Montgomery 4, New Orleans 3.

National League.

New York 5, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburg 7, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 1, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago-Philadelphia rain.

American League.

Cleveland 8, New York 2.
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 3.
Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Washington 3, St. Louis 2.

American Association.

Minneapolis 3, Kansas City 0.
Indianapolis 7, Columbus 8.
St. Paul 10, Milwaukee 7.
Toledo-Louisville rain.

International League.

Montreal 5, Buffalo 0.
Rochester 3, Toronto 2.
Providence 5, Newark 0.
Baltimore 9, Jersey City 8.
Baltimore 5, Jersey City 8.
Syracuse 6, Providence 0.
Montreal 2, Buffalo 0.
Rochester 5, Toronto 2.

Virginia League.

Richmond 2, Portsmouth 0.
Petersburg 5, Roanoke 3.
Newport News 7, Norfolk 6.

Carolina Association.

Raleigh 3, Greenville 1.
Charlotte 4, Asheville 0.
Durham 4, Winston-Salem 3.

Empire State League.

Cordele 4, Brunswick 1.
Valdosta 2, Albany 1.
Waycross 3, Thomasville 3.

South Atlantic League.

Savannah 6, Albany 4.
Jacksonville 2, Macon 0.
Columbus 2, Charleston 2.

Cotton States League.

Columbus 7, Meridian 6 (11 innings).
Selma 5, Montgomery 4.
Pensacola-Clarksdale, rain.

Appalachian League.

Bristol 6, Middlesboro 4.
Johnson City 11, Knoxville 3.

Georgia-Alabama League.

Athens 7, Talladega 6.
LaGrange-Newnan, rain.
Gadsden-Opelika, rain.

Federal League.

Cleveland 5, Covington 1.
Indianapolis 3, Pittsburg 1.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 2.

Texas League.

Waco 4, Dallas 4.
Austin 2, Fort Worth 0.
San Antonio 6, Galveston 0.
Houston 11, Beaumont 6.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

Southern League.

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Memphis	31	16	.660
ATLANTA	28	24	.520
Mobile	28	24	.520
Chattanooga	24	24	.500
Memphis	24	25	.490
Birmingham	24	24	.480
Birmingham	22	24	.458
New Orleans	17	33	.340

South Atlantic League.

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Savannah	32	7	.821
Columbus	20	18	.530
Macon	19	19	.500
Jacksonville	19	21	.475
Albany	14	22	.342
Atlanta	12	25	.324

Empire State League.

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Valdosta	19	12	.613
Cordele	16	12	.571
Waycross	14	14	.500
Thomasville	13	14	.481
Brunswick	12	17	.414
Americus	11	18	.379

National League.

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Philadelphia	23	11	.676
New York	22	16	.579
Brooklyn	21	17	.553
Boston	21	17	.553
Pittsburg	21	20	.537
St. Louis	19	21	.442
Chicago	17	24	.415
Cincinnati	16	27	.372

American League.

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Philadelphia	31	13	.705
Cleveland	31	13	.705
Washington	25	19	.568
Chicago	24	21	.533
Boston	19	20	.487
Detroit	19	21	.391
St. Louis	19	30	.388
New York	9	31	.225

Georgia-Alabama League.

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Gadsden	16	9	.640
Rome	15	9	.625
Talladega	14	12	.500
Anniston	11	14	.500
Newnan	11	14	.440
LaGrange	7	17	.302

Schauer Has Fanned 93.

Superior, Wis., June 3.—According to a Northern league bulletin issued today, "Rube" Schauer, the Superior pitcher who is being sought by six major league clubs, has fanned 93 players this season. His average is nine strikeouts a game.

BLOOD DISEASED? THECN ACT QUIKLY
From the blood all the solid tissues take their food and oxygen. Unless the poison is checked it will soon affect the entire body. If you have dry, rough skin, pimples on the face, swollen tonsils, sore throat and the voice husky, if the joints become swollen and stiff; if you have catarrh and feel all stuffed up; if you cannot eat right, think right, work right—don't delay. Write at once to Dr. Brown, 925 Arch St., Philadelphia, the Blood Specialist, or send for a bottle of BROWN'S BLOOD TREATMENT, $2 —enough to last a month. Sold in Atlanta by the Jacobs' Pharmacy.

Conzelman Has Reported; Other Pitchers May Be Secured in Near Future

Pitcher Joe Conzelman, purchased under optional agreements from the Pittsburg Pirates, reported last night and will be seen in uniform at Ponce de Leon park this afternoon. He will twirl one of the games this week.

Just who will be released to make room for the new twirler has not been announced, and no announcement can be made until Manager Smith returns from Nashville this morning.

Clarke Likes Conzelman.

The following telegram received from E. F. Ballinger, sporting editor of The Pittsburg Post, speaks for itself.

"Joseph Conzelman was secured from Brown university last summer and Fred Clarke only gave him up because his other pitchers were going good, and he wants to keep him in form.

"Fred considers him one of the greatest youngsters in baseball and says he will surely buy him back when the option expires. Conzelman recently fanned sixteen men in an exhibition game against the cracker Washigton and Jefferson nine.

"E. F. BALLINGER."

Rivington Bisland, the Crackers' shortstop, who was also secured by the Crackers from Pittsburg, is a Conzelman booster. He says the youngster will make good.

Other Changes.

The purchase of Conzelman is not the only change that will be made in Manager Smith's efforts to bolster the one weak department of his team, the batteries.

Pitcher Robertson, the leading twirler of the south Atlantic league, and a member of the Savannah team for the past two seasons, may be landed at any moment. Only his lack of size has kept him out of the big tent thus far.

In Monday's game, Robertson fanned nine of the thirteen batters that faced him, when he relieved Poole in the eighth inning. Albany was the opposing team. Not only is he a willing pitcher, but he is one of those twirlers that require a lot of work, and he is willing to work.

Pitcher "Red" Nelson, now with Cincinnati, and formerly with St. Louis and Philadelphia, and Pitcher Markel, of the Cleveland-Appalchian league, team, have also been offered to the locals. Manager Smith may reach a decision about them when he arrives here today.

Grocers Secure Ball Game; Crackers and Billies Play At Ponce de Leon Today

The Billikens and the Crackers will play off their postponed game of Saturday at Ponce de Leon park this afternoon.

A long distance telephone message from President Jones, of the Montgomery club, following Judge Kavanaugh's agreement to the switch in dates, was received yesterday morning and the Billies will be on hand this morning.

The Billies had a game scheduled with New Orleans in Montgomery this afternoon, but they switched this game to a later date in the season, in order to be here for the grocers' day.

Francis Kamper, chairman of the grocers' committee on arrangements for the big parade which will be held in celebration of their first Wednesday after off, an arrangement that has been agreed upon by all the grocers of the city during the months of June, July and August, was instrumental in securing this game.

Parade Before Game.

The parade will start at 2:00 and will probably end at 3:30 o'clock, disbanding at five points. By special arrangement with the baseball officials, the grocers have secured the privilege of parking as many of the wagons that appear in the parade as can be accommodated inside the grounds without an additional admittance charge.

The game will start at 4 o'clock, instead of 3:45, in order to allow the grocers ample time after the parade ends to get to the grounds to see the first

DECATUR ITS HEALTH AND SANITATION, ITS CIVIC BEAUTY AND ITS MODERN CONVENIENCES, MAKE IT AN IDEAL TOWN

By ROBERT C. W. RAMSPECK,
Secretary Decatur Board of Trade.

Ten years ago Decatur had no tile sidewalks or paved streets; no waterworks, sewerage, electric lights or modern public school buildings. But Decatur was named after that great naval hero, Commodore Stephen Decatur. When the federal government had a hard task they gave it to the commodore—and it was done. Likewise, when the people of Decatur want something—they get it.

The people of Decatur decided that they wanted city advantages—and they got them. First came public schools, then electric lights, waterworks, sewers, tile sidewalks and paved streets. They want gas now, and will get it soon.

Decatur is often called a suburb of Atlanta, but that is a mistake in the generally accepted meaning of the word suburb. Decatur is older than Atlanta. It has no ambition to become a part of Atlanta. It is controlled by influences quite different from those that control any great railroad and industrial center such as Atlanta is. The citizens of Decatur, like all Georgians, are naturally proud of Atlanta and of Atlanta's great progress. They have some part in this progress, for many of our citizens are prominent in the business circles of the great city.

Decatur never aspired to be a railroad or manufacturing district. It has modern retail stores of all kinds, however, and wants more such stores in order that its citizens may not have to shop in the crowded stores of Atlanta and risk their lives in the congested traffic of Whitehall and Peachtree streets.

Decatur differs from the other so-called suburbs of Atlanta because it is the county seat of DeKalb county. DeKalb's magnificent $75,000 court house, built of DeKalb county granite, stands in the center of Decatur on a beautiful two and a half-acre square.

Organizations at Work.

It is the ambition of our citizens to make Decatur the most healthy, the most beautiful and the most attractive place on earth. That is a big undertaking and we do not expect to complete the job any time soon. No time is being lost, however, in an effort toward the accomplishment of our aims.

The Decatur board of trade, the city authorities and the Decatur Woman's club have joined each year for several years in clean-up campaigns, with the result that sanitary conditions have been greatly improved, most of the stores and houses screened, and all garbage required to be kept in covered cans.

Fences have given way to green lawns, embankments have been sodded and fifteen miles of tile sidewalks laid. Five miles of streets are paved with macadam and work is now progressing on about five miles additional macadam paving, which will connect Decatur with Druid Hills and East Lake.

The Georgia railroad right-of-way, which runs through Decatur, has been greatly improved in appearance by sodding the embankments and planting hedges. The railroad will soon thoroughly remodel their depot here.

Handsome School Buildings.

Decatur's first public school opened in 1902 with fifty-eight students, in an old building. About three years ago a $25,000 building, modern in every respect, was completed, and there is now in course of construction another $25,000 building which is to be equipped with the latest equipment. A $5,000 building for colored children will be erected at an early date. The attendance of the white grammar school now is 455, and in the white high school it is 80. The colored school has an attendance of about 100.

Decatur is the home of Agnes Scott, the south's greatest college for women. The college campus contains about eighteen acres, and on it are fourteen buildings. The buildings, grounds and equipment are worth approximately a million dollars. The college accommodates about 350 resident and many day students.

During 1911 and 1912, more than a hundred new homes were built in Decatur. This growth continues steadily, and the average is now about six homes per month. They are nearly all homes, too, for very few houses are rented in Decatur. There is a demand for renting houses which greatly exceeds the supply. There is also a great demand for board and a splendid opportunity exists here for several first-class boarding houses, and for families desiring to take a small number of boarders.

Within the past twelve months several new stores and a motion picture theater have opened in Decatur. Other stores are needed to supply the residents of Decatur and vicinity. It is well recognized in all cities now that the right kind of public amusements are essential, and our moving picture theater is so conducted that it is really a factor in education, as well as an amusement.

In Decatur people are judged by their character and not by the amount of earthly wealth they may possess. Our people know that the atmosphere surrounding young people during the formative age has most to do with their future, and they are ever alert to keep out of Decatur that spirit of commercialism which has no consideration for others.

What Decatur Seeks.

Health and sanitation, education, civic beauty and modern conveniences for our people—they are the subjects that are receiving the loyal attention of a progressive body of city officials, of the Decatur board of trade, the Decatur Woman's club, and the citizens generally.

We want Decatur to grow. We want more people, more stores, and modern improvements of every kind, but we want the right kind of each, and we do not want to lose sight of that great fact that the home is most important—that the early impressions usually control the future actions of children, and that health, character and education are more important to building than great factories, railroads, etc.

If you are seeking a place where the proper environment will aid you in the training of your children—where health is carefully guarded—where the people love trees and grass—where the unnerving grind of the large city is not known—where air is pure, free from smoke and water, is chemically tested each month—where character is more than earthly possessions, and the spirit of friendship prevails—then you should come to Decatur.

WONDERFUL RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE DECATUR WOMAN'S CLUB IN THE FIVE YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE

The Decatur Woman's club was organized in 1908, with twenty-five members, which increased to eighty members the first two years, under the rule of the first president, Mrs. H. G. Hastings. The work of the club covered the phases of home, school and civic life in which women are generally interested, and is divided into the following departments: Civic, junior civic, literary, social science, educational, home economics, entertainment and membership. In the first short year of the Decatur Woman's club's history wonderful work has been done through the chairman of the departments. During the first two years clean-up day was inaugurated, trash boxes placed on the principal street corners, the cemetery was beautified and general interest stimulated in beautifying Decatur.

Mrs. Henry J. Powers was president from 1910-11. Under her able administration, the club established a free library in the public school, also a public kindergarten, which was maintained almost entirely at the club's expense. Through cooperation with the city council, trash carts were secured to assist in our city house-cleaning, and a great deal of general welfare work was done through the social service department.

The fourth year of the club was full of accomplishment under the presidency of Mrs. Henry L. Parry. The kindergarten and free library were the chief interests and the library was greatly enlarged. The civic section accomplished much good work in cleaning and beautifying our town, working with efforts unceasing, hand in hand with our enthusiastic board of trade for a greater and more beautiful Decatur. It was during Mrs. Parry's administration that we had the pleasure and honor of entertaining the fifth district meeting at Agnes Scott college, May 15, and also at many delightful receptions at the kindergarten rooms.

Much Done During 1912.

The year just closing has been one of the most satisfying in our club's history. The president, Mrs. W. H. S. Hamilton, has worked unceasingly for every interest of the club. The library has been enlarged and a great deal of the latest fiction been added. In conjunction with the board of trade plans for beautifying Decatur have been carried out. The courthouse square has been made into a park, and the Georgia railroad has agreed to remodel their station and put walks around it, and also to sod the right-of-way through the town. Through co-operation with the board of education drinking fountains have been secured for the public school grounds.

A large reception was given the new club members, the church societies, the school board and the board of trade, thus enlisting the interest of all in making Decatur "The Ideal Residence Town of Georgia."

Through the club's history its benefits to its members have been large in the way of splendid lectures given by specialists on civics, sanitation, home economics and almost every phase of social problems.

At the last meeting Mrs. P. F. Callahan was elected president; Mrs. Theodore Brown, first vice president; Mrs. J. D. Addy, second vice president; Mrs. Linton Moore, treasurer; Mrs. G. S. Watts, recording secretary; Mrs. H. M. Lightfoot, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. H. W. Cantrell, press chairman.

MRS. P. F. CALLAHAN.

Story of Human Interest.

(Reported at Annual Convention by Mrs. Henry B. Wey, Chairman Student Aid Committee of Georgia Federation.)

This story is about a girl we want you to help. In order to state the case, we quote from a letter written July 20, 1912, by a woman well known in the federation, who thus appealed to the committee:

"When 12 years old this girl lost her mother, and her home and the mothered six brothers and sisters till she was 18. Nothing would have torn her from them save the cruelty of her father. As much as the children needed her, they helped her to steal away from home. She was pursued by the angry father, but reached the house of an uncle. The uncle stood in the door all night with gun in hand to keep the father out. She secured a home with an old couple, but, threatened by her father, she found refuge as an attendant in the insane asylum. Again threatened by her father, she wrote to me for advice, and I sent her to one of the state agricultural colleges, where she has made a good record, and is highly commended by her teachers. She is now teaching a summer school and will graduate in the class of 1913. She wants to go to the state normal for two years, and cannot go without help. She is most anxious to get in position to do something for her brothers and sisters, and I am urging her to go on to school, so that she can be self-supporting when she is again thrust upon the world. Her story is the saddest I know. She has no place on earth which she can call her home, but her spirit is beautiful, and she is one in a thousand. I do hope that the student aid can help her, because no girl deserves it more."

We took no risk. I am confident, when we assured the interested parties that the women of this federation would see this girl through to the point where she can find success, peace and happiness.

The Georgia clubs are working along wide lines. They are trying for women inspectors for prisons, feeling they were more suited to this than men; for the introduction of a woman court of appeals for working girls and their protection; for social hygiene, so that there would be one code of morals for men and women, and for the forming of the ordinance establishing a washwomen's license.

Club Appreciates Aid of Advertisers

The Decatur Woman's club desires to express the appreciation of its members to the advertisers who have placed advertisements in this edition through their club.

They have the following to say with reference to them:

L. P. Bottenfield has been unusually successful in selling subdivisions. Mr. Bottenfield is developing a subdivision in Decatur now and is bringing many new citizens to the town.

The Trio Laundry and Cleaning company gives to Decaturites the best in laundry and "Trioceleanse."

The DeKalb Supply company can furnish you with all necessary material to build that new home you want in Decatur.

Edwin P. Ansley, the well-known real estate man, is deeply interested in the future of Decatur. His Decatur department will tell you of bargains in Decatur dirt.

H. G. Hastings, of the Hastings Seed company, lives in Decatur. He will furnish the seed to beautify your premises or plant your garden.

Weekes Brothers have got it—if its groceries or general merchandise that you want.

W. A. Ozmer has built some beautiful homes in Decatur. He will sell you one or build to suit you.

Rogers, Cassels & Fleming handle groceries, meats, coal and ice, and their store is screened.

W. H. S. Hamilton has brought many people to Decatur by building attractive homes and selling them.

The Decatur Plumbing company will attend to your plumbing, steam or gas piping and repairing. Their work is the best.

If you want the services of an osteopath, see the Drs. Bradshaw.

THE DECATUR WOMAN'S CLUB.

General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

At the Washington council meeting Miss Helen Louise Johnson, chairman of the household economics department, spoke on "The Meaning of Home Economics," declaring that this did not mean "a study of the house, but of the people in it." She urged the need of this study in colleges, the desirability of subordinating commercialism to the business of motherhood, and insisted that motherhood is not maternity, but care of the children when they are in the world.—Georgia Federation Magazine.

The Columbus Industrial high school has had another very successful year. The attendance here shows an increase of eleven over the former year, and a comparison will show that last year there were sixteen graduates, whereas this year we are graduating from all of the departments twenty. These pupils have already secured remunerative positions in the several industrial and commercial plants of this city, and without exception they are doing their work in a satisfactory manner. This school is regarded no longer as an experiment, and the novelty of the school no longer entices to it pupils who have no fixed purposes of education and life, but its student body is composed now of a very solid group of young men and young women who wish to accomplish something worth while in life. The present outlook is that we will graduate at least thirty-five from all the departments one year hence.

ANALYZE THIS

The Controlling Influence in Decatur Is--- the Home. What Is Most Important in a Home Location?

Is It Health?

DECATUR has a modern sewerage system with septic tank disposal and sixteen miles of sewers. It has pure water, chemically tested each month.

DECATUR had only three cases of typhoid fever in 1912.

Is It Climate?

DECATUR is on the Piedmont Ridge, 1,050 feet above the sea. Water falling on one side of the town flows into the Gulf of Mexico, and on the other side into the Atlantic ocean. This gives splendid drainage.

DECATUR'S mean annual temperature is 61—a splendid all-the-year-round climate.

Is It Education?

DECATUR has public schools, including high school. A new $25,000.00 building is now being erected.

DECATUR is the home of AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE, the South's leading college for women. The many schools and colleges of Atlanta are also easily accessible.

Is It Modern Conveniences?

DECATUR has 15 miles of curbing and tile sidewalks, 5 miles of macadam streets and about 5 additional miles of streets are now being paved.

DECATUR has waterworks, sewerage, electric lights, the same telephone facilities as Atlanta, and a gas franchise has been applied for.

Is It Social Atmosphere?

DECATUR has all leading churches. It has no saloons or factories. It has few very rich and few very poor people. Its citizens are of moderate means, and their object is to make their town the best place on earth in which to live, rear children, and enjoy the society of good people.

Is It Civic Beauty?

DECATUR'S streets are noted for their beautiful shade trees, and especial attention is given by the citizens to the appearance of the lawns surrounding their homes.

Is It Accessibility?

DECATUR is on the Georgia Railroad, six miles east of the center of Atlanta. It is only thirty minutes by two electric lines from the Atlanta terminus of about fifteen other railroads. It is also connected with Atlanta by paved driveways.

Let Us Tell You More of Decatur

We are proud of DECATUR, and will deem it a pleasure to tell you about our town. It does not matter whether or not you are looking for a home location—let us tell you anyway.
Write

Decatur Board of Trade

Decatur, Georgia

If you want Prompt Service and Fresh Goods
PHONE
Weekes Brothers
Decatur, Ga.
Sewing Machines, Furniture, Rugs, Springs, Mattresses, Light Hardware, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Stock and Chicken Feed.
GROCERIES

W. A. OZMER
Decatur, Ga.
Real Estate Building Insurance
Homes for Sale on Easy Terms

Durham Jewelry Company
20 Edgewood Avenue
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry on Easy Payments
No increase in prices for extending payments monthly or weekly. Lady attendant.

SAM BRADSHAW MRS. NETTIE BRADSHAW
Drs. Bradshaw
OSTEOPATHS
Dec. Phone 268 Decatur, Ga.

Building Material
Decatur, Ga.
Lumber Brick Lime Cement
Acme Plaster
Mill Work
Phone Decatur 3 for OUR Prices
DeKalb Supply Co.
Wholesale Feedstuff

H. M. COLEMAN C. A. BLACKSTOCK
DECATUR PLUMBING CO.
Coleman & Blackstock
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting
Bell Phone: 93 Decatur
DECATUR : : : : GEORGIA

22 CAR LOADS OF Monuments

In the 26 working days for the month of April we manufactured and shipped 22 solid car loads of monuments. This breaks all records. Twenty-two years under same management and the largest plant in the south, equipped with every modern machine, stands behind every sale. Our goods are sold under an absolute guarantee. We have pleased thousands in quality, price and service.

Drop us a card and we will be helpful in assisting you to make a pleasing selection.

The McNeel Marble Co.
The South's Largest Plant
MARIETTA, GA.

BEAUTIFUL DECATUR HOMES
Decatur is the finest suburb in Georgia, and with its energetic and influential Board of Trade is making rapid strides toward equaling in beauty and desirability the beautiful suburbs of New York and Philadelphia. I have some splendid lots on which I will build for you, and also have several new homes ready for occupancy. Ask any one in Decatur as to the kind of homes I build and values that I give. You deal direct with me, the owner.
W. H. S. HAMILTON Phone Decatur 412. Decatur, Georgia.

Rogers, Cassels & Fleming
Bell Phones, Decatur 215, 101, 670 DECATUR, GEORGIA

WAYCROSS South Georgia's City Of Happy Homes

Where Anything That Grows Will Grow WARE COUNTY

Waycross, the gem of south Georgia, is located in the northern part of Ware county. Ware is comparatively a new county, having been formed in 1825 from the immense domain of Appling, which once included the five adjoining counties, and comprised the area of a small state.

A portion of the Okefenokee swamp extends over the Florida lines into the southern border of Ware county. It was upon the islands of this swamp that the Indians fortified themselves so long during the Seminole war. It was a mystery to the army how they maintained themselves until an entrance to the "cow house," an elevated fertile island, was discovered by the scouts of General Floyd's army. Through this opening they had driven great numbers of the small black cattle that were found so numerous in south Georgia when settled by the whites.

It is said the word "cracker" originated from the use of the long whips used by the early settlers in driving these herds. The popping of the whips on every side to keep the drove from scattering, gave the term to the whip, and afterwards to the driver, and so we have the word "cracker," so commonly applied to the rural population of the south.

A ridge runs through the country upon which the town of Waycross is located, all streams to the east of it flowing into the Atlantic and those west into the Gulf of Mexico. Thirty years ago immense forests of yellow pine was abundant in Ware county, except near the water courses, where other varieties of trees were abundant.

Saw mills and turpentine farms have given employment to thousands, and brought into this country considerable wealth. Thus it is that large bodies of land have been denuded of the best timber, and the soil being fertile and easily cultivated, agricultural interests have developed greatly in the past few years. Although the saw mills and turpentine farms are growing fewer each year, there is still in this country large bodies of fine uncut timber of immense size. Among these are the curly pine in great numbers are found, and through them runs the historic stream of Kettle creek, where the Wildes family was massacred in 1838 by the Indians.

Fruits of All Kind in Abundance.

This land is the home of the watermelon, the grape and pears, nuts, peaches, sweet and Irish potatoes and garden vegetables of every kind. Sugar cane, highland rice and oats yield fine crops. Cotton, both long and short, produce well, and those who plant wheat have succeeded finely, although the latter is a crop that has not been extensively cultivated. Groves of large-shell pecan nuts flourish in the city and county.

The southern division of the Atlantic Coast Line centers at Waycross, giving five lines running out from the town to Jacksonville, Tampa, Savannah, Brunswick and Albany. It is 96 miles to Savannah, 80 to Brunswick and 76 to Jacksonville, and the roads connect at these points with foreign and coastwise Atlantic steamer lines at Tampa with Cuban and the gulf ports, and through Albany and Bainbridge with the north and west.

The Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad, by construction and purchase, is adding new short lines to their system, which puts Waycross in direct line with the coal fields of Alabama. The facilities in freight in every direction is surpassed, and the passenger service is superb. The road now being built from St. Mary's will give the third seaport, and another road, the Waycross and Western, connecting the town with the interior points, is in successful operation 32 miles.

The villages of Waresboro, Manor and Glenmore, in this county, have churches, schools and many pleasant homes. There are other settlements at mill sites, and church and schools throughout the county.

Remarkable Increase in Population.

In the year 1870 Waycross was only a railway crossing, ware-house, saw mill, a few cottages and not over fifty inhabitants. With the building of the short line into Jacksonville and the renewal of business life in the south, gradually began the development of this section, and in 1880 Waycross numbered 628.

In 1881, a prohibition contest began, and a license of $2,000 was established by legislation, and went into effect in 1883.

In 1890 the population has increased to 3,264, and the taxable value of county property five times. The license was increased in 1891 to $10,000, and Waycross is an object lesson, showing that towns can prosper and become permanent and valuable centers of trade as the population has been steadily growing since that date, and in 1900 numbered 5,910.

In 1910 the census gave 14,485, and in the past three years without doubt 3,000 have been added. The building of the immense shops of the Atlantic Coast Line, the largest in the south, employing 1,500 men; this, with the Hebard shipyards, with a concrete structure with a railroad running into the Okefenokee, at a cost of $1,000,000, employing 500 men, Waycross is destined to become the metropolis of south Georgia.

A plant for the manfacture of paper pulp is now being erected.

The system of graded schools is excellent; two buildings, at a cost of $25,000, for whites and colored, were completed in 1906. So rapid was the growth of the town that two new school buildings, to cost $12,500 each, were erected in different parts of the north and the other in the southern section of the city, and two additional ones are now being built.

The Baptists have built a college on Williams Heights, an imposing structure, that has passed its third successful year. Two Y. M. C. A. buildings, costing over $100,000, have been completed, one being a railroad Y. M. C. A., and the other was built by the citizens.

The town has a complete system of artesian waterworks, and an electric plant, ice factory, planing mills, foundry, three banks and two good hotels.

The Waycross Herald, and also The Journal, have excellent printing establishments and issue daily and weekly papers.

Many enterprises that would be profitable are yet untouched, and visitors are invited to investigate and judge for themselves the advantages of this section.

Beautiful Homes and Gardens.

The chief charm of Waycross, however, is in its delightful homes, surrounded by its beautiful gardens. Owing to our mild winters the rarest and tenderest flowers are grown in open gardens. The proximity of our county to the sea and gulf renders the temperature equable and far pleasanter in summer than in localities farther north.

There are eighteen churches—twelve white and six colored—of Baptist, Methodist, United Bretaren, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic denominations. The strong temperance sentiment that has existed in Waycross since it was a small village has increased with the growth of the town, and the absence of saloons has developed a high moral standard among the people.

In 1881 and again in 1897 two revivals occurred in Waycross, and not only permeated this community, but extended throughout the county, reminding those who came under their influence of the spiritual power displayed in apostolic days. It is the earnest prayer of the good people of the town that its religious life will keep pace with its rapid material development.

With every advantage of soil that yields the best return for the least labor, delightful climate, abundant water, health unsurpassed in any section of the south, schools, churches, abundant railroad facilities, running now in nine directions through the county, the thousands of uncultivated acres lie open to the home-seeker, and a cordial welcome is extended to men of industry and good character, to come among us, develop these resources and share in the results.

MRS. J. H. REDDING.

Soils Suited for All Crops.

In 1906, under the direction of the national government, an official survey, or examination of the soil was made by a party of experts from the department of agriculture, at Washington, D. C. The official report shows that the soil of this area is unusually well adapted to trucking, and equals the famous trucking soils of eastern Virginia, and is much earlier, being further south. The soil is of the Norfolk and Portsmouth series.

Of the Norfolk series, the sand type is peculiarly adapted to the growing of early crops, such as lettuce, radishes, peas, beans, early Irish potatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, strawberries, etc.

The fine sand type makes the best trucking soil on account of drainage conditions, and is especially adapted to the growing of cucumbers and cabbage in addition to the other truck already mentioned.

With the warm soil of the best drained areas and the mild winter climate prevailing, lettuce, radishes, onions, etc., can be grown and marketed at a time when they command high prices in the northern market.

Cucumbers, strawberries, potatoes, etc., also can be placed on the market early enough to bring satisfactory prices.

Sandy Loam Type of Soil.

The sandy loam type is the most important soil. The surface soil averages eighteen inches in depth, and contains a high percentage of iron concretions.

The subsoil is a sandy clay.

The texture of the soil makes it easy to till and insures good surface drainage; the open structure makes it an early, warm soil, with a free movement of the soil moisture, and the texture and structure of the subsoil aid in the conservation of the soil moisture.

It is one of the strongest soils, and is best adapted to the growing of sugar cane and cotton. On account of the limited area in the United States in which the long staple or sea island cotton can be grown, it is especially valuable for this purpose.

It is also best adapted to pears, peaches, plums and small fruits and berries—the light warm soil, with good drainage, making it specially desirable for these products.

Forty Bushels of Corn to Acre.

Corn yields about forty bushels per acre; peanuts about twenty-five bushels, sweet potatoes from 200 to 250 bushels. Sugar cane will make from 250 to 300 gallons of excellent quality of syrup. Long staple cotton about three-fourths of a bale, and short staple about one bale.

The fine sandy loam type is admirably adapted to the production of the heavier truck crops, like tomatoes, cabbage and Irish potatoes. It is a stronger soil than the fine sand type, but not quite so early, and yields better crops of these vegetables.

It is also very desirable for the sea island cotton, and produces about a bale per acre.

Cane will make from 350 to 400 gallons per acre. Sweet potatoes from 250 to 300 bushels. Oats about thirty bushels.

Of the Portsmouth series, about the same relations exist; but both types are affected by drainage conditions.

Can Raise Anything in Ware.

It would be far easier to enumerate what can't be grown than it would to tell what can be raised in Ware county. Any fruit or vegetable that grows in the north can be grown successfully here—be it Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, lettuce, celery, velvet beans, snap beans, green peas, corn, oats egg-plant, okra, tomatoes, asparagus, spinach, carrots, cow peas, sugar figs, all varieties of grapes, strawberries, or any other farm or garden product. The big paper shell pecan grows to perfection here, and is going to prove to be a bigger money-maker to the grower than oranges in Florida.

The principal crops grown are cotton, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, corn and vegetables. Cotton is the chief money crop, the long staple sea island variety being more extensively grown, as the climate is considered ideal for its production, and with the limited area in this country in which it can be successfully grown there is a great opportunity for splendid results.

The growing of sugar cane for the manufacture of table syrup is of considerable importance.

Pre-eminent in Raising Sugar Cane.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, says:

"In one particular industry the southern part of Georgia stands pre-eminent, and that is in the manufacture of table syrup from sugar cane."

The cane grown in this section makes a syrup of exceptionally fine flavor. The analysis of twenty-two samples from this county gave the following results:

Sucrose, 13.42; reducing sugar, 1.12; purity, $1.10.

Here the cane reaches an earlier maturity than that grown on the rich soils of Louisiana, consequently it has a higher sugar content, but a relatively higher percentage of reducing sugar. This is an advantage in the manufacture of syrup, as it tends to prevent crystallization.

Big Profits in Fruits.

Fruit growing in south Georgia, especially pears, constituted a very important industry previous to the time the dreaded blight swept through this section about twenty years ago. Since the introduction of successful remedies and the propagation of blight-proof varieties, this industry is again coming into prominence, and continually increasing in importance. Large orchards of peaches have been set out in recent years, and are doing well. In addition to the above, figs, grapes, pomegranates, Japan plums and Japanese persimmons reach great perfection in this climate. South Georgia is also the home of the world-famous "scuppernong" grape, where it grows to perfection.

Live Stock and Dairy Products.

Cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and goats do well here in the wiregrass country, and the conditions are such that they can graze the entire year and do not need shelter as in the north. Big, expensive cow barns are not needed, as this section is not subject to blizzards and snow storms that visit the northwest regularly every winter.

One of the best paying investments in south Georgia today is poultry. Chickens, turkeys and ducks, when properly taken care of, will pay fully 100 per cent, but poultry neglected is a dead loss. All breeds do well, and whatever kind the fancier chooses. Waycross, with over 2,000 workingmen, needs thousands of eggs and chickens, and it will be many years before this market will ever come near being oversupplied. The best time to hatch young chickens is any time between September 15 and March 31. As our climate is so mild, a young chicken will not suffer any more in January than it would in May.

One of the neglected industries of the south is that of dairying and we wonder at the scarcity when milk sells in Waycross at 10 cents per quart and butter at from 40 to 50 cents per pound. Here we have plenty of good feed, and a chance twice a year to produce more. Grazing is always good, and our mild winters are just ideal for dairy cattle, as scarcely any shelter is necessary. There is room for good butter makers here, and they will find conditions right.

One of the most profitable of horticultural pursuits in this section of south Georgia is the raising of pecans for ornamental purposes. This nut is native to North America only, and is found growing wild between latitude 25 degrees and 40 degrees. Cultivation and selection has developed the paper-shell, so greatly in demand by confectioners etc., and which brings large profits. Selected nuts for seeding purposes have been sold at 10 cents each, or $2.50 per pound. The soil of south Georgia is finely adapted to pecan culture, and in all parts of Ware county are found orchards, large and small.

It Knocks Often.

Many believe that opportunity knocks but once at any man's door. It is not so. These fine lines of Walter Malone ring truer:

"They do me wrong who say I come no more,
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door,
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Wait not for precious chances passed away,
Weep not for golden ages on the wane;
Each night I burn the records of the day;
And sunrise every soul is born again."

This is my message to the world,
Be brave, be strong and true,
As ye measure to the world
It shall return to you.
There are hearts of gold in the world,
And loves that are pure and true,
Have faith, and they will have faith in you.

Mrs. Parker Has Verified This Farm; Read What She Says

In a recent visit through South Georgia in the interest of the Woman's Edition of The Constitution, I had the pleasure and profit of a day's visit to Astoria, the great co-operative farm just out of Waycross, Ga. I was amazed at the wonderful development in progress at that place. Eight stump pullers in active operation in the last year have cleared hundreds and hundreds of acres of land, and a great forty-five horsepower traction engine was breaking twelve feet of soil eight inches deep, with immense harrows attached putting the soil in planting condition. It was certainly an inspiration to see such work handled in so masterly a way.

With Mrs. George Deen, the wife of the president of this splendid organization, I visited the truck gardens and saw the Bermuda onion as mammoth and thrifty as I have ever seen, along with all kinds of vegetables.

Acres and acres of this splendid farm have been set in fine paper-shell pecans and the scientific fertillization and intensive cultivation is demonstrated in the thriftiness and rapid growth of these trees.

This immense co-operative farm is to me a wonderful investment, and its value is a demonstration of what can be done on thousands and thousands of acres of Georgia land that have been stripped of pine forest. The climate and rainfall makes possible for this section one of the richest truck growing regions in the south.

Mr. Deen is one of the biggest little men I have had the pleasure of meeting, estimated by his fellow citizens, respected and appreciated by the officials of the state of Georgia and known throughout the country as one of the livest wires in the real estate world.

I am glad to say these photographs are exact reproductions of conditions as they exist and going carefully through the advertising of this firm I found nothing over-rated of extravagant.

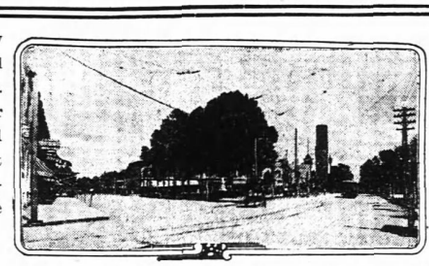
MRS. R. B. PARKER.

Business Manager Woman's Edition, Atlanta Constitution.

Be a Farmer and Live in the City

Get 7% on Your Money and Share in the Profits of the Farm

Under our brand-new plan you can buy a good farm, a few acres at a time. Buy it cheap, and pay for it on easy terms. Instead of paying interest, you get 7% on your money, besides a lion's share of the profits.



Street scene in Waycross, Ga. Population 18,000. Grew faster than any city in Georgia, according to last census. Rate of increase in population last ten years 146 per cent.

Read what Mrs. Parker says:

Located Near a City of 18,000 Population

This property is within a few minutes' drive of Waycross, Ga., with a population of 18,000. If there's such a place as a "farmers' paradise" this is it. City growing faster than any other in the whole state. Good local market. Big railroad and manufacturing town. Pay rolls $300,000 a month. One shop works 2,000 men. Their pay roll for one month was $170,000. One big manufacturing plant works 1,000 men. Other shops and plants employing large forces in the city. These men and their families have to be fed. Top-notch prices prevail on local market.

What the Land Will Grow

The land is some of the most productive soil in South Georgia. You can raise two, three and even four crops a year on it. Good water; ample rainfall. Easily cleared. Well drained. Community building up rapidly. Congenial neighbors. Good local market. Ideal climate. Healthful location.

This land will grow all kinds of early vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, English peas, radishes, pepper, okra, collards, parsley, beets, turnips, rutabagas, onions, strawberries; also staple farm crops, as Irish and sweet potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, sugar cane, cotton, corn, pea vine hay, oats, etc. In fact, anything that grows anywhere in the south.

Our soil is most especially adapted to the growing of PAPER SHELL PECANS. Some of the best groves in the country are to be found right around our property. One grove of three and one-half acres right near this farm produced $1,250 worth of nuts last year. You can cultivate between the trees.

45-h. p. Traction plow in operation. This picture shows our 45-horse-power traction plow sodding raw land, 25 to 30 acres per day, at an expense of less than 50c an acre; plows a strip 16 feet wide at one operation; plows, harrows and drags the land at one operation. This is just one item of the big saving on our plantation. This outfit does the work of ten teams.

Corn from 13 to 12 feet high. Above shows first corn crop on our newly-cleared land, from two to four ears to stalk. South Georgia grows as fine corn as Illinois. Good local market for every bushel at top-notch prices.

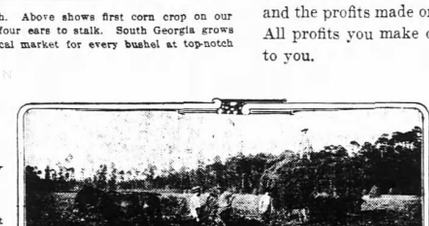
Live on Your Own Farm and Get 7 Per Cent on Your Money Besides

Under our plan, you can live on your farm, pay for it in such a way that you will never miss the money. You have no interest to pay, but instead you get SEVEN per cent on the money invested in your farm. Besides this 7%, you share in the profits of our MILLION DOLLAR corporation, and the profits made on our 20,000-acre plantation. All profits you make on your own farm also goes to you.

You Do Not Pay Us Any Money

A Trust Company Acts As Trustee

All payments are made to a trust company. No money comes to us direct. This trust company acts as your trustee. We deed your land to them to be held in escrow for you until you are ready to take title to the farm. There's no possible chance for you to lose a dollar. If hard luck overtakes you before you finish paying for your place, a provision is made for you. The plan is absolutely brand-new.



Pea vine hay is a money crop and a soil builder. One and a half to two tons raised to the acre. Good local market $22.50 to $30 per ton. This hay crop grew on the same land as the oats shown above. This crop, followed by soy bean hay, making three money crops growing on the same land in one year.

Prices and Terms

The prices are so reasonable anybody can afford to own a farm. Terms will suit your pocketbook. No interest on deferred payments, but instead 7 per cent and share of the profits are paid you.

You can select your own farm. You do not have to come down now to pick out your place. By request we will select you the best farm we have, allowing you the privilege of making a new selection when you come down if the one we make is not exactly what you want.

Write us today for printed matter giving full particulars regarding our plan, showing three-foot pictures of our big plantation, and other views of development work, farm lands, etc.

Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Co.

GEO. W. DEEN, Pres. Waycross, Ga.

Send in This Coupon

COUPON

Hon. Geo. W. Deen, President,
Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Co.,
Waycross, Ga.

Please send me your literature fully describing how I may invest my money getting land as security and seven per cent as well as share in the balance of the profits of your $1,000,000 corporation and big plantation.

This request does not obligate me in any way. If I decide to accept your offer I shall invest about $.....

for a .....
(State whether for investment or a home.)

Name.....

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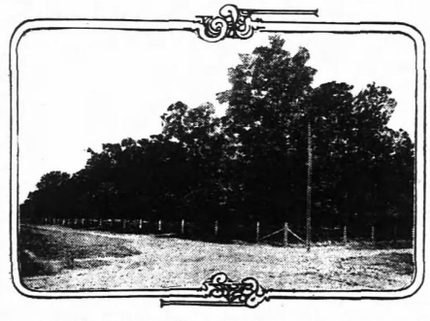


Paper shell pecans are better than life insurance. This grove has four acres in it; netted the owner last year more than $1,200. Our land is especially adapted to pecans. We will have a 5,000-acre pecan grove on our plantation.

LUCY COBB

THE ALMA MATER OF MANY DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERN WOMEN

THE IDEAL COLLEGE

The Lucy Cobb Institute was established in 1858, through voluntary contributions of the citizens of Athens. Since that time it has maintained a high standing among southern institutions of learning.

The location of the school is in every respect desirable, being on the principal residence street of the town, and at one of the greatest elevations. The grounds are large and attractive and have tennis and basket ball courts. There are six buildings, the original building, containing drawing room, library, study hall, dining room and bedrooms; the Seney-Stovall Chapel; Margaret Hall; Alumnae Hall; Marion Cobb Gymnasium and a teachers' cottage. All, except the teachers' cottage, are connected with the main building by covered corridors.

The school offers well defined courses of instruction in college preparatory and in general academic work. Graduates of accredited high schools (or of private schools doing parallel work with high schools), may enter the junior class without examination.

Lucy Cobb has a strong faculty composed of graduates of the leading colleges of America.

The musical advantages of the school are excellent. The teachers of voice, piano, organ and violin have studied under the best masters in Europe and America, and are themselves finished artists.

The art department includes instruction in cast drawing, pen-and-ink, water colors and oil. Work is done from nature and life.

Special attention is paid to designing. In this work pupils of the school have been awarded prizes by magazines and by firms in various parts of the United States.

The oratory department is under the supervision of a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory. At mid-year and at the close of the session, plays, selected for their literary merit, are presented. These, when possible, are given out of doors.

The physical instruction is under a trained and experienced teacher. It includes gymnastics, without apparatus, swimming, basket ball, tennis and aesthetic dancing.

To prepare girls for intelligent management of a home, a two-years' course in home economics will be installed at the opening of the 1913-1914 session.

Athens is the seat of the University of Georgia, and the chancellor of the university is a trustee of Lucy Cobb. For this reason many courtesies and advantages are extended to pupils of the school. They have access to the library and to the laboratories of the university, have lectures from members of the faculty, and are invited to hear the distinguished speakers who visit the university.

The Lucy Cobb, we believe, owes its success to the following conditions:

First, a location of exceptional healthfulness. Athens has, according to recent statistics, the second lowest mortality record in the United States.

Since the establishment of the school in 1858, there has never been a death among its pupils. Within the last five years, one case of measles is the record of contagious disease.

Second, the school is small enough to give individual training to the girl and to afford them the protection of a well ordered home.

Third, the best people of the state, and of other states, have made up its clientele.

SUSAN G. GERDINE,
ANNE WALLIS BRUMBY,
Principals.

The Lucy Cobb Institute has never been large enough to lose the idea of a home for her pupils. The faculty and students constitute one large family in which the friendliest and most loyal relationship exists. The two principals combine to make the head, to mother and govern the affairs of the school. Added to the protection and loving care of the home, are provided the best advantages of education and culture for the girls. With the highest standards in music and art and oratory, a splendid gymnasium and swimming pool, who could be an ideal training school for our southern womanhood.

M. A. LIPSCOMB.

The charm of Lucy Cobb to my mind is the beautiful home life in the school. The pupils are in a real home, and that home life is one of culture and refinement. The principals, Miss Brumby and Miss Gerdine, are representatives of the best families in our state and throw about the students that refining atmosphere which comes from aristocratic lineage. The atmosphere is wholesome, and parents will do well to have their daughters in such surroundings.

Special attention is shown to the physical development of the pupil, for all realize that a sound mind must be in a sound body. The number of pupils being limited, each pupil secures individual attention.

Great care is exercised in choosing the members of the faculty and the aim is always the best and the standard of the school is thus kept high.

I cordially commend the school to parents and can assure them that among the alumnae of the state are found now, and will ever be found, our finest women, foremost in all good work that tends to the upbuilding of our country.

M. RUTHERFORD,
Ex-Principal Lucy Cobb Institute,
Athens, Ga.

The Lucy Cobb, with its fine old building, pleasant grounds and general air of indescribable refinement is but the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace."

The projection of the thought of its founders is grasped and worked out, each detail moving in harmony with progress yet never departing from its ideal, "To educate our daughters at home giving them the things that make for womanly and Christian character."

Such has been the policy of the noble and faithful heads of this institution.

The present principals, rooted and grounded in this fundamental concept as pupils of Lucy Cobb are now engaged in building a broader and more progressive scholarship on these same lines.

Fortunate is the girl who can spend four joyous years at the Lucy Cobb. She is under the kind and wise care of Misses Gerdine and Brumby, who maintain at all times a faculty of instructors eminent in their various departments.

The physical training of the Lucy Cobb girl is carefully looked after in the excellent gymnasium, and the opportunities are offered in musical and artistic lines.

Well may Georgia point with pride to this institution, which is so well known throughout the entire south.

FLORIDA CARR,
Class of 1884.
(Mrs. Robert C. Orr.)
Athens, Ga.

I was born with the impression that Lucy Cobb was the best place in the world for girls, and after nearly thirty years of close observation I have never had the least reason for changing this first impression. For three generations the boys of my family have graduated at the University of Georgia, Athens was the mecca of all in search of education. In 1890, when but a girl of fifteen, I was able to persuade my parents to send me to college. Lucy Cobb being the only place under consideration. There I met as royal and as loyal a set of girls as were ever gathered under one roof. In after life they have proven to be just as true and loyal a set of girls as ever lived.

One of the greatest attractions at Lucy Cobb in my day was the principal—that great and good woman, Miss Mildred Rutherford. Her name and fame will continue to be a household word in many a Georgia home.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb was one of my teachers, and the impression for good which she left upon the hearts and minds of the girls can not be measured or estimated. Four of my younger sisters have followed me to Lucy Cobb and all are proud to claim the dear old school as her Alma Mater.

In 1912, I visited my sister, who is attending the Lucy Cobb. I found the school to be even more attractive than when I was there. An up-to-date gymnasium hall had been added and numerous improvements had been made. The girls seemed to belong to one large family circle and were as happy and contented as a crowd of girls could be.

The names Gerdine and Brumby bring to the mind of Georgia people all that stands for culture, refinement and success and assures us that there is no limit to the expectations of the future achievements of the school that is so dear to our hearts.

AILENE WALKER HARROLD,
Class '93.
(Mrs. Frank Harrold.)
Americus, Ga.

To mention Athens to thousands of women throughout Georgia and the south, is to bring up the picture of the Lucy Cobb Institute—to recall memories of glorious girlhood and sweet young womanhood, to say nothing of the pranks of college boys, college dances, commencement exercises, and an atmosphere of the most refined and charming hospitality.

This is what the Lucy Cobb has stood for in the life of Georgia for many years. Its influence has extended from the mountains to the sea. Its name and fame are written over the hearthstones of countless fireplaces, and its memories are enshrined in the hearts of a myriad of Georgia mothers. Every Lucy Cobb alumnae shows her appreciation for what the school stands for in her life. In the always present thought that she too will send one of these days, her own daughters to its class rooms and to the bright and elevating influence of its surroundings.

The Lucy Cobb is not as rich as it should be in endowment, but it is by no means poor in adequate equipment, and the endowment fund is coming, for the good work that the school has done in the lives of so many and the better work that the school is prepared to do today for the girls of Georgia, is the real indication of the spirit that lives always and of the affection that knows no weakening. Once a Lucy Cobb girl, always a Lucy Cobb girl, is the spirit that turns the thoughts of so many Georgians and so many southerners with unwavering loyalty to Athens, her people and her institutions.

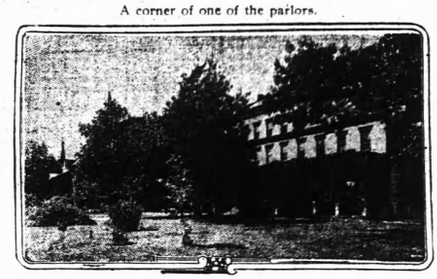
MARY LOU YANCEY,
(Mrs. Chas. H. Phinizy, Augusta, Ga.)

SCENES AT LUCY COBB INSTITUTE

One of comfortable porches.

A corner of one of the parlors.

The spacious reading room.



Lawn in front main building.

One of the great events of a girl's life is going away to school; and still more important is the selection of the school. In my case Lucy Cobb was chosen, and I have congratulated myself upon that fact many times. The surroundings are all that can be desired; the course of study thorough; and the principals, Miss Brumby and Miss Gerdine, are splendid women, real mothers to the girls.

My little daughter shall certainly go there as soon as she is old enough.

SARA SMITH, 1909.
(Mrs. Kenneth Henshall, Rome, Ga.)
Rome, Ga.

Unique among schools is Lucy Cobb Institute.

Under an assumed name in 1854 there appeared an eloquent appeal for a high school for girls, which so stirred General Thomas R. R. Cobb that he threw himself into the work of raising funds for the establishment of such a school. Quickly it became a reality—a fitting memorial to a beloved daughter.

The school of the article was his sister, Mrs. Williams Rutherford.

Hundreds of girls have been trained at Lucy Cobb Institute to useful and accomplished womanhood. Fortunate in her principals the school has progressed with the times. An alumna feels pride in revisiting her alma mater.

MAUD BARKER COBB.
Atlanta, Ga.

The final impression that a senior carries away from Lucy Cobb is a feeling of satisfaction at a difficult task accomplished. For there is no time for idleness here. Besides our daily recitations, we have outside reading to do in almost all our classes, long papers to write, and poems to learn, so that every moment is precious. When our morning lessons are over, the afternoons of our busy days are filled with athletic work, which varies with the season. From the beginning of the fall we work hard on basket-ball, and this has been an especially successful year in this sport. We have played several games with the Athens high school, one game with the Girls' high school of Atlanta, and our annual game with the State normal school. In none of these, I am proud to say, were we defeated. In the spring our tennis tournament occurs, and in this all the girls take a great deal of interest. Enthusiasm is all the greater because a silver loving cup is offered to the girl who wins the championship for three successive years.

On account of these many interests, we take with us when we leave Lucy Cobb the strong school spirit which we always want to keep, as well as remembrances of the many happy yet busy hours we spent in study. And when all our work and play is finished, we depart with a feeling of sincere love and loyalty to our alma mater.

CORA McCORD BROWN, 1913.
Marietta, Ga.

Among the interesting features of the school life at Lucy Cobb, the dramatics hold no small part. There is, of course, a department of oratory, which offers rare opportunities for development of expression, but this is not the greatest work of the department, for twice, and sometimes three times, during the year the pupils of the oratory department, assisted by a few of the other girls of the school, present to the public some play of extraordinary quality for a school-girl production. The instructor of the department, being also State representative of the Drama League of America, chooses only those plays of highest dramatic value. Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," Josephine Preston Peabody's "Piper," and Percy MacKaye's "Jeanne D'Arc" are fair examples of the plays given by Lucy Cobb Institute.

HELEN R. BAXTER, 1913.
Omaha, Neb.

From the standpoint of a senior, I can most heartily say that my past two years at Lucy Cobb have been very happy and profitable. Having graduated from an accredited high school, I entered the junior class here with no conditions. The work in every department is thorough and systematic. The English course is especially stressed and much time is spent on this subject. An interesting course in Shakespeare, together with advanced rhetoric, the Genung system, makes up the work of the senior year. Considerable outside reading is required also. American history, with novels illustrating the manners and customs of the different periods, completes the four years' course in history. As post-graduate work, the History of Art is given. Senior science consists of Chemistry of Foods, with much laboratory work, an extremely valuable and practical course. Mathematics is carried through Higher Algebra and Trigonometry. In Latin we cover, during the senior year, a review of grammar, together with prose composition and sight translation from Latin classics. In all these studies the highest standard is demanded by our teachers. As can readily be seen, this complete course gives more than is required for entrance to college.

ANNICE PARKER, 1913.
Miller, Ga.

RELATION OF EDUCATION TO THE WORLD'S GREAT MOVEMENT FOR PEACE

Three Specific Aims of American School Peace League.

All that has been accomplished in the international peace movement has been done through the process of education. The development of constructive peace machinery has progressed just so far as public opinion has supported the specific measures. No convention was adopted by the delegates at the Hague conferences, and no progressive steps in international agreements have been taken since that time without the sanction of international public opinion. This obviously has shaped its decisions according to the knowledge possessed by the people of international affairs. The international peace movement is today, as it has always been, an educational campaign. The peace societies, the national peace congresses, the international peace congresses and all other efforts aiming to create a sentiment which will demand advanced steps in international politics are all a part of this world-wide education. The burden is to disseminate the spirit of justice and reason throughout the length and breadth of the whole world, so to habituate the nations into thinking in terms of peace.

This is one phase of the educational campaign, but there is another, more far-reaching and fundamental, which must proceed simultaneously. If law is to be substituted for war it must be chiefly through the children of the present generation and their successors who must carry out those constructive measures begun at the present time. It rests upon future generations to perfect the great plan of world organization, a task larger and more complex than man has yet been called upon to perform.

Since the school is the most thoroughly organized agency of education, it is to the teacher that we must look for the inculcation in the minds of the youth of these new ideas, which are demanding new responsibilities for the citizen. An organized body of teachers, therefore, formed for the purpose of inculcating the spirit of justice and equity in the minds of the growing youth, is a vital element in the international peace movement. The American School Peace league, organized in 1908, aims to secure the support of the teaching force in the development of the international peace movement.

Three Specific Aims.

The league has three specific aims:

1. To acquaint the teachers of the United States with the movement for promoting a fuller acquaintance and better understanding among the peoples of different nations.

2. To prepare material which will enable teachers to make appropriate applications to the specific work of the school.

3. To secure the interest of teachers in all countries in the movement for international co-operation, so that the coming generations of all nations may be trained simultaneously to recognize the efficiency of judicial and legislative measures in the constantly increasing relations among the nations of the world.

Teachers are reached through teachers' conventions, teachers' institutes and summer schools; through the educational press and through the circulation of publications which especially concern the teachers' relation to the international movement. The league has now thirty-five state branches, most of which have been formed in connection with the State Teachers' associations.

The league realizes that its function is not only to interest teachers, but to supply them with definite material for use in the class room. In several directions the league is making a study of the methods by which its ideas may be incorporated in the course of study.

Teaching of History.

The history committee aims to encourage such teaching of history which shall accord with the twentieth century idea of international progress. The committee is now preparing a manual on the teaching of history, which will include a model course of study with detailed and explicit suggestions for the teacher. Members of the history committee are: Wilbur F. Gordy, chairman, Hartford, Conn.; Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, Washington, D. C.; James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Springfield, Mass.; Charles S. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, Detroit, Mich.; John Hall, professor of education in the University of Cincinnati.

In 1910 the committee on methods, of the Massachusetts branch of the American School Peace league, was appointed to work out a plan by which teachers can advance the object of the league. In its first deliberations the committee recognized that such a plan must deal with the problem of citizenship, since it is the action of citizens which governs the movement for international justice and fraternity. To

FANNIE FERN ANDREWS.

These unfortunates, who are being propagated by the thousands, neglected and barred from all means of training, are breeding and spreading disease and crime, and inevitably filling our prisons and alms houses. With care and training they would become useful under direction.

Exclusive Showing of Stylish Tailored Garments

Suits, Dresses, Evening Gowns, Skirts, Shirtwaists and Balkan Coats. All the latest novelties shown in silks, woolen fabrics, wash goods, white goods, linens, laces, embroideries, millinery and hosiery.

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Manufacturers of High-Grade
MATTRESSES
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Athens, Ga.

Located on five railroads.

Largest wholesale market in the state.

We manufacture over twenty-five different articles.

We market more cotton than any city of its size in the world.

We have the livest Chamber of Commerce in the South.

We have the cheapest electric power in the South, with 10,000 horse-power available at present.

We have four of the finest colleges in the world.

Our health and climatic conditions are second to none.

We have one of the finest hotels in the South.

Our public utilities, such as commercial electricity, gas, street car service, water, sewerage, public schools, street improvements, etc., are modern in every respect.

We are building now a ten-story office building, a $200,000 courthouse, a $175,000 Y. M. C. A. plant, a $100,000 business block, a $40,000 business block, spending $75,000 for public school improvements, $100,000 street paving improvements, three handsome churches, a $40,000 Y. W. C. A. building, and over $200,000 in residences.

We need furniture factories, chair factories, woodworking factories of all kinds, tile factories, sewer pipe factories, brick plants, clay working plants, terra cotta plants, cotton factories, iron and steel working plants, etc.

We need 50,000 new citizens. If you can't come, write.

Prosperity is everywhere in Athens.

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ATHENS, The Classic City
The Pride of Georgia
Has taken on new life, and is growing with rapid strides.

There Is a Reason
Her colleges and schools are of the highest order.
Her mercantile advantages are unsurpassed.

Mr. Georgia Citizen
Keep your eye on Athens.

The Athens Gas, Light and Fuel Company
Is spending large sums of money now to give Athens perfect Gas Service.
When you come to Athens to make your home, be sure to call on us for

An All Gas Kitchen
"The Kitchen With a College Education."
ATHENS GAS, LIGHT AND FUEL CO.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ON REALTY AFFAIRS

An Ideal City Would Be One Where Every Person Owned a Home.

MRS. E. H. ALFRIEND

A leader in philanthropic and social work and an earnest worker for Woman's Edition.

By Mrs. Forrest Adair.

A large proportion of real estate transactions consist of home purchases, and these transactions appeal directly to women. In fact, most homes are selected outright by the feminine members of the family. This is nothing but proper, and in many cases a woman's good taste and good judgment are worth more than man's business experience when it comes to home-buying.

Married women rarely select their own investments, such being left to the judgment of husbands. But the widow, who finds herself facing the world alone with no experience in fighting its battles, is fortunate if she also finds herself in possession of good real estate that has a steady income, or in the various business activities of men out in the world of trade, they buy and sell and pass along real estate, but they should look ahead and when a standard piece of property comes into their hands it should be set aside for a possible contingency. A good parcel of central property coming into a man's hands in the course of his business affairs is frequently the only asset that he passes, and real estate, which is "not a man's life a thing apart is woman's existence."

What Rent Checks Will Do.

Household bills have a habit of coming in monthly, but a rent check enables a woman to look a bill in the eye with fortitude.

No one can drive around the residential sections of Atlanta without being amazed at its wonderful growth. To me the secret of Atlanta's continued prosperity is the large number of beautiful houses. I do not mean the palatial mansions of the rich, but the attractive small houses owned and occupied by people of moderate means. No city has such beautiful small houses as Atlanta. They have pretty lots with attractive front yards, back yard for chickens and garden; and they have conveniences like hot and cold water, bath, gas for cooking and electric lights. There are hundreds of very attractive houses of this type.

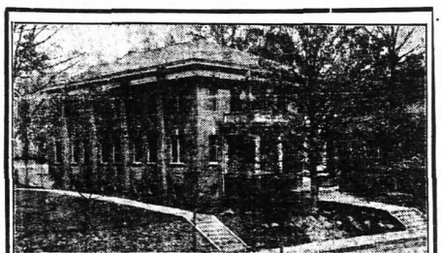
The wide-awake real estate men in Atlanta have been enterprising in working up tracts of land into residential subdivisions. People cannot make their own building lots any more than they can go into the forest, cut trees, saw lumber and make their own furniture. Men like Mr. Ansley, Mr. Rivers, Mr. Glover, Mr. W. J. Davis and Mr. E. C. Peters and others are large factors in the making of a city.

Essential Part of City.

Parks and playgrounds are an essential part of a city, taking place in public requirements along with public schools and hospitals. I have always thought that these parks and playgrounds should be located in the parts where working people live. The rich, with ample grounds and automobiles, do not need parks like the poorer classes.

Where wage-earners all own attractive houses the standard of living and the standard of thinking and acting is raised. An ideal city would be one with no slums; one where every person, of whatever means, owned a house. Let the day be far off when we will all live in brick tenements, set squarely on the pavement with no trees or grass around the house. The tired working man is refreshed if he wends his steps at twilight on a trellis and little footsteps patter on the walk to meet him.

A. A. & E. L. MEYER
Counsellors At Law
1101-4 Atlanta National Bank Building ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Every Boy of Eleven Years or Older Ought to Have a Man for His Teacher—*R. A. Waite, Boy Expert of Men and Religion Forward Movement.*

PEACOCK-FLEET SCHOOL

Offers trained and experienced Christian men to direct the work of their students at the critical period of their development. New, modern, steam-heated, brick school house, on Fourteenth street, between the Peachtrees. Individual instruction in small classes. Daily physical work in gymnasium under a director. Fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grade work and four years of high school. Fall term begins September 9. Professor J. H. Peacock will take a limited number of boarders into his home. For catalogue, address School, 41 West Fourteenth street, phone Ivy 6414-J.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

WORLD CELEBRITIES OF OPERA AS ATLANTA WOMAN SEES THEM

A Talk With Mrs. John E. Murphy

By Louise Dooly.

"I have enjoyed immensely the musical stars I have known when not starring," said Mrs. John E. Murphy, wife of one of the directors of the Music Festival association, who has been, since the inauguration of the annual opera season, one of the official hostesses extending the courtesies of the association to the celebrities of the Metropolitan Opera company. "Both here and in New York she has come to know many charming musical people in the same way that the oldest and best established social life everywhere is growing to know them.

"It has come to be that one of the hardest tasks of the operatic celebrity," continued Mrs. Murphy, "is to guard against the encroachments of the social life. People who do unusual things are the unusual people, so we naturally find them unusually compensating in the social scene, and we are not liable to spoil them.

GERALDINE FARRAR.

"Miss Farrar is the operatic star I have grown to know the best of all, and I know her as a friend. Dropping in upon her at tea in her dressing room at the Metropolitan after the matinee, I have always been sure to see there, and sometimes in a waiting line, the smartest element in New York, the women who do things, and the women who are significant in the live movements, the live institutions of the day, social, political, philanthropic and cultural.

"This tea hour is the time Miss Farrar and the other stars permit themselves a little social freedom. They must not leave the theater immediately after the performance, especially the weather is severe, and so the hour's relaxation in their dressing rooms has become an informal social institution when they allow themselves the not too frequent luxury of seeing their friends and admirers.

CELEBRITY AND HOSTESS.

"Miss Farrar is typical of the ideal figure the celebrity can make in her 'hour of ease.' As the hostess, she has all the qualities of the gracious, lovely woman with the material equipment to make her hospitality what the rightly ambitious woman in her own home would have it, and besides, she has the exceptionally broad social experience of the woman of the world in the best sense of the term—that of social catholicity.

"She is naturally very proud of her home. It is a beautiful marble house on Seventy-fourth street, which speaks charming taste on the part of both of Miss Farrar and the decorator. The trophies of her art life are unobtrusively an element in the personal atmosphere of the house, and her hospitality, again the perfection of good taste, has the 'difference' which marks everything imbued with herself—that wonderful self which made the French people call upon her to give life to their great drama, 'Chantiecler.' Even though in this work she would have hidden the light of one great treasure, her singing voice, yet here was the intellect, the art, which was the first choice of the French people to put forward in the right light what they expected to be their great modern national drama.

"It is the same distinction in herself which leads the Germans to relinquish their tenacity in racial loyalty and year after year to choose Miss Farrar, an American, to open their opera season. It is the same distinctiveness which makes Miss Farrar the idol of operagoing New York, and which made her absence from Atlanta's opera season just over, a lack to which everybody felt and nobody denied.

GREAT CONDUCTORS.

"Then there is Mr. Damrosch, master of the orchestra and leading advocate of opera in English in America. Conspicuous among his social qualities is his great conversational power, by which he not only charms you, but makes his interests your own.

"One principal reason, I think, why Atlanta people did not find the appeal in his 'Cyrano,' was that with Damrosch, his orchestra is first and foremost, and Atlanta audiences as yet are not appreciative of the meaning of the orchestra in opera. As yet, opera means to them chiefly the singing part, and I will not be sure of opera's permanent hold on Atlanta, great as its success has been in the past, until I see Atlanta audiences overwhelm with their enthusiasm as New York people do, the man who wields the baton. In New York, they have grown not merely to understand and love the orchestra, but to know the pervading influence of the conductor, and to receive the power by which he holds at the point of his baton, the success of the world interpretation of an opera, including the singer's roles.

"When Toscanini conducts in New York, not all the great singers together could take away from him the unarmed attention of the house, and ovations to the singers are only included in the wild enthusiasm for the man who can make or mar the opera.

"Damrosch I have entertained in my home, and Caruso, the spoiled and pampered little boy of the company; Scotti, and charming Mme. Rappold, Riccardo Martin with his attractive wife, and Segurola, the Spanish nobleman.

"All of them have sung in my home. Scotti and Caruso boyishly 'trying the acoustics' of our ball room and filling it with melody that is now a wonderful memory. All of them sang as our friends, volunteering with gracious simplicity the music which we should have hesitated to ask for."

TRAVELING LIBRARY SYSTEM OF SEABOARD

The Plan of Mrs. Eugene B. Heard and Splendid Results Accruing From Her Work.

Stop, reader, in your mad skimming of headlines, and join me here, in a search for the beauty that lies in great facts, the unadorned.

Our journey will lead us to the beautiful home of Mrs. Eugene Heard, "Rose Hill," near Middleton, and to the work of the Andrew Carnegie and William McKinley series of libraries, that make up the "Seaboard Free Traveling Library system," the first of its kind in the south, and a model for those that have since been started.

This work Mrs. Heard has founded, and brought, by her fine foresight and unfaltering efforts, to its present excellent system, and though she receives neither directly or indirectly any material return from her position, but, on the contrary, gives much herself to the work, she says that it takes to repay her but a few of the letters such as she receives by hundreds from children, yes, and from elders, too, whom the libraries reach.

For these collections go not only to the country schools along the Seaboard line, but to the railroad's employees, as well. Not one of them (h any train that passes Middleton, who does not know of the wonderful little cases of books and bags of magazines that begin and end their journey there, the bags recurring empty to be filled, and the cases full to be exchanged, and not one who does not bless the name of Mrs. Heard and this work of hers, for especially do they and to their families, and to those of their fellow-workers on the entire Seaboard system have invaluable benefits accrued. Mrs. Heard's special interest in books dates from the year 1888, when she found in them a measure of comfort in great sorrow. The year following she began what she called "a lending library." This was certainly a "traveling library," though not conducted under that name, and antedates by several years Melvin Dewey, of New York, who claims the first traveling library in this country.

In 1898, Mr. Everett St. John, then vice president of the Seaboard, approached Mrs. Heard with a proposition that they join together in putting good literature before the people of the rural districts through which the Seaboard Air Line passed. A generous salary was offered Mrs. Heard, but this she would not consider for an instant. Her heart, and not the desire for financial gain, was in the work. She agreed to take the increased labors of the enlarged library in full charge if the Seaboard would give free transportation and the necessary expenses, such as the making of cases and bags, and the occasional services of a secretary, as assistant during the busy months.

This the Seaboard agreed to do, and Mrs. Heard reluctantly gave up her library work with the Federation of Woman's Clubs, of whose national library committee she was the founder and first chairman, and also at this time chairman of the state federation library work and the Heard "lending library," became the "Seaboard Free Traveling Library system."

The libraries are ever given unconsciously, but go on accredited applications—by the teacher for a school, by a committee of reliable citizens for a community. They go out with a maximum date set for their return, when the books are exchanged and the case again sent on, though not until the case and every book in it is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Those using the books are responsible for them, and make good any damage done them.

In the fall of 1910, Mrs. Heard added a system of delivery bags, which, furnished by the Seaboard, go to any station or flag stop on the line, upon satisfactory application from an agent or section foreman. At first these bags contained only magazines, donated now, by the publishers. Later a few books were added, which came back in the bags to be exchanged.

This late branch of the work is constantly increasing, and every month carries good literature to an increasing number of the Seaboard employees. The federated clubs have ceased to miss the helpful hand of Mrs. Heard in their own work—but her heart and sympathy is with them as of old, and she brings inspiration to state conventions and meetings of the state executive board—while by carrying on this work for the Seaboard, while the federated work is carried on by other hands she adds greatly to the splendid service of woman's work for libraries in Georgia.

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The one-piece lining of the Rhinelander. Shelves, ice tank, drip pan—all slide right into this lining.

No smelly drain pipe! No cracks, crevices, hooks or square corners where sick-germs can dodge cleaning cloths. All this has been taken care of. A *real* refrigerator that you'll be *proud* of now offered at a *price* you'll be *glad* of.

We do not see how money could buy a finer "ice box"—nor that would give more satisfactory service at *any cost.* All sizes. A big and agreeable surprise awaits you. Come in soon. (10)

RHINELANDER XYNO REFRIGERATOR

YANCEY HDW. CO. Opposite Candler Building 134 PEACHTREE STREET

A Plea for Childhood.

"For a' that and a' that
It's comin' yet for a' that.
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

We are told this perfection of the ages will come to pass and our dreams will come true and then will our minds be filled with an all pervading sentiment of peace and contentment. By that time man will have reached a full understanding of his duty to his brother and the word charity will be obenlete. Proudly will man proclaim himself his brother's keeper and in brotherly love will share with those who, from one cause or another, are unable to care for themselves.

Noticeable improvement in every direction. In hygiene alone, the progress is remarkable. Observe the long road between the infant strapped in his feather pillow and the baby of today, so comfortable in his sanitary bed minus rockers. Again, the improving conditions surrounding the very young are clearly shown by the way in which the child's food is now prepared, either at a free clinic or at home by the trained nurse, daily visitor sent by the city or by an institution to instruct and help those who, through poverty, are deprived of sufficient information.

The Proper Start.

The proper physical start safeguards a mind capable of right development. The small hands are strong eager for work, the small eyes and brain ready to distinguish and classify objects. Therefore, the kindergarten where, in apparently the most playful work, the child is taught what is right, useful and beautiful. The kindergarten from a physical, intellectual and moral standpoint contains the best known atmosphere in which to develop the child. Here is taught the important fact of unity. The child learns that he is part of a wonderful whole. In every game right and wrong is subtly stressed.

This for the child—in our conception—is the correct start. Unfortunately, there are many children who do not possess these advantages—advantages for which the future pleads.

From the kindergarten to the public school is a logical step. With emphasis be it said that every child is entitled to an education where self-reliance, self-support and self-respect are taught. Now children fill our stores and factories. Oh, the pity of it! Boys who grow up pale-faced, ill-fed in mind and body, because too soon they must take upon themselves the arduous labors of life amidst sordid surroundings. Girls, who should be attending schools where they can learn to be home makers and to be self-supporting in every honorable way, now have their minds directed away from the high ideals of life by coming too early in contact with its actual problems.

The children's rooms in the public libraries are strong recognition of the rights of the child. What more inspiring sight is there than these rooms, especially planned for the children, in the famous New York and Boston libraries? Our own Carnegie children's reading room, with those loved Uncle Remus stories pictured around the glowing fireplace, is a strong incentive to guide the active little thoughts on the right path. When visiting these rooms, does not feel sorry for the myriad of children who can not profit by such opportunities because they lack the preparation necessary to enjoy them or because their time is spent tending over work never meant for undeveloped minds and bodies.

The weekly story hours, the Mothers' Congress, the Parent-Teacher association are wise factors showing the trend of public thought. But should the state not recognize the fact that money expended for the young on kindergartens, mothers' clubs, boys' and girls' clubs, free gymnasiums, industrial schools for boys, compulsory education, prevention of child labor means countless saving of money now spent for correctional institutions? Why not the prevention of crime in lieu of the punishment?

CLARA B. SOMMERFIELD.

Laws Affecting Women.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE BIENNIAL OF 1912.

Resolved, That among the continuous interests of organized women, in these times when the home is shaken by economic changes, should be a progressive legislative policy for the greater honor and the greater stability of home life. Such a policy should include laws delivering the married woman from all legal disabilities not equally imposed on the married man; laws dealing effectively with the great and growing evils of non-support and desertion of children by their fathers; laws granting to the mother equal rights with the father in relation to the children; and laws adequately protecting the widow against unnecessary impoverishment at her husband's death. We believe that the function of motherhood should bring to a woman increased security rather than increased insecurity and that the legislative policy above outlined will safeguard ing motherhood, safeguards the race.

Working for uniform laws concerning "Domestic Relations" must advance compulsory education, the abolition of child labor, and throw the much-needed searchlight on the statutes of marriage and divorce.

Successful beginnings have been made in fourteen years.

We are pledged to work now, and to work seriously.

"Who for Truth no sword uplifted,
He for Error strikes a blow."

MRS. WALTER B. HILL,
Athens, Ga., May 1, 1913.

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WHO WILL BE WHO AND WHAT'LL HE DO?

What the Situation Is at Capitol Now That Many New Faces Have Taken Place of Familiar Ones.

By Louise Bigby Marsh.

The coming session of the legislature will be an event of more than passing interest to the political thought of the state.

Old and familiar faces that have held the attention of the public mind for years have made their adieu to legislature halls and voluntarily relinquished their grip.

With this exodus of has-beens comes with lightning rapidity the query: Who is to be Who in Georgia, and what will be done when he becomes Who?

Uncle Joe Hill Hall, of the county of Bibb, a man of unquestioned ability, master of the rules of parliamentary procedure, and a statesman of great worth in the shaping of laws for the government of our people, will be out of his accustomed seat.

Few men in Georgia, since the war, have figured more in the limelight, and while he was generally conceded to be the greatest obstructionist that ever blocked the wheels of legislation, he at the same time enjoyed the distinction of being an adept in filibustering. His services to the state in killing hurtful legislation will forever claim for him recognition far above the average.

And Then, Mr. Holder.

Then there is the Honorable John Holder, the retiring speaker, for years a member of the house, strong in debate, precise in judgment, and safe in leadership, who with his long cause held the respect and confidence of a host of admiring friends, loath to concede that every one can fill his place.

Hon. Hooper Alexander, the gentleman from DeKalb, distinguished as a ready debater, blessed with forensic talent, and for years a recognized leader upon the floor of the house, like many of his co-temporaries has agreed to fold his tent and steal away, and with his going comes the query who can speak quite so well for the woman lawyer, as he?

There are scores of others in the house, who, at the coming session, will fail to answer the accustomed roll call, and just who will be Who and what Who will do, is a tale to be told, but rest assured, dear public, that in the coming house there will be men who will come to the hat with full determination to make enviable records for themselves, so look out for home runs, that may surprise and please you.

The senate, always stolid and constantly changing, will no doubt preserve its well-earned reputation in having as its members, men who will be well equipped for the performance of the duties that will devolve upon them. The members of this body, under our peculiar system of government never succeed themselves, probably with the one exception of the district of which Fulton county forms a part.

Our Governor-Elect.

Honorable John M. Slaton, the governor-elect, has not only enjoyed the honor of succeeding himself as a member of the senate, but also has filled the chair as presiding officer for two terms, and probably is the only person in the history of the state who was twice a speaker of the house, and twice a president of the senate, once governor by virtue of his office as president of the senate, and succeeded to the executive chair by popular vote, without a single break in his long and useful legislative career.

But then, Jack, as he is commonly called, deserves all this and more, and take from me, other and higher honors await this distinguished Georgian.

Just who will preside over the destinies of the coming session of the general assembly, will not be known until the actual vote is taken. Suffice it to say, the house and senate will have efficient and able presiding officers.

One thing is certain, that delightful personality John T. Boifeuillet, who is as famous for his never failing courtesy as he is for his handsome and distinguished bearing and wonderful, bell-like voice, will call the house to order on the fourth Wednesday in June, and the ever faithful and popular Charlie Northen will do likewise in the senate. Georgia is to be congratulated upon having two such faithful officers, and as long as these two accommodating officials fill the respective position of clerk of the house and clerk of the senate, things legislative over at the capitol cannot possibly go wrong.

Indeed, if these two faces ever fail to be seen in the days of the general assembly, great big bunches of crepe will be hung in more places than one.

At any rate, when the eventful hour arrives for the general assembly of Georgia to be called to order, there will probably be no vacant chairs, and while old faces will be missed, new ones will take their places, and the halls of the capitol will resound with expressions of new thought.

Here's a smile and a rose for who is going to be Who in the next general assembly.

STATE ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION OF THE MOUNTAINEERS OF GEORGIA

Photo by Miss Lanner.

Mrs. Morgan is one of the most prominent women in the state and a firm believer in the organized effort of women. She is founder and organizer of the Georgia Mountaineer association, patron of the mountain schools. Mrs. Morgan has held high office in the state and national D. A. R.

By Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, President.

This association was formed, named, officered and chartered in the city of Savannah, but for state-wide work in behalf of better educational opportunities for our brothers and sisters in the remoter regions of the state to whom such advantages had been denied.

These people, of purest Anglo-Saxon stock and sterling racial quality, are hungry and thirsty for a chance to know and be and do, and have profited wonderfully by educational advantages as they have come to them.

Our membership, the fee for which is $1 a year, is made up of Georgians, the whole state over, and its funds are not devoted to any one school or field. Sometimes a very little financial help, wisely given, means success to a struggling school or the birth of one in embryo.

We shall pass from field to field, our task not done until there remains in Georgia no man, woman or child of our own race whose sign manual must be perforce "his mark."

The joy of this work is marred continually by the inadequacy of funds.

Would you not like to invest $1 in work like this? We want every one of you as members.

KATRINA TRASK WRITES *IN THE VANGUARD* STRONG DRAMA ON PEACE

Mrs. Trask, the widow of the late Spencer Trask, is well known as patron of art, author and publicist as well as the woman of society and of large affairs.

She has just announced that Yaddo, the beautiful and extensive Trask estate at Saratoga Springs, will be thrown open for the use and pleasure of "literary people, musicians, artists and residents of Saratoga Springs. Concerts and lectures will be given for the benefit of these in the Memorial Room at Yaddo."

Her Peace Drama is being extensively reviewed by the northern press.

Arnold Bennett says: "Progress is the gradual result of the unending battle between human reason and human instinct in which the former, slowly but surely wins."

In nothing is that struggle more evident than in the world's effort to wake up from the age-long nightmare that the shedding of blood and the mangling of men can ever settle anything in any real essence of the question.

That we still cling to the robber-baron method is one of those odd social survivals like the two buttons on the back of a man's long coat which used to button up the tails when he mounted his horse.

The Real Hold of War.

After all, the real hold of war is on the human imagination not on the greed for territorial gain or national assertion, for the balances of power are so jealously guarded today that "wars of conquest" belong more and more to past history.

What keeps us dreaming is our sentiment for courage, nad dash and adventure, our love of the heroic and the choking throat which testifies to sacrifice and lavish self, surrender in a worthy cause.

What we do not see is that each age supplies its own special field for heroism and that "as the half-gods go, the gods arrive."

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" inspires today the man who lays down his life to fathom the secret of the mosquito or the mystery of the air just as it did the young soldier who lies in the long, red trench at Shiloh or swung on the gallows rather than bestray his general's plans.

Only in this modern heroism somebody really has to die; while the toll of war is never a real necessity.

And That Is Heroism.

Among lepers and prisoners, in dark, noisome places, in schools, hospitals, homes, everywhere in this great world today men and women are laying down their lives with a song, for duty's sake, and that is heroism.

"You are a hero, Philip," cries Elsa, "for a hero is one who does the hardest thing, and you surely have done the hardest thing."

Philip had seen through the eyes of the dying soldier (whom he had destroyed and was then trying to restore to life) what an enormity and an anachronism was this war to which he had hastened and faced, far, far worse than destruction on the "dented field" when he came home, in the thick of the war-fever, to tell his father and mother and neighbors that he had—as they think—deserted.

"Even the boys sing verses about you in the streets. My son—a despiter!"

Most of all, he dreads to see Elsa, his sweetheart, whose enthusiastic hero-worship had helped to fire his spirit and send him to the front. She however, has also had a vision.

"That night on the battlefield when you were keeping your vigil beside the dead, I, too, kept a vigil—I seemed to see rivers of blood, hideous masses of horrors. To hear the piteous cries of women and children and the moans and curses of those who died in the lust of battle—I remembered how I had thought only of the gorgeous surface show that covered the ghastly reality! At last, I saw the truth! I shuddered as I knelt there—I could not bear all as I saw it! Then a voice, melodious, musical, spoke these words: 'Fear not! Behold, a new order is dawning upon the earth. Wars shall cease. Peace shall knit the world together in a bond of common brotherhood!'"

The special value of Mrs. Trask's presentation of the peace problem is that it deals with the individual human instance, and that is the light by which we must see war to hate it.

At the last, Elsa cries to her latter-day hero: "And now, together, side by side, we will watch for the morning!"

PASSIE FENTON OTTLEY.

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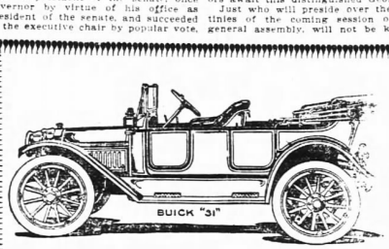

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Service: The prime essential of satisfactory ownership of a motor car. The **Buick** Motor Co., with its fine new building, ample stock of repair and spare parts, full complement of competent mechanics whose every effort is devoted to keeping up the reputation of the **Buick** as being the **"Very Best Ever,"** is in an unrivaled position to render real service, and **Buick Service** is fast becoming known as the most satisfactory in Atlanta.

Value: The 1913 **Buick** line shows far more intrinsic value than any other line on the market. That the public appreciates this is evidenced by the many new **Buick** cars seen on the streets, and by the fact that the local sales have increased 200 per cent over last year.

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BUICK MOTOR CO.
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Tempora Mutantur!

PARDON long hand." How funny when the etiquette of "pardon typed communication" is still in vogue.

So swiftly does one social attitude tread upon the vanishing heels of another.

In this day when so few people have the time, or are willing to expend it, to write legibly the recipient of a long business letter, written in long hand, experiences a good deal the sense of hopeless pauses that would wait upon his effort to hurriedly decipher a tablet of cunel form inscriptions.

No wonder that the infliction upon our correspondents of such collections of hieroglyphics is ceasing to be regarded as a courtesy and that a clever woman of eligible penmanship should write: "Pardon long hand!"

"Even from my husband," says another woman, "I find I am awfully glad when I am away from home, to get some letters in good, clear typewriting so that I will know easily just how the children are and how many beds Ephraim has gotten planted in the garden.

"Of course, I would not like to give up the love letters, in his own perfectly unreadable business hand, and I can supply their sense from the context! But for purposes of actual information the machine-done letter is welcome innovation!

"Now, too, when more and more people are using their own machines there really is no exclusive flavor of individuality in the scratches and scrawls which (shades of Spencer and our grandmamas!) await us all in our mail each day."

Bankrupt!

(From Judge.)

"Everything she had went at auction."

"Public sale?"

"No; bridge."

The Make-Up Pieces.

(From Judge.)

"Did you ever help put a puzzle together?"

"No; my wife always assembles herself alone."

Where Is Gene Chaffin?

(From Lima, Ohio, Times-Democrat.)

WANTED—A middle-aged lady to keep house. No "coon-chasers need apply. Inquire at this office.

The Aftermath.

(From Judge.)

"Daughter and her beau must have had a terrible quarrel!"

"Why so, ma?"

"Five pounds of candy, a bunch of roses and two matinee tickets have just arrived."

Cadillac STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Woman Enjoys Driving

The 1913 Cadillac

A car of luxury, comfort, convenience, elegance and refinement

Seated at the steering wheel in this powerful motor car, woman drives in ease and perfect safety. The car is under her control at all times, and responds instantly to the touch. Does she wish to spurt on that clear stretch ahead, the car leaps forward at practically no exertion on her part; then it slows to snail's pace or just rolls along at a good gait as she wills.

No point that could in any way enhance the comfort of woman while driving the Cadillac has been overlooked. Its beauty goes right to the heart of the wonderful motor. Woman is comfortable in both mind and body as she drives a Cadillac. She knows that any car which might keep her company or that she might pass on the road will be honored by comparison with the Cadillac. Twenty-five millions of dollars worth of 1913 Cadillacs have been sold this season. Many of those that bought were women.

Luxury and Comfort

The easy-riding qualities of the Cadillac are known the world over. They are enhanced by the increase in the length of wheel base from 116 to 120 inches, and by a corresponding increase in the length of the rear springs. The compartments of this car afford ample sprawl room, making long trips enjoyable. Seats are wide and deep and luxuriously upholstered in genuine hand-buffed leather.

Elegance and Refinement

No car could be more handsome, more pleasing to the eye than the Cadillac. The body is first designed in wax and then stamped from sheet steel. This application of the fine arts to motor car construction is largely responsible for the grace of this powerful car. Cadillacs are finished in blue for body and chassis; steel gray and black moldings; or blue lower panels and doors, upper panels and moldings in black; chassis and wheels Cadillac blue; depending upon the style of car.

Convenience and Safety

The Delco Electrical System starts, lights and ignites the Cadillac. No cranking, no chauffeur necessary. This system is acknowledged the best for the purpose for which it was designed. The switches are right before you on the dash. The braking system of the Cadillac is one of the very best made. It is controlled by a hand lever and a foot lever that respond instantly to the touch.

Dependability and Durability

The Cadillac is manufactured complete in one factory; it is not an assembly of component parts. Thus the Cadillac is a standardized car, and this means the absolute interchangeability of all parts. So, automobile troubles are reduced to a minimum and operating and maintenance cost brought down to the lowest notch. With the thousands of Cadillacs in use for years, you need not fear the durability of this car. It is built to serve you faithfully with the least possible expense and worry to you, year after year, so long as the best materials procurable will last.

Styles and Prices

Standard Touring Car, five passenger - - $1,975

Six-passenger car, $2,075; Torpedo, four-passenger, $1,975; Phaeton, four-passenger, $1,975; Roadster, two-passenger, $1,975; Coupe, four-passenger, $2,500; Limousine, seven-passenger, $3,250.
These prices are f. o. b. Detroit, and include top, wind shield, demountable rims and full equipment.

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"The Biggest City of Its Size in the World"

THE stranger who comes to South Georgia and rambles around from town to village, on railway trains or by automobile over country roads, will very soon make the discovery that there is a community in this section designated by the name "Albany," and that it has impressed itself upon the affairs of a wide section of country.

Albany occupies a geographical position which gives her a unique advantage over rival towns and cities in the territory from which her trade is drawn. For instance, Columbus, 80 miles away, is the nearest community with a larger population than Albany. The result is that Albany may reach out for great distances seeking the favor and patronage of a prosperous people, without meeting that keen competition which is the order of the day in Georgia.

Albany draws trade from a territory which stretches for approximately sixty miles in every direction. Her retail facilities are therefore infinitely superior to what would be possible if her patronage were drawn from but two or three counties; and for the same reason her wholesale trade has grown astonishingly during the last ten years. In population, Albany jumped from fourteenth to tenth place between 1900 and 1910. Today she claims to have, including those who live in her unincorporated suburbs, a population of 13,000.

The past year has witnessed Albany's most substantial growth, many splendid new enterprises being launched, and the population having increased more rapidly than at any time in her history.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning Albany

Founded in 1837.

Population 13,000.

Widely known as the Artesian City, from the fact that it has about fifteen flowing artesian wells, the water from several of which possesses wonderful curative qualities.

Has seven lines of railway in operation.

At the head of navigation on Flint River, which enters the Gulf of Mexico at Apalachicola, Fla.

Very low freight rates.

Health record phenomenal.

The finest system of waterworks and sewerage in Georgia. Has cost to date $175,000. Artesian water which flows from an average depth of nearly 1,000 feet is used for all purposes.

A perfect system of surface drainage, completed in 1910. It is impossible for stagnant water to accumulate anywhere within or near the municipal limits, even following the heaviest rains. The city sits high above the river. Floods are impossible.

Streets perfectly lighted with arc lamps. The city owns the lighting plant, as it does the waterworks system. Together, they pay a net revenue of $16,000 a year into the city treasury.

Paid fire department, equipped with most modern apparatus, including electric fire alarm system covering the entire city, and motor truck. Basic fire insurance rate, three-quarters of one per cent.

Streets in the business section paved with vitrified brick and creosoted wood blocks. Street parking throughout the city, and sidewalks of the residence section being paved as rapidly as possible.

City tax rate, including special tax levied for maintenance of the city schools, $1.10 per $100.

School system one of the best in the state. Fifteen teachers in the Grammar School (white) and six in the High School (white). Commercial and domestic science courses part of the regular work. Graduates admitted without examination to many of the more important colleges and universities of the South. The colored schools are ample. They include, in addition to the grammar school, a Normal School for the training of teachers, etc., and a Manual Training and Industrial Institute which is doing splendid work for young negroes.

Six banks. Their combined capital and surplus is over $750,000, and their deposits upward of $3,000,000.

An annual wholesale business of $10,000,000.

A retail business drawn from a radius of more than fifty miles, and which is growing by leaps and bounds year by year.

Broad level streets. Those running east and west are 120 feet wide; those running north and south 80 feet.

Magnificent shade. The streets of the residential sections are bordered by oaks, elms, sycamores, maples and pecans. The streets of no Southern city, great or small, are more beautifully shaded.

A modern street railway system, operating electric cars and reaching all parts of the city.

New and up-to-date Young Men's Christian Association, with splendid building and equipment.

One of the finest hospitals in the South.

"White Way" covering the business district.

Modern Union Passenger Station.

Albany Is

The principal city of Southwestern Georgia.

A highly important railway center from which seven lines radiate.

At the head of navigation on Flint River, which affords water communication with the Gulf of Mexico.

A city with a death rate below one per cent.

A city which uses artesian water for all purposes—flushes the sanitary sewers, sprinkles the streets and fights fires with it.

The best lighted small city in the South.

A city whose streets are all perfectly straight, and laid off with the precision of a chess board. They run exactly north and south, and east and west.

A city of shade. Thousands of trees—oaks, elms, sycamores, maples, cedars, magnolias and paper shell pecans—line the streets, and add wonderfully to the city's attractiveness and comfort.

Headquarters of the United States Court for the Albany Division of the Southern District of Georgia.

The retail shopping center for a territory extending fifty to seventy-five miles in each direction.

A cotton market which handles 100,000 bales annually.

The principal watermelon and cantaloupe shipping point in the Southeastern States.

The home of the Georgia Chautauqua, now in its twenty-sixth year.

A rapidly growing wholesale and manufacturing center.

A city with cheap electric power and admirably located sites to offer manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

A point whose river and railway facilities provide advantageous freight rates.

The center of the "Albany Paper Shell Pecan District." More fine pecans are growing in this area (twenty miles in each direction from Albany) than in any corresponding region in the world. Over $12,000,000 invested in pecan developments in the Albany district.

A wide-awake city.

A "Glad Hand" city. The newcomer finds the door open and everybody glad to see him. He is made to feel that he is needed and wanted, and that there's room for him to succeed without crowding somebody else.

A city of homes.

A little city with big city ways—"The Biggest City of Its Size in the World."

BUSIEST SPOT IN SOUTH GEORGIA

A Hustling Metropolis

IS CAPITAL OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY

By E. B. Adams, Secretary, Albany Chamber of Commerce.

HON. HENRY A. TARVER,
Mayor of Albany and one of South Georgia's Best Known Citizens.

Albany, the busy spot of south Georgia, is located in the center of the fastest growing section of Georgia, it being a fact as shown by the census figures, that nine of the eleven counties of the state that increased over 50 per cent in population in the past ten years, are in Albany's trade territory.

Albany has seven railroads, and its trade territory is served by thirty passenger trains daily. This railroad service has led to the establishment of a big retail center in Albany, and because of the excellent distributing facilities, Albany has become the leading jobbing center of southwest Georgia.

The most extensive development is the pecan industry, as shown by the government figures, in what has become generally known as the Albany district, comprising the adjoining counties of Dougherty county. In the Albany district something over 50,000 acres have been planted in pecans, and the investment in the groves will total more than $12,500,000. The nuts as raised here are the large paper-shell variety, the largest variety averaging between 2 and 2¼ inches in length and selling at $1.25 per pound.

The development is along commercial lines. Forty companies are developing this large acreage and selling the groves at a price ranging from $200 to $1,100 an acre, depending on the age of the trees. Thousands of acres in the orchards have been sold to people living in the north and west and the industry has served to advertise southwest Georgia and to bring thousands of dollars into this section.

This particular section of Georgia, that has become known as the Albany district, is peculiarly adapted to pecans and the local growers experience far more satisfactory results in the propagation of the trees than in any other section where the pecan is grown.

Permanent Pecan Exposition.

A permanent pecan exposition is maintained by local pecan men and the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and it has served to bring out the best in pecan culture and is being used extensively by investors who are able to visit the exchange and gather information from the displays that they would not be able to secure in any other way.

Many large sales have been made of pecan properties, ranging anywhere from $1,000 for the 5-acre units to $200,000, which was recently paid for one large grove in the Albany district, which grove is now being subdivided and sold in 5-acre units. The 8-year-old trees in this grove, which have been bearing several years, are being offered to investors at the price of $1,100 an acre.

The Albany district is also one of the richest farming sections in Georgia. It is from this district that Georgia markets her cantaloupes and watermelons, and it is this district that was known during the war as the granary of the confederacy.

With the influx of new people and the general development of the section there is a corresponding increase of land values, and the census figures will show that farm lands in the Albany district increased from 1900 to 1910 from an average price of $4.37 an acre to $13.99 an acre.

Seven Lines of Railroads.

The city of Albany is located on the Central of Georgia, G. S. W. & G., A. C. L., S. A. L. and Georgia Northern railroads, having seven lines radiating from the city into the richest and most prosperous section of Georgia.

Within a radius of 60 miles of the city are 547,000 people.

Albany lays claim to the following manufacturing enterprises: Cotton factory, car and locomotive works, three fertilizer factories, two brick plants, cotton oil mills, cypress plant, planing mills, sash, door and blind factories, feed mills, compress, ice plant, hydro-electric plant, ice cream plant, medicine company, machine works, railroad shops, bottling plant, book-binding establishment and cigar factory.

Albany has the following jobbing houses: Four wholesale grocery houses, wholesale dry goods, mill supply company, two farm machinery houses, furniture jobbers, hardware jobbers, ice cream jobbers, leather, ice, stock, feed, crackers, hay, grain and feed stuffs, three lumber plants, drugs, electric supplies, novelties, eight melon companies, three mule and horse jobbers, forty pecan companies, guano, paint and glass and fruits.

The "Capital of South Georgia."

Albany has become commonly known as the capital of south Georgia and her spirit and enterprise has become a by-word through the entire state. Her people are alive and wide-awake and earnestly striving for the development of the community, and the fact that Albany shows a 77.8 per cent increase in population during the census period, tripling the increase of any other city in southwest Georgia, shows the measure of success with which they are meeting.

The Albany Transit company opened in May its street car system and at present work is being carried on on Albany's new $110,000 terminal company, large department store, office building, $50,000 lodge hall and some thirty residences.

The busy spot of south Georgia is Albany, and the coming year will no doubt show that the most substantial development recorded in any city in south Georgia will be in Albany.

U. D. C. OF DOUGHERTY CO. HAS 72 MEMBERS

The U. D. C. of Dougherty county has a membership of seventy-two, with Mrs. W. E. Rowsey as efficient president; Mrs. Janie Mayo and Mrs. C. M. Clark, honorary presidents.

The chapter is in good shape financially; it has met state and national obligations and Mrs. Sandwich, the treasurer, reports a bank account that is a credit to the women who have worked diligently for the cause. Once a month the members meet to attend to the business of the chapter, and to enjoy a program consisting of papers of historical interest and music.

Sick veterans and widows of veterans are visited when in distress. Floral offerings have been sent whenever one of the "Boys in Gray" has been called to his reward in the Great Beyond. The ladies prepared and sent to the Old Soldiers' home a box of tempting delicacies as an offering of their esteem and appreciation.

The chapter arranged a most interesting program for Memorial day, when Mr. R. H. Ferrell made an eloquent address to an immense audience. Crosses of honor were delivered and a gold coin was awarded to Miss Amelia Crine, of the seventh grade, for the best essay on the life of General John B. Gordon.

In June the veterans of the second district will meet in Albany, and the U. D. C. and Sons of Veterans are going to entertain them with a barbecue and other courtesies.

THRONATEESKA CHAPTER IS DOING FINE WORK

Organized in 1895, and reorganized in 1909, Thronateeska chapter begs to submit the following report: Has a membership of 28, with three applications awaiting the arrival of papers. The number gained last year was seven.

Regular monthly meetings are held at the homes of the members, each of whom enters with enthusiasm into all the work undertaken by the chapter. The programs consist of current events concerning the state and national D. A. R. work, patriotic music and the reading of papers upon historical subjects appropriate to the month.

This chapter is engaged in raising funds to erect a bowlder to mark the site of Pindartown, in Worth county. Two very successful entertainments have been given for this purpose—an exhibit of antiques early in November and a Washington tea on February 22. Contributions have been made as follows:

Martha Berry school, $5; Chair for Continental hall, $10; medal in (public school) historical contest, $8.60. Total, $23.60.

All dues have been paid and all obligations met, a nice balance remaining in the treasury.

ALBANY'S WOMEN'S CLUBS ENTHUSIASTIC ORGANIZATIONS

The second year of this club has been most inspiring and helpful. The officers were re-elected and with the experience of the previous year the work moved forward steadily.

Each of the nine committees incorporated in this club has helped to develop the club as a whole. The club work has brought out the women, developed latent talent and produced a spirit of good will and comradeship which no other bond has ever done. The spirit of the women is liberal, democratic and cosmopolitan. The membership is not limited and the roll shows 135 names to date.

Educational, child's welfare and art committees have furnished exhibits of pictures and programs by which the public were taught the beauty in arts and crafts. Even now the results of the lectures and exhibits have been seen in a new interest in art and in the purchase of pictures for the public schools.

The flower show by the educational and child's welfare committees made it possible to secure basket ball outfits for the High school and jogglling boards for the grammar schools.

The library committee has sent books to the factory and county schools and the teachers have been notified that the club is ready to assist them in improving their school conditions.

The study circle is pursuing the chautauqua course and giving it earnest study; again, another committee is enthusiastic in pursuing the study of domestic economics, meeting twice a month, when they have lectures and chemical demonstrations.

The annual election of officers was held May 1, the term of office to begin as follows:

Mrs. David Brown, president; Mrs. F. O. Ticknor, first vice president; Mrs. M. L. Brannan, second vice president; Mrs. S. J. Jones, recording secretary; Mrs. W. E. Smith, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. H. C. White, corresponding secretary; Mrs Emma Menko, auditor; Miss Michalle Ticknor, press reporter.

ALBANY

"GEORGIA'S BUSY SPOT"

The Government Census figures show that immediately adjoining ALBANY are 9 of the 11 counties of Georgia that increased over 50% in population in the past 10 years

Southwest Georgia's Shopping Center

TRADE IN ALBANY

ALBANY Is the recognized supply center of Southwest Georgia.

ALBANY retail stores offer a market of up-to-date goods

TO THE LADIES of Southwest Georgia ALBANY offers an excellent assortment of goods. ALBANY stores are as well supplied with as great a variety of goods as will be found. Ladies' dress goods, millinery, ready-to-wear articles, dry goods, furniture, jewelry, etc., in ALBANY'S large department stores and leading mercantile establishments afford the ladies of Southwest Georgia an excellent chance to buy what they wish at home.

The Parcel Post Helps—

An order mailed from any point in Southwest Georgia is filled in ALBANY the same day, and is brought to you by your postman the next morning.

Give ALBANY A Chance To Fill Your Orders—

ALBANY merchants buy from the same people who sell the merchants of the larger cities.

Get prices on your next order from where you have been buying and then write the merchants of ALBANY or the ALBANY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and ask for prices on the same articles.

ALBANY WILL Be Cheaper—

Buy your next bill of goods in ALBANY. You will be pleased. Trade in ALBANY.

There's A Reason For The ALBANY Spirit

ALBANY'S population increased in 10 years 77.8%.

ALBANY has 7 railroads; 30 passenger trains a day serve a territory of 547,000 people within a radius of 60 miles.

ALBANY has the following manufacturing plants: Cotton factory; car and locomotive works, 3 fertilizer factories; 2 brick plants; cotton oil mills; cypress plant; planing mills; sash, door and blind factory; flour mill; compress; ice plant; hydro-electric plant; ice cream plant; medicine company; machine works; railroad shops; bottling plants; printery; cigar factory.

ALBANY'S list of jobbers includes 4 wholesale grocery houses; wholesale dry goods company; mill supply company; 2 farm machinery houses; furniture jobbers; hardware jobbers; ice cream jobber; leather; ice; flour; crackers; 2 hay and grain and feedstuffs; 3 lumber plants; 3 beer houses; drugs; electric supplies; novelties; 8 melon companies; 3 mule and horse jobbers; pecans; guano; paint; glass; and fruits.

ALBANY has 6 banks.

ALBANY has $12,500,000.00 invested in pecans in the **ALBANY DISTRICT.**

ALBANY farm lands increased 189.2 per cent in value in 10 years.

ALBANY has a trade territory with a population of 547,000 people.

ALBANY has 4 cotton warehouses.

ALBANY has a white way; street car line; chamber of commerce, pecan exposition; federal court; public auditorium; opera house; Carnegie library; automobile fire truck; team in South Atlantic ball league; city park; paved streets and sidewalks; 4 hotels; good roads.

ALBANY had 4,027 people at the time opening of the ball season. Here's what The Macon Telegraph had to say about the "ALBANY Spirit":

"Macon by no means won the league trophy for attendance yesterday, but neither has Jacksonville, for last night word came in over the wires that Albany—the baby town of the circuit—had made all of her bigger sisters look like the proverbial 30 cents by coming through with 4,027 paid admissions—count 'em. If that isn't going some then there ain't no such thing as speed. Give them the trophy and long may they wave, them Albanians.

"They're just as game and irrepressible as their namesakes off in the Balkans, and hereafter we're personally strong for the powers that are trying to hold off Montenegro, as said Montenegro is agin something by the name of Albany."

ALBANY is the biggest city to her inches in the world

ADDRESS *The*

Albany Chamber of Commerce

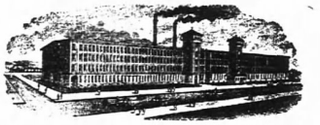
City Hall ∴ ALBANY, GA.

Among the

Largest Cotton Mills in the SOUTH

There are located at

WEST POINT, GA.



The Lanett Cotton Mills

West Point Manufacturing Co.

Shawmut Mill
And Riverdale Cotton Mills

These Mills Consume Yearly

75,000 Bales of Cotton

In the Production of

Cotton Duck, Sheetings and Drills

PURE AS THE OZONE OF THE PINES

Pine Mountain Spring Water

Pronounced by Georgia State Board of Health:
"An Excellent Drinking Water."

Sold in 5-gallon bottles f. o. b. West Point for $1.25. Bottles returnable at $1.00 each. For further information write

Pine Mountain Springs Company
WEST POINT, GA.

West Point Investment Co.
West Point, Ga.

S. T. HAMMOND & SON
WEST POINT, GA.

Most successful shop men in western Georgia. Their business has grown from $500 the first year to a present annual business of $10,000.00.

Wagon and Buggy Materials, Blacksmithing, Woodworking, Painting, Rubber-tiring and Horseshoeing Specialties.

The Parlor Market, West Point, Ga.

Best of Beef, Pork, Lamb and Sausage.
Fish and Oysters in Season.
Phones 30 and 56.

WEST POINT MARKET COMPANY

West Point Wholesale Grocery Co.
WEST POINT, GA.

Largest Wholesale Distributors in Western Georgia

The First National Bank
OF WEST POINT, GA.

Capital	$ 50,000.00
Surplus	30,000.00
Deposits	250,000.00

Prompt Attention to Collections. Your Patronage Solicited.

WEST POINT, GEORGIA

Commercial and Industrial Capital of the Chattahoochee Valley

No flaring of trumphets has marked the forward strides of West Point. There has been no boasting, no attempt at self-glorification on the part of the men who have made possible knew of their achievements.

They have hardly realized, themselves, the magnitude of their attainments, and they have been too busy to care whether the outside world knew of their achievements.

To tell the story of West Point would require all the space in today's Constitution. And if any attempt were made at elaboration much if its past efforts, its present successes and its future prospects would have to be omitted.

Putting it concisely, and with no attempt at exaggeration: In all America there is today no town for which the future looms so big with promise as West Point.

Great things have been accomplished here. Greater are yet to come.

Reads Like a Romance.

A bare record of facts would read like a romance. What imagination is sufficiently vivid to forecast the possibilities of the coming years?

If you are one of the many Georgians or Americans or citizens of the world who are not familiar with the facts, it will pay you to go and see for yourself. And it will be advisable not to delay your coming.

To the outside world West Point is perhaps best known as the terminus of the Atlanta & West Point railroad. The "West Point route" is one of the best equipped, best managed and most profitable lines of this or any other country. Travel on this line is a delight, and with a two-cent rate the finest luxurious service is within the reach of all.

If you are coming from the extreme south, you will reach West Point over the Western Railway of Alabama, the other arm of the "West Point route."

Chattahoochee Valley Railway.

A third railroad, the Chattahoochee Valley, connects West Point with the big cotton mills to the south and the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic railroad to the north. Owned by the same men who control the cotton mills, The C. V. is regarded as a West Point enterprise. It has given the town the benefit of cheap freight rates and has saved thousands of dollars to the merchants and consumers of the West Point district.

You will learn as soon as you arrive in West Point that two states are required to hold this progressive town. The line which separates Georgia and Alabama, while evident in all matters of government and serving to stimulate a healthy rivalry between the two municipalities of West Point and Lanett, is entirely lost sight of in all matters pertaining to the general good.

$50,000 Federal Building.

The new joint Federal building, for which Congress recently appropriated $50,000, is a striking example of this spirit.

The stranger is always impressed with the beautiful scenery along the banks of the Chattahoochee. Some day a painter will win fame for himself and new glory for West Point by transferring this beauty to canvas. And another poet will write a new song of the wonderful river on its journeyings through Troup which will rank with the tuneful verses that tell of its adventuras in the "hills of Habersham" and the "valleys of Hall."

If you have brought your camera, you will find nature has prepared for you such displays as you will enjoy. But there are some beauties the camera can hardly catch—the deep blue of the southern sky and the wonderful gold of the sunset. These would make your visit worth while, even if there were not close at hand the remarkable evidences of industrial life.

If you have the time, and it is to be hoped you will not be hurried when you go, it will be profitable to spend at least a day in each of the centers of activity that go to make up Greater West Point.

A Bird's Eye View.

Before starting on your trip of inspection, ascend one of the neighboring hills and get a view of the whole. At your feet lies West Point proper, the commercial and industrial capital of the Chattahoochee valley. Its well kept streets, spacious business houses, pretty homes, beautiful churches indicate the progressive spirit of its people.

To the south are the model mill towns of Lanett, Shawmut, Langdale and River View, where 150,000 spindles are busily engaged. In viewing this panorama of villages, one is impressed with the thought that great structures of brick and steel can live in this climate and grow as readily as do the crops of corn and cotton.

In touring these towns it is interesting to begin at Langdale, the home of the West Point Manufacturing company, the pioneer mill company of this section. It is from this parent institution that the other mills in the West Point territory have sprung. You will have to be told that this is the oldest of the group. Everything about the place is so thoroughly new and modern looking.

One of the secrets of the success of the mill management has been due to the policy of having everything up-to-date not only in the way of machinery for the production of cloth, but in securing the comfort, happiness and advancement of their employees.

$600,000 Hydro-Electric Plant.

Perhaps you had heard the West Point Manufacturing company was a big concern. It may be you had heard, too, of the recent erection at Langdale of a power plant. But you need to see this plant to appreciate it for what it is, one of the models of its kind.

The capacity of this plant is 4,000 horse-power. For use in cases of emergency, this company has built an auxiliary plant, a turbine steam plant of 1,000 horse-power.

The installation of the new power plant cost $600,000. This is a large sum, larger than the entire capital stock of many good size cotton mills. And yet the West Point manufacturing company has made no fuss over it. They are accustomed to doing big things.

The new plant furnishes power to operate the mills at Langdale and Shawmut, and besides furnishes lights to the cities of West Point and Lanett.

A Magnificent Auditorium.

Any mention of Langdale would be incomplete without special reference to the handsome new auditorium, which in point of design and construction would be an ornament to any town. Its library, school building, kindergarten, play grounds are objects of special care.

None of the best teachers are good enough for the school or kindergarten. The buildings are well lighted and ventilated. The equipment of the schools, like the machinery in the mills, is the best to be had. The result is that the boys and girls of Langdale, and in fact of all these mill towns, enjoy exceptional advantages. It is not surprising that these children are developing into intelligent, useful citizens, many of them filling with credit the positions of trust to which they are called.

If all children were as healthy and happy as these in the West Point district the child labor agitator would be out of a job.

If you have never been through a cotton mill you will marvel at the wonderfully interesting processes through which the cotton passes from the opening room to the cloth room. Even if you have been through other mills, you are likely to find much that is newer and better in the West Point mills.

The Fame of West Point Duck.

For many years "West Point duck" has enjoyed a reputation in the dry goods trade second to none.

So great has been the demand for the company's product that a few years ago they built the Shawmut mill, which is the largest duck mill in the world.

Shawmut occupies the territory between Langdale and Lanett and, though the youngest, is perhaps the most artistically planned and prettiest of the mill villages. It has a population of 2,500 people, of whom about 1,000 work in the mill.

While the product of Shawmut is nothing but duck, it is made for a great many different purposes, and varies in width from one and one-half to one hundred and twenty inches.

One of the principal uses of duck is in the making of sails for boats, pesticularley fine yachts. Today, West Point duck is to be found on all the waters of the world. There are many other uses of duck. Large quantities are used for deck coverings, tents, awnings, harvester aprons, belting, garden and fire hose.

Lanett has a population 5,000 souls, about 1,500 of whom are connected with the mill. You can spend an entire day acquainting yourself with the growth of Lanett mill and development of the town.

Gymnasium and Day Nursery.

That the management is keenly alert to the interests of the people is evidenced by the fact that there is always something new being added. And it is not being advertised. It takes some effort to keep up with the good works of Lanett. Just now they are spending a good round sum in the construction of a gymnasium and swimming pool. It is to be for the free use of the employees, and will add greatly to their pleasure.

A few months ago the company employed a trained nurse, who devotes her entire time to looking after the health of the people. This is in line with the modern theory of preventing disease rather than having to cure it.

Another new feature to be installed at Lanett is a day nursery. This will be under the direction of the trained nurse. A commodious building is now being erected, in which the little tots will be cared for. Everything will be provided that will contribute to the health and comfort of the babies. In the same building will be new and improved quarters for the kindergarten. The play ground will receive special attention.

Lanett Has 700 School Children.

The Lanett school is one of the largest and best public schools in this section. During the year just closing the enrollment has been over 700. The building, built by the mill company, at a cost of $20,000, is modern throughout. The same may be said of its equipment. Besides the day school there is conducted a night school for the benefit of men and boys, who have passed the schools age but are anxious to improve their minds.

The Lanett mill, as are all the West Point mills, is itself a great textile school. It is no uncommon thing for graduates of various textile schools to go to Lanett and work their way through the mill as a finishing touch to their studies.

The product of Lanett consists principally of sheeting and drills. These go to all lines of trade in all parts of the world. At present they are furnishing large quantities of material to automobile manufacturers.

Where Cloth is Converted.

Another splendid enterprise of Lanett is the bleachery and dye works in which much of the cloth from the various West Point mills is converted. The quality of work turned out by this institution has put it in a class by itself. A visit to the bleachery and dye works will be both interesting and instructive.

The Lanett mill, in Lanett, under a separate management, makes an entirely different kind of goods. Its products are hammocks, lap robes, netting, etc. At the outset this company bought its yarns and had its dyeing done, but now it has put in a complete plant of its own for both spinning and dyeing. The output enjoys a large sale, as is merited by the high character of the goods.

The Riverdale cotton mill, at River View, Ala., is the furthest out of the West Point group, being about 8 miles from the city limits. Located on a picturesque elevation, overlooking the Chattahoochee, the town is well named. The population is about 1,000, of whom about 350 are employees of the mill.

It is only in size that River View is behind the other mill towns. Its school and library and kindergarten are the equal of the best, and the same interest that is so keenly active for the well-being of the employees finds expression here.

Five Millions Invested.

The combined mills represent an investment of more than $5,000,000.

In active charge of the management is George H. Lanier, vice president and general manager of the mills and president of the Chattahoochee Valley railway. Few men of his years could handle so successfully the vast volume of business. Mr. Lanier is about thirty-one years of age, his father, the late LaFayette Lanier, was the leading spirit in the building of West Point.

George Lanier is one of the most public spirited citizens of West Point or Lanett. His influence and that of the corporations he represents are always found on the right side of all public questions. At the recent meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers association in Washington, he was elected a member of the Board of Governors. He is vice president and director of the Georgia Manufacturers association.

The West Point mills consume annually about 75,000 bales of cotton. The buying of this cotton is no small undertaking, but it has been reduced to a science in the hands of R. C. Freeman. Much of the success of the mills is due to the efficient service of Mr. Freeman. In addition to his other duties Mr. Freeman has for several years been president of the Dixie Cotton Mills, at LaGrange.

Assisting in the management of the West Point mills is Mr. L. L. Lanier, who is agent for the West Point Manufacturing company and for the Riverdale Cotton mills. In addition to a thorough knowledge of his work he possesses a pleasing personality that has won for him great popularity.

The Chamber of Commerce.

Nature and foreign capital have done so much for West Point, the Chamber of Commerce has not felt the necessity of conducting so vigorous a campaign as have some less favored towns. At all times, however, when the necessity arises, the loyal men of West Point can be counted upon to use their energies and their money for the encouragement of worthy enterprises.

The officers of the West Point-Lanett Chamber of Commerce are Phil Lanier, president; Zach. Hagedorn, vice president; J. T. Johnson, secretarr; W. J. Kirby, A. C. Booker, R. C. Freeman, J. A. Avary, W. C. Lanier, and L. P. Heyman, executive committee.

Occupying an entire city block is the plant of the West Point Investment company, operated by the West Point Iron Works, oil mill, ice plant, lumber and coal yards. This company is presided over by that distinguished West Pointer, Mr. B. F. Lanier, ably assisted by Messrs. Horace Lanier, secretary and J. C. Lanier, general manager.

Of course you will want to take a look through West Point's big wholesale grocery company, which does an immense business throughout western Georgia and eastern Alabama. Its officers are Max Hagedorn, president; John J. Hagedorn, vice president; I. M Scott, Philip Hagedorn and Arthur Hagedorn, directors.

Few West Pointers are better known than S. T. Hammond, who is prominent in secret order circles and conducts the largest blacksmith and repair shop in this section.

The Heyman Stores.

West Point is justly famous for its large and well stocked stores. Among the leading establishments are the two stores of Lee Heyman & Co., the favorite trading place of a great number of people on both sides of the state line.

Established in 1854 as Heyman & Merz, this firm has a record of which it may well feel proud. Mr. Lee Heyman goes to New York twice each year and spares no effort in maintaining the position of his stores as the fashion center of West Point.

The parcel post has made the large and exclusive Heyman stocks readily accessible to the people of the neighboring towns.

The housekeepers of West Point are fortunate in being able to secure meats and fish from the Parlor market. Mr. R. L. Williams, the genial proprietor, knows what the people want and he has it for them.

Just three miles from West Point is Pine Mountain, from the base of which issues a spring of water that nature can furnish. The spring was known to the Indians who came for many miles to drink its health-giving waters.

The Pine Mountain spring water has stood the several test of the Georgia State Board of Health, who pronounce it free from contamination and an excellent drinking water.

Drinking Fountains for Schools.

West Point is justly proud of her excellent system of public schools. This was among the first municipalities in Georgia to establish absolutely free public schools. There is no enterprise supported by the city that brings a greater return every way than her schools.

The best citizens are always put on the board of education. The present board is composed of E. F. Lanier, president; L. D. Askew, secretary; W. N. Gachet, E. J. Collins, J. L. B. Barrow, R. H. Hill, Mark McCullogh, J. A. Avary and Jno. L. Lovelace.

The schools have steadily grown from year to year, in numbers and efficiency, under the superintendence of Walter P. Thomas, who has been in charge of them for the past seven years.

The high school is well equipped, having the highest accredited relationship with the state university. Athletics are encouraged and the students take a great interest in the annual district high school meets.

Possibly there is no city in Georgia where the good women take more interest in the school than in West Point. They are always contributing something to the comfort, instruction, health and pleasure of the children. Through their different organizations, they have collected a sufficient sum of money with which they will install sanitary drinking fountains throughout the building during vacation. Everybody in West Point takes a personal pride in the schools.

The First National Bank.

Among the sturdy institutions is the First National bank, which was organized January 13, 1906, with a capital stock of $50,000. During the past seven years this bank has paid out $30,000 in dividends and has accumulated a surplus of $30,000, and $3,800 of undivided profits. Its resources total approximately $400,000. The officers and directors are W. C. Lanier, president; Harrison Lanier, cashier; Amos Huguley, vice president; Willis Johnson, assistant cashier; E. J. Collins, J. L. Barrow, Murray Booker, L. C. Lanier, L. R. Johnson, T. E. Barker.

Fort Tyler Chapter U. D. C.

Fort Tyler chapter was organized February 26, 1896, with 12 members on the roll. A charter was granted in March, 1896, and the number of members began to increase.

We have erected a monument to our confederate dead, placed marble headstones in the soldiers' cemetery, thus marking the graves of one hundred and twenty-five confederate soldiers.

We have bestowed crosses of honor on one hundred and seventy-two veterans, widows and descendants.

We have given two medals to school children for prize essays and find that the interest of the schools is growing.

We have about one hundred members in good standing and a number of applications pending.

The interest in the cause is increasing and many young people are coming into the ranks.

MRS. A. A. HARRIS,
Recording Secretary.

Mothers' Study Circle.

From the Woman's club grew the Mother's Study circle. Mrs. Humphrey, an enthusiastic club woman, called together the mothers and organized them into a study circle. The circle meets twice a month, has a regular program which proves interesting and helpful. The physicians and dentists of the town have from time to time given most instructive lectures upon the various subjects incident to the growth and development of the child.

The circle is endeavoring to establish the "Story Hour" in the primary grades of the school.

Mrs. C. E. Patillo is president of the circle.

LEE HEYMAN & CO.
West Point, Ga.

Invite all lovers of the true, the good and the beautiful to view their splendid showing of Silk Underwear and Hosiery.

Milanese White Silk Gowns, soft and cool and clinging, like cut, **$11.00**.

Milanese White Silk Combination Suits, **$7.00**.

Italian Silk Princess Slips in White, Pink and Light Blue, **$5.00**.

Famous for their wearing quality are the Heyman pure thread Silk Hose in Black, White, Tan and Champagne at **$1.00**.

Slightly heavier quality, in Black only, **$1.25**.

Extra heavy pure thread Silk Hose—The Lily of France—in White, Black and Tan at **$1.50**.

Niagara Maid Silk Gloves, double tipped finger ends, in Black and White, at **60c**, **85c** and **$1.25**.

Mail orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Attention, Southern Cotton Mills!

Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works
Bleachers, Dyers, Nappers
And Finishers of Cotton Piece Goods
Yarns Dyed in Hank and Chain

'WEST POINT, GA.

GOOD to Live in the United States
BETTER to Live in the South
BEST to Live in West Point-Lanett

Here in the Capital of the famous, fertile valley of the Chattahoochee abound splendid opportunities in Agriculture and Manufacturing.

Location: In the Heart of the South on the main railway line from New York to New Orleans; 26 hours from New York, 12 hours from New Orleans; midway between Atlanta and Montgomery, Macon and Birmingham, Memphis and Brunswick, Columbia and Jackson. On the banks of the beautiful Chattahoochee, at the head of the greatest Water Power in the South.

Climate: Wonderfully mild, delightful and health-giving.

Population: 10,000; happy, prosperous and progressive.

Transportation: Terminus of three railroads—the Atlanta & West Point, the Western Railway of Alabama and the Chattahoochee Valley Railway.

Industries: Largest cotton manufacturing center in Georgia or Alabama. Six cotton mills using an aggregate of 100,000 bales annually and turning out the highest grade products known in the world's markets. Hammock, lap robe and netting factory, cotton seed oil mill, ice factory, iron foundry, machine shops, roller covering works, grist mill, fertilizer mixing plant, hotting works, saw mills, lumber yards, two strong banks, newspapers, department stores, wholesale grocery, large supply houses, up-to-date and well stocked retail stores of all kinds, blacksmith and wood shops, good hotels and boarding houses, well equipped livery and sale stables, automobile agencies, repair shops and garages, good bakery, railroad shops, photo gallery, splendid telephone system with modern plant and many connecting suburban lines. Annual pay rolls exceed $1,000,000.00.

Schools: Modern system of graded public schools. Commodious buildings, capable, enthusiastic teachers. Enrollment more than 1,000.

Water and Lights: Thoroughly up-to-date system of municipally owned waterworks, sewerage and electric lights.

Churches: Beautiful buildings of all denominations.

Lodges: Masons, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Odd Fellows, Eastern Star.

Fire Department: Good equipment and intelligent firefighters.

Postal Facilities: Appropriation has been made for $50,000 Federal building. Frequent mails on all railroads. Seven R. F. D. routes.

Paving: Sidewalks paved in business district. Contract awarded for $10,000 of sidewalk paving in residence districts.

Farm Lands: At reasonable prices may be had desirable lands for growing all kinds of vegetables, fruits, grain and cotton. Hay crop is becoming an important one and cattle raising affords splendid opportunities.

For further information address

WEST POINT-LANETT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
West Point, Ga.

The Bank of West Point
WEST POINT, GA.

Organized 1897. Capital and undivided profits, $130,000.00. Collections are actually remitted for the day paid. We solicit your business, promising you the same attention we expect of others.

R. Herzfeld, President.
H. W. Miller and J. S. Baker, Vice Presidents.
J. C. McKemie, Cashier.
C. S. Kirby, Assistant Cashier.

Queer Location of Winder Causes Many Complications

Queer legal complications have been brought about as the result of the fact that Winder, Ga., an enterprising city of 3,000 inhabitants, is located in three counties, Gwinnett, Jackson and Walton.

It is said that much of the property within the city limits of Winder might be brought into serious question, if anyone should see fit to raise the point. This is due to the fact that lawyers in drawing deeds and other important papers will have them headed, for instance, "Georgia, Jackson count," where the property is located, and then, unthoughtedly, perhaps, have them witnessed by a notary from Gwinnett or Walton county, whose office is probably just across the street.

Good lawyers have rendered the opinion that this is liable to jeopardize the titles to property, if anyone should see fit to raise the question.

A well known citizen of Winder died a few days ago and left his widow and children property in several sections of the city. As the property was thus located in three counties, the widow had to go to three courts of ordinary to secure letters of administration on the estate. Each of these courts is 15 to 20 miles from Winder.

Winder draws its school fund from three counties, and gets a different pro rata from each. One county may pay $2.75 per annum for each pupil, while another may pay, for instance, only $2.40 for its pupils who live just around the corner, though they have the advantage of the same school facilities.

Persons who have things to sell and who are required to pay a state license always dodge Winder, because they are required to pay the state license in each county in which they operate. Although this may sometimes be considered helpful rather than otherwise, the people of Winder say that in the long run they lose by it.

There is but one possible remedy for this situation, the citizens of Winder say, and that is for the legislature to give them the new county for which they have so long contended, and which, it is now generally conceded over the state, is the most meritorious new county proposition that has yet been brought forward in Georgia. Winder citizens say they have progressed as they have in spite of the handicap, but if it is removed they are satisfied the town will grow twice as fast as it has done in the past.

SOUTH ATLANTIC
Scouts 4, Peaches 0.

Macon, Ga., June 3.—Breaking up a pretty pitchers' battle between Grover and Thackham by a vicious attack in their half of the ninth inning, Jacksonville won today's game 4 to 0.

In the first inning a base on balls, a sacrifice and Carroll's two-bagger gave the visitors a run, and from then until the ninth both teams were helpless before the pitchers. In the first of the ninth Hoffman's clean single was followed by Cincinnati base hit and an error, filling the bases. Smith then singled to center, scoring two runs. Another came in on an infield out, following a sacrifice.

In the eighth Grover pulled himself out of a bad hole when, with men on second and third, he retired the side by two strike-outs and a pop to the pitcher's box.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Macon	000 000 000	0	6	1
Jacksonville	100 000 003	4	7	0

Batteries—Thackham and Reynolds; Grover and Smith. Time, 1:40. Umpire, Perdue.

Indians 6, Babies 4.

Albany, Ga., June 3.—Savannah won from Albany today by the score of 6 to 4. Armstrong was given wonderful support in outfield, catching line drives by Handiboe, Mayer and Dowell featuring. A home run by Duggleby over the left field fence; hitting of Dowell and McCleskey at work at third were also features.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Albany	200 200 000	4	9	2
Savannah	013 011 000	6	10	0

Batteries: Duggleby and Wells; Armstrong and Gethel. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Moran.

Gulls 2, Foxes 2.

Charleston, S. C., June 3.—The Sea Gulls and Foxes battled to another 2 to 2 tie game this afternoon, when, at the end of the sixteenth, Umpire Barr called the contest on account of darkness. Pickups by the two shortstops were the features of the game. Three hits in the ninth allowed Columbus to tie the score.

Outfielder Jackson of the visitors and Umpire Barr had a few words while the player was at the bat. When he took his position in the field he began to cry and rushed on to the diamond and made for Barr, but his team-mates held him back. The game had to be called for several minutes until the player could stop his weeping, which was caused by his anger. A double-header will be played tomorrow.

(Called end of sixteenth; darkness.)

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Columbus			
..... 100 000 001 000 000 0	2	10	2
Charleston—			
..... 101 000 000 000 000 0	2	9	1

Batteries—Morrow and Thompson; Chappelle and White. Time 2:20. Umpire, Barr.

NO AMERICAN HORSE IN ENGLISH DERBY

London, June 3.—Knights Key, owned by Richard Croker, and the only American horse remaining on the entry list for tomorrow's derby, was scratched this afternoon. In consequence the American-owned horse will face the barrier in the blue ribbon event of the English turf this year.

EMPIRE STATE LEAGUE

Cordele 4, Brunswick 1.

Brunswick, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Cordele took the second game of the series from Brunswick this afternoon by a score of 4 to 1. Three of the runs were in the first two innings, off Branch, a new twirler. Walker then went in the box and he and Wilder fought out a beautiful battle during the remaining seven innings.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Cordele	120 000 100	4	8	2
Brunswick	001 000 000	1	6	4

Batteries—Wilder and Eubanks; Branch, Walker and Kite. Umpire, McLaughlin.

Anniston 6, Talladega 4.

Talladega, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—The Anniston Chickens trimmed up the Indians this afternoon 6 to 4.

Score by innings:	R.
Anniston	020 112	6
Talladega	030 001	4

Batteries: White, Young and Shepard; Breckenridge, Canteley and Billingsly.

Where They Play Today.

Southern League.

Montgomery v. Atlanta, at Ponce de Leon. Game called at 4 o'clock.
Mobile in Memphis.
Birmingham in Chattanooga.

South Atlantic League.

Savannah in Albany.
Columbus in Charleston.
Jacksonville in Macon.

National League.

Boston in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Boston in Chicago.
New York in St. Louis.

American League.

St. Louis in Washington.
Detroit in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Boston.
Cleveland in New York.

Georgia-Alabama League.

Newnan in LaGrange.
Gadsden in Opelika.
Anniston in Talladega.

Empire State League.

Valdosta in Americus.
Cordele in Brunswick.
Thomasville in Waycross.

COLLEGE GAMES.

Yale v. Holy Cross, in New Haven.
Princeton v. Amherst, in Princeton.
Harvard v. Williams, in Cambridge.
Columbia v. Pennsylvania, in New York.
Brown v. Tufts, in Providence.
Uralinus v. Army, in West Point.

Crackers' Daily Hitting.

The individual batting averages of the Crackers, including the game with Nashville on Tuesday, are as follows:

PLAYERS.	A.	AB.	R.	H.	P. C.
Long	10	40	10	14	.350
Smith	49	176	34	58	.330
Welbourne	50	198	32	63	.318
Blalock	47	175	30	47	.274
Dell	8	11	3	2	.273
Alderman	50	206	33	55	.267
Bailey	37	126	16	33	.262
Price	11	38	3	9	.236
Agler	50	166	31	38	.230
Brady	13	41	4	8	.195
Dunn	29	87	10	16	.184
Chapman	5	17	5	3	.176
Musser	14	35	2	6	.171
Chappelle	13	21	2	3	.143
Robe	16	30	3	1	.033

A TRIBUTE TO MISS LONG

The departure of Miss Long and her company was greatly regretted by their many friends and admirers.

The stock company was rapidly winning favor with Atlanta theatergoers.

During their six weeks here Miss Long and every member of her company won many friends.

Miss Long will open in Nashville with "The Girl From Out Yonder," a play that was greatly appreciated here. It is one that affords each member of the company a chance to show their real ability.

Miss Long expressed regret on leaving Atlanta, but hopes to make as many friends in Nashville as she has here.

Miss Tinsley Harrison, a society girl of this city, who made her debut here with Miss Long's company in "The Girl From Out Yonder," deserves credit for her good work.

The leading man and stage manager, Mr. Edwin Vail, is another whose acting was greatly admired. Others who helped acclaim the success of the company are Messrs. Allan Robinson and back in the "Gate City of the South," and Mable Inslee.

We wish to thank Manager Goring for his fine company and good productions.

When Nashville releases this company we will be glad to welcome them back to the "Gate City of the South."

TWO SCHOOL GIRL ADMIRERS.

SMITH WOULD CHANGE STATE'S PENAL CODE

He Will Advocate Measure at Next Session of General Assembly.

John Y. Smith, representative-elect from Fulton county, has announced that he will be strongly in favor of a measure providing for the appointment of a special commission by the Georgia assembly, to go fully into the question of improving the state's antiquated penal code and reforming prison conditions. Mr. Smith, whose extensive practice in the criminal courts has brought him directly in touch with the law and its operation, declares that there are many vital changes, the necessity of which cannot be questioned. He wants to see the improvements and reforms brought about in a thoroughly practical, common sense way.

"I think that a commission should be appointed," Mr. Smith says, "and given power to subpoena before it such witnesses as to the actual operation of the present penal system. It should go thoroughly into the penal laws and the Georgia criminal code. This commission should be instructed and empowered to make a comprehensive and definite report, on which a succeeding legislature would be able to base intelligent and practical changes and reforms.

"In the past few years, other states have taken up with great advantage the necessity of reforming antiquated penal codes that were put in force many years ago. To be abreast of the times, Georgia will sooner or later have to take the same steps, and the sooner the better.

"I shall be in favor of and shall vote for the appointment of such a commission, because I believe that whatever reforms are made in Georgia's present penal system, should be made conservatively and after full investigation of the facts. I think the Prison Association of Georgia is working along exactly the right lines by suggesting the appointment of such a commission.

"I am also in favor of the measure designed to legalize the suspension of sentence by judges in appropriate cases, the recent supreme court decision has emphasized the fact that no judge now has any right under the law to suspend sentence, yet cases are coming up continually and will continue to come up, where the interests of justice can unquestionably be best served by such suspension. I am in favor of throwing careful safeguards around such power, and I am informed that the bill in which the Prison association is interested, does carry safeguards that will protect the power from abuse."

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC FROM MERCURY POISON

Following Accidental Death of Sanders Walker, Many People Swallow Bichloride.

As a result of the publicity given to the accidental death by bichloride of mercury poison of B. Sanders Walker in Macon recently, there has been an epidemic of suicides throughout the country to end their lives by swallowing the poison.

More than twenty cases have been reported since Mr. Walker's death, and they are being added to daily. The partially now shown for bichloride over carbolic acid and other poisons [illegible] from this reason is comparatively painless. This is not so, and a prominent Atlanta doctor said Tuesday:

"If a physician were going to kill himself by poison, about the last thing he would think of using is bichloride of mercury."

The following are some of the bichloride of mercury poisoning cases reported in yesterday's press dispatches:

In Baltimore, Earl Wolverton, a 2-year-old infant, got bichloride tablets from the mantel in his parents' room and swallowed a part of them. He will be in danger ten days, physicians report. In Thomasville, Ga., Mrs. George King, after swallowing three bichloride tablets of 7 1-2 grains each, is still alive. In Savannah, Ruby White swallowed 2 tablets, but was hurried to the hospital before the poison could get in its work. She will recover. In San Francisco, Mrs. Agnes Spalding, a society woman, swallowed 20 mercury tablets on hearing that her divorced husband would wed again. She will die.

WILSON AND CABINET CONSIDER TOBACCO

Washington, June 3.—Practically the entire time of President Wilson and the cabinet, at the regular weekly meeting today, was given over to a discussion of the recent dissolution of the so-called tobacco trust.

Attorney General McReynolds has for some time been conducting preliminary observations to determine if the decree of dissolution had been observed in its spirit, and if, in fact, "a tobacco trust" still existed. It was regarded as significant by some familiar with the cases that the attorney general's attention to the situation had progressed far enough to be outlined to the president and the cabinet.

Mr. McReynolds, who is the special counsel for the government in the prosecution which ended in the supreme court's opinion, did not agree with the method of dissolving the "trust" approved by former Attorney General Wickersham.

KANSAS GIRL IS BRIDE OF WALTER DE MUMM

London, June 3.—Walter De Mumm, the well-known French sporting man, and Miss Florence Scoville, daughter of C. C. Scoville, of Seneca, Kan., were married at noon today in the fashionable church of St. Georges, Hanover Square.

The greatest interest was taken in the wedding owing to the dramatic incident which occurred last December in Paris, when in the course of a struggle with Mrs. Marie Van Rensalaer Barnes, an American woman, Walter De Mumm received two rather serious bullet wounds. Mrs. Barnes afterward disappeared and De Mumm did not prosecute her. The attack on him was said to have been brought about by his announcement that he had come to bid her farewell.

TO SETTLE ESTATE OF LUTHER M'CARTY

Springfield, Mo., June 3.—Application to be appointed administrator of the estate of Luther McCarty, heavyweight fighter, killed in a bout with Arthur Pelkey, was filed in the probate court here today by Otta Lippman, representing the widow. Lippman managed bouts here in which McCarty first attracted attention.

The McCarty estate consists of $8,200 on deposit in a Los Angeles bank, four lots on a beach near Boston, and other possessions, totalling $11,000. McCarty left no will. His widow and 2-year-old daughter are his only heirs.

Lee Is Re-Elected.

San Francisco, June 3.—W. G. Lee, of Cleveland, was re-elected grand president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen today by a vote of 446 against 394 for A. F. Whitney, of Chicago, third vice president of the order, the only candidate who opposed him.

Winchell Has Resigned.

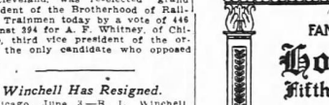
Chicago, June 3.—B. L. Winchell, president of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, and of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, has resigned both offices, it was made known here today. Mr. Winchell resigned to devote his attention exclusively to his duties as receiver for the St. Louis and San Francisco road.

Phone your want ads and replies to Main 5600 or Atlanta 109.

"A Summer Outing Above the Clouds."
HOTEL KAATERSKILL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Altitude 2,000 feet. Located on the "Empire Tours." Opens June 28. Direct parlor car service to Hotel Grounds. A musical hour o'clock afternoon tea served without charge to guests. Golf, tennis, baseball, bowling, dancing, motoring, mountain climbing, canoeing, fishing, billiards and pool.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THE YOUNGER SET.
Two concerts daily by a Symphony Orchestra. Special rates for families. Transient rates, $4 per day up. Address HARRISON S. DOWNS, 19-21 West 44th St., New York.

PARK INN
ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
A Perfect Summer Hotel on Beach and Board Walk; 45 minutes from N. Y. City. Stop with us and do business in town. Take a dip in the ocean morning and night.
CHARLES A. CARRIGAN, Proprietor.

FAMOUS AT HOME AND ABROAD
Holland House
Fifth Avenue and 30th Street
New York City
Favorably known for the Excellence of its Cuisine and the Character of its Patronage
NOW UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
Extensive Alterations and Improvements recently completed
place the Holland House
among the Leading Hotels of America
Enlarged Rooms. 200 New Baths
Every Modern Appointment
TARIFF
Single room, without bath . . . $2.00 and $2.50 per day
Single room, with bath . $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 per day
Double room, without bath . $3.00 and $4.00 per day
Double room, with bath, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00
Parlor and Bedroom with bath . $8.00 per day and up
Parlor and Two Bedrooms, with bath, $12.00 per day and up
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
J. OTTO STACK.

—TRY—
CONNELLY MINERAL SPRINGS HOTEL
Connelly Springs, N. C.

Right on main line of the Southern Railway, midway between Salisbury and Asheville. In the foot hills of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
Is 1,200 feet above sea level. Splendid mineral water for malaria, indigestion, nervousness, rheumatism and all blood diseases.
Modern improvement, good orchestra, dancing and other amusements. An ideal place to spend a vacation from standpoint of health or pleasure.
No consumptives taken.
RATES: $6 to $12 a week.
Write for booklet and circulars giving our special rates to families and parties.
Wm. JEFF DAVIS,
Owner and Proprietor,
Connelly Springs, N. Carolina.

Hotel Bretton Hall
New York

Broadway, 85th to 86th Streets, Between Central Park and Riverside Drive. Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Within 10 Minutes of Theatre and Shopping Districts.
Subway Station and Surface Cars at Door. Also Elevated Station, 86th Street.
SPECIAL SPRING & SUMMER RATES.
All the Comforts of the Better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

The SHELBURNE
Atlantic City, N. J.

The Ocean Front Hotel of Comfort
EUROPEAN PLAN
(Operated Under American Plan from June 1 to September 15)
WITH ITS
Famous French Grill and Rose Room
French Service and Cuisine; Orchestra of Soloists
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
JACOB WEIKEL

New Watch Hill House
Watch Hill, R. I.
MOST PERFECT SEASHORE RESORT.
EVERY ROOM WITH WATER VIEW.
Open early in June; always cool. No line of mosquitoes; 18-hole golf course; excellent roads for driving and motoring; surf and still water bathing; daily service throughout; well equipped garage. A. E. DICK, 1180 B'way, New York.

Crockett Arsenic-Lithia Springs and Baths
Opens June 1. Elevation 2,150 feet. Cures nervous prostration, dyspepsia, kidney disease, malaria, rheumatic and skin troubles and female irregularities. Clears and beautifies the complexion. Write for booklet. M. O. Thomas, Crockett Springs, Va.

White Path Hotel
And Mineral Springs. Opens June 15. Sixteen Booklet free. White Path Hotel Co., T. H. Tabor, Manager, White Path, Ga.

STEAMSHIPS.
Great Western Railway of England
The "Holiday Line." Illustrated booklets of tours and useful Map of Great Britain—FREE. T. Katsley, Gen. Agt., 501 5th Ave., New York.

Your Trip to Chicago Will Be Fine if You Stay at the Hotel on the Shore

right on the edge of Lake Michigan. Ten minutes' ride from the business, theatre and shopping center. Quiet, luxurious, airy rooms —away from the city's dirt and noise. Delicious meals—American or European plan.
Service unexcelled. Write for booklet and rates. Manager,
51st Blvd. on the Lake Shore
CHICAGO
Telephone Hyde Park 4000
Chicago Beach Hotel

New St. SIMONS HOTEL
ST. SIMONS ISLAND GEORGIA
Opens June 1, 1913.

The ideal place to spend the summer months. Delightfully cool and breezy. One of the finest beaches on the Atlantic Coast. Every conveniences for bathers—both day and night. Electric lights in bath houses and on the beach. Street car line from boat landing to hotel. Automobiles and launches at moderate prices. The pier is 800 feet in length, affording most excellent fishing. A fine amusement pavilion, 60 by 100 feet, with all conveniences.
THE HOTEL is new and modern throughout. Large, commodious rooms, all supplied with telephones, electric lights and running water. Dining room comfortably seats 150 people. More than 600 feet of porches and promenades surrounding the hotel. Rooms single or in suite. Beautiful cottages (operated in connection with hotel) rented at reasonable prices.
For rates and information, write
BUNN & GIBSON,
Owners and Managers,
St. Simons Island, Ga.

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Broadway, 36-37th Street
NEW YORK CITY
On the site of the former Marlborough Hotel
One of the Finest Up-to-Date Hotels in the City
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Excellent Cuisine at Very Moderate Prices.
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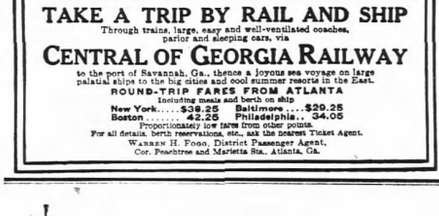
WHEELER & WHEELER, Props. D. R. LINDSAY, Manager.



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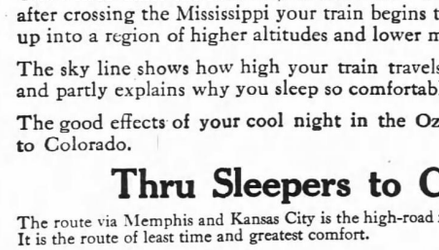

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The following rates will be in force:
AMERICAN PLAN
One person in a room, $21 a week and upward.
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One dollar a day and upward, without private bath.
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A special week-end rate of Five Dollars, including dinner Saturday evening and breakfast Monday morning.
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ATLANTIC BEACH HOTEL
Address Dept. B. Atlantic Beach, Florida.

DeKalb County

Its Many Resources Invite Homeseekers

DeKalb county is the ideal location for dairying, poultry raising, truck farming, etc. This is especially true of the western portion of the county, on account of its nearness to that large urban population in Atlanta, College park, Hapeville, East Point, Decatur, Kirkwood, East Lake, Oakhurst and Lakeview.

Most of the milk used in Atlanta now comes from DeKalb, and the percentage is increasing rapidly. In recent inspections of cows for tuberculosis the cows in DeKalb made a wonderful showing, very few of them being found to be infected.

A creamery located in DeKalb county would find a ready market for all the butter it could produce.

The same situation that exists with reference to milk is true of poultry raising, truck gardening and fruit raising.

The urban population in DeKalb and Fulton counties consume about $30,000 of foodstuffs each day. Almost none of this is raised in the towns and cities containing this large city population. Much of it is shipped from Florida and a great deal from south Georgia. It should be raised at home, and DeKalb county offers the best location for the raising.

Seven electric lines connect the western portion of DeKalb with the city of Atlanta, and three railroads do the same. This furnishes easy and rapid access to the distributing center for this large consuming population. Get a truck or dairy or poultry farm in DeKalb and help feed the city folks. Those who are now engaged in this pleasant occupation are reaping a rich reward for their labors.

Granite in DeKalb County.

It is almost impossible for the reader to have a true conception of the immense amount of granite located in the eastern section of DeKalb county, until it is seen with the eye.

DeKalb is the leading granite county in the southern states, and one of its deposits is one of the world's wonders. Stone mountain is the largest solid rock in the world. This mountain of granite is nearly 700 feet high, and the circumference at the base is about seven miles.

Several smaller mountains exist at Lithonia, also some excellent quarries not in the mountain class. Lithonia is the most important granite producing town in DeKalb. Redan has important granite quarries. It is located between Stone mountain and Lithonia.

The great need of the granite industry in DeKalb is more capital to develop the quarries. Men who have money to invest would do well to investigate this great source of stone supply. The use of concrete in buildings has increased the demand for this stone greatly, and the block granite is being used more and more each year in building residences. The granites of DeKalb are suitable for all purposes, being used for street paving, curbing, etc., as well as for all kinds of building work.

Better freight rates would greatly aid in the development of this industry, giving a wider market for the products of the quarries and enabling competition in all the states of the union. It is less costly to quarry the stones in DeKalb than in most sections, but the high freight rates are a great drawback.

Good Roads Multiplying.

DeKalbites have the good roads fever, and its a bad case. There seems to be no chance of curing them of the fever. They rather like it and they are doing everything in their power to spread the disease.

A few years ago there were no paved roads in the county. All the work done by the chaingang was temporary, but they are doing permanent work now. There are twenty-five miles of macadam roads in DeKalb and thirty-five miles of top-soiled roads.

Druid Hills, East Lake, Kirkwood and Decatur are all deeply interested in the economy of goods roads. They realize that it increasses property values and makes life more pleasant.

Forty thousand dollars is being spent in Decatur this year on paved streets. Kirkwood is to spend almost as much and large sums will be spent in Druid Hills and East Lake.

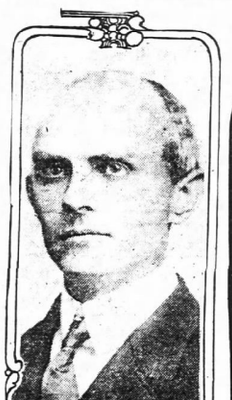
The Clarkston board of trade has started a movement to pave the road from Decatur to Stone mountain, passing through Clarkston. The board of *trade in Decatur and Stone mountain* will co-operate.

Ponce de Leon avenue is now being paved from Druid Hills to the courthouse in Decatur. Candler street in Decatur is being paved from Decatur to Morgan street in East Lake, and East Lake citizens are paving Morgan street from the East Lake drive in front of the Athletic Clubs Country club to Candler street. Boulevard DeKalb, from East Lake drive to Atlanta, will be finished in the near future, work being under way in Kirkwood now. This will supply the now missing links in the most beautiful automobile drive in the south. When these links are completed the motorist can leave Five Points in Atlanta, drive fifteen miles through the most beautiful residence section of the south and he will never have to pass over the same road twice, and will always be going to some new town.

The Decatur board of trade has been very active in the past in aiding the good roads fever, and in the future it will continue this policy. The only difference will be that it will devote more attention to the main roads leading out of Decatur in all directions.

The work of the Columbus high school has been conducted in a satisfactory manner during the present year. The standards of this school in most respects were already very high, as shown by the fact that when the pupils successfully complete the course here they readily enter any higher institution in this part of the country, and as a rule have made very creditable records after they have gone. There has been some special work done by some of the departments that is worthy of mention. For instance, the class that is studying Georgia history collected, under the direction of the teacher, much valuable information in the way of local history. These notes were put in shape and published, and there have been a sufficient number of sales as a nominal price to reimburse the class for the expense thus incurred.

Board of Trade Boosters



CHARLES D. McKINNEY,
Former president Decatur Board of Trade.

WILLIAM J. DABNEY,
President Decatur Board of Trade.

HEALTH OF OUR BOYS

MRS. J. B. WHITEHEAD.

By Mrs. Joseph B. Whitehead.

Though far away today in foreign lands, the realization that the woman's federation of Georgia, in which I enjoy membership, is sending forth a message to all parts of the country, I write to send out my appeal in it for the boys and girls who are being educated in our state institutions where there are, as yet, no infirmaries —no facilities for the right treatment of students who are ill.

I know that all departments of the federated work of the women of Georgia will be exploited by this edition, and that the chairman of the committee on hospitals and infirmaries will tell the story of what the women of Georgia want done, but as a member of the original hospital committee and one who had the privilege of doing my part for the boys of the Georgia School of Technology in promoting the establishment of their hospital, I hope to see this work go farther.

WE HAVE BEEN NEGLIGENT.

I do not mean to decry the work done by any other department of the federation, nor would I see any part of this great work discontinued. When we consider, however, that the youth of the state—our future citizens—are our most precious and richest possessions and that to keep them well and strong is the first requisite of their development, I believe that we have been woefully negligent in not providing hospital facilities in the institutions where the children of the state must go at an early age, and that the federation women have no greater work before them than to push this department of their work.

No matter what the glories of a climate are, no matter how well or ventilated are the sleeping apartments of a school and no matter how good and wholesome the fare, it can never be known when a boy or girl will be stricken with illness, or when contagious diseases will prevail. In such cases the institutions of the state have not an adequate place to put patients, nor is it possible to separate the children who are ill from the others as entirely as they should be.

NO PLACE TO PUT ILL STUDENTS.

Tragic incidents are related of the illness and death of boys in state educational institutions, because when stricken there has been no place to put them where they could be cared for.

The only shadow which has ever passed over the life of the Georgia Tech in its still short though brilliant life, were illnesses which proved fatal when the students of the school had no hospital, and where there were no facilities for their proper care when illness developed.

Since the establishment of the hospital there, there have been no serious illnesses, no deaths, because the boys can be as perfectly cared for as they could be within their own homes.

I would suggest that there be expense spared in some other direction and give them intelligent equipment for their future.

What should the girls' high school mean to its patrons?

The school needs very greatly that the people who send their daughters to it shall have a thorough understanding of its ideals and workings. To this end the school should provide such meetings, lectures and conferences as will acquaint the patrons with its plans and methods. The schoolhouse should be the scene of these gatherings and there should be opportunity for full and free discussion. The basis of improved work must be a fuller understanding on the part of parents of what we, as teachers, are trying to do for the girls. This can best be had through face-to-face and first-hand conferences in which the parents come to know the teachers personally, and in which informal discussion of the problem of both teacher and parent may take place.

We have made a beginning in this direction and I am sure that good results have been obtained even from the first steps taken by our faculty toward establishing closer relations between the school and its patrons. I should like to see develop a sort of professional interest in the school on the part of the parents. I believe this is quite possible, and that when it does come, we shall find it of the utmost value to us all.

To the Community.

What should the girls' high school mean to the community?

The high school should be, in large measure, the expression of the educational standards of the community. To make it such, it should be a forum for the discussion of questions as they arise in the community, and should be the scene of such conferences and meetings as will help to the betterment of our school systems and to the enlargement of our understanding of school problems should have here attention and consideration. These gatherings should be gatherings of citizens, men and women, drawn together by their common interest in educational progress and by their wish to improve local educational conditions.

In this connection, I may mention as illustrative, the public meeting held in the school last autumn, addressed by Dr. Lindholm, the expert of the New York Bureau of Municipal research. I may also mention the lectures provided in April, through co-operation with the Alumnae association. Plans are already in the making for a course of study to be carried on by the Alumnae next autumn and winter, preparatory to a course of lectures by an expert in the spring.

By such methods as I have suggested, the girls' high school could become an increasingly valuable and significant factor in molding the educational thought of the community—a result well worthy of our best energies.

LETTICE P. WHITEHEAD.
Paris, April, 1913.

WHAT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL SHOULD MEAN TO ATLANTA

By Jesse Muse, Principal.

What should the girls' high school mean to the girls?

What should it mean to the patrons?

What should it mean to the community?

The girls themselves are our working material. If they are not correctly impressed, the larger work of touching the community beneficiently will fail. Therefore, I believe that the school should be made to meet the needs of the girls, and that this cannot best be done without fuller provision than we have at present in *our course of study.*

The girls' high school should offer two general courses. One of these should be of literary-classical significance, preparing girls for college, for normal study leading to teaching, and for a broad general understanding of the humanities. In other words, it should give the girl who is going to college or into the work of teaching a ground-work on which to build her further study. To the girl whose schooling must end with the high school, it should mean a good, general education with liberal reading in the classics, solid work in English and history, at least one modern language, and a comprehensive training in mathematics.

The other course which I believe essential to the best results must take account of the girl who is not ready for the intricacies of the higher mathematics and the dead languages. It should offer a thorough grounding in English and the allied branches, in applied mathematics, and in such vocational work as will fit her for homemaking or for earning her living. The branches taught in this industrial *course should be domestic science,* including the purchase, care and preparation of food, house-sanitation, and similar subjects; millinery and dressmaking, and, later, as the demand in the community arises, there should be added designing, illustrating, and perhaps, advertising and journalism.

Open to all Students.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that this latter course would be open only to students who do not wish the classical course. There is a demand for the classical course, and I believe that it will always have a strong following. But it is certainly true that there are very many of our girls who do not succeed in the classical work, either through temperament or lack of preparation, who would welcome the less-classical and more practical course, and succeed splendidly in pursuing it. At the same time this practical course would be open to all students electing it. I am of the opinion that this course would enable us to retain and succeed with at least half of the pupils who under the present one-course system, either fail or drop out because of inability to do the work as now required.

Since the high school should be a means, not an end, we greatly need such additions to its course as will prepare our girls for the duties of life and that the mothers of students at Georgia colleges unite now, through the committee of the Georgia federation working for infirmaries, and never cease knocking upon the doors of the legislature until their call is heard and the money they ask forthcoming. In the meantime, there is no more beautiful form of memorializing departed ones than through monuments which will benefit the living, and I would commend to those who love the boys of the state and who would help where they most need it give toward memorial hospitals at state educational institutions.

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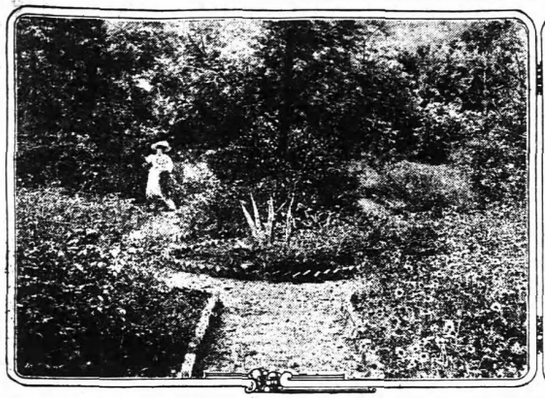
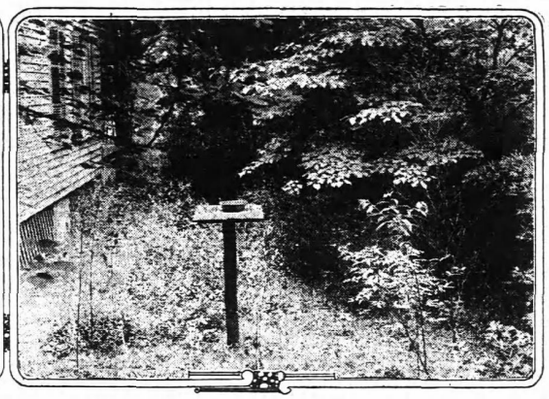
SHE FINDS JOY A WORLD OF IT IN HER GARDEN



At the left: Elfreda Bennett Taylor's "Garden of Content."



At the right: "The cat-proof drinking fountain for birds near my window."

A LETTER FROM MRS. A. P. TAYLOR Of Thomasville, a distinguished botanist and ardent lover of plants and birds and flowers.

MY GARDEN is blinding in its brilliance this afternoon—an unbroken mass of beaten gold fit to be the flower-gift of some rare, fairy-princess! This swiftly changing wash of color is one of the garden's never failing joys.

One time a sea of deepest blue, then red, red poppies, "dashed with warm sun-wine," a soft float of lark-spurs or the tall, gaire reign of lilies white and, sometimes, there's a sheet of baby-pink primroses, those young-girl-blossoms, perfect in tint and all so maiden-sweet!

To this fair garden close of mine, each early morning, comes a shy but radiant troubadour, in black and yellow, and sings his heart out to the dewy freshness of the flowers. The ardent sun with his fierce wooing never finds the Orchard Oriole lingering among the flowers. His early carols sung, this radiant bird slips back within the shadows of the great, green wood.

Another Drama In My Garden.

Another early morning drama—all action—goes on in my garden daily now. Watch only once the systematic picking which a small army of English sparrows give every morning to that hedge of sweetpeas, with its back-ground of lark-spurs, and you will be convinced that every little scavenger earns every day its living in a garden.

I intend to have far more cat-proof tables all through the garden like the one of which I send you the picture.

I am sorry that the Jay Cardinals and Thrashers who usually adorn it have refused, as children do, to sit for their picture, but flew up into the dogwood tree overhead and peeped and chattered as I snapped their banquet board. They will come back when next I give the taps upon the board which is their dinner horn!

Nearly every day since I spoke about this cat-proof table at the woman's club here, some one has come to borrow its pattern from me.

The other place I love somewhat as my own dear garden lies nestled deep in pines not far away. At restful "Wintergreen" lives the author of "Content in a Garden" whose name should be as dear and as familiar to garden-lovers as is that of John Burroughs to those who love the woods and birds. There should be Candace Wheeler clubs to teach the art of garden-making and stimulate the love of gardens just as there are Burroughs clubs for nature-lovers.

Perfect Color Scheme In Massed Effects.

At "Wintergreen" Mrs. Wheeler has practiced all the art that "Content in a Garden" so well preaches, for a perfect color scheme in massed effect connects the "Pickaninny"—the log studio—and the main house. A riot of pale wisteria and purple deep bignonia overhangs the pergola, while the ground beneath the lichen-covered shack is carpeted with dark blue periwinkle.

But it is not only gardening, with all its joys of perpetual resurrection, that serves to keep this wonderful woman-sage young and fresh and vital. At a great banquet in Washington, not long ago, Candace Wheeler was toasted as the "Dean of American Textile Art."

And then the wonderful people she has known and knows! Mark Twain, William Cullen Bryant, Walt Whitman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Bigelow and many other great men and women, too, have been her friends and familiars.

I carry in my mind a gracious picture of her and the lingering caress of her slow smile, in this last made garden of content where she writes out for the world to read some of the varying interests that still fill up that vital life of hers.

ELFREDA BENNETT TAYLOR.

Club Women and Tifton Fair.

Mrs. H. H. Tift and Mrs. Nicholas Peterson worked hard over an exhibit for the woman's building of the south Georgia Land and Agricultural exposition. One feature of their work could be profitably copied by clubs at other expositions. During the fair orders were taken for goods at the demonstrations in the commercial and manufacturing booths for the benefit of the owners; but at the end of the fair the material furnishing the exhibit became the property of the Twentieth Century Library club, of Tifton, and was sold for the benefit of the library fund.

EPITAPH

(Copied from a Mid-Victorian Headstone.)

Here Lies
MARTHA ANN,
Wife of
JOHN THOMAS PETERMAN,
Who Died
January 10, 1847.
aetat
18 Years, 3 Months, 27 Days.
She Was a Faithful Wife and Mother.

Knowledge of a Great Power.

Look about and see who succeed. It is the knowing ones.

Knowledge is power and force and everything that makes for goo and happiness.

The great Channing said: "Everymind was made for growth—for knowledge; and its nature is sinned against when it is doomed to ignorance. Progress consists in nothing more than in bringing out the individual, in giving him a consciousness of his own being, and in quickening him to strengthen and elevate his own mind."

To get real power and force we must improve the mind in every possible way.

The Divided House

From one of our former and much loved club members comes the following amusing account of the story of
A house divided against itself
On account of the food on the pantry shelf.

They'd been "happy, though married," for ten fair years
So it seemed rather late for hysterics and tears.
She was awfully nice, and pretty and wise,
With hearing ears and seeing eyes.

She went to lectures and clubs and teas,
And learned a lot at all of these.
Result—one day, "no steak!" said she,
"A vegetarian I'm going to be!"

The handsome Head of the House looked up:
"You're joking, of course! please, one more cup."
"No more dead animal tissue!" she said.
"It's bad for the stomach, it's worse for the head."

He argued—and vainly—got mad—went uptown,
Saying: "Chicken for dinner, and have it done brown!"
And now every meal was a field of pitched battle,
She for her cereals, he for his cattle.

She talked about "microbes," of "fungi" and "germs,"
And pitched into butchers, in no gentle terms.
He muttered "cranks!" said the darned word "nutritious,"
Was enough, in itself, to turn a man vicious.

That "Germia," "Force," "Whole Wheat" and those "Triscuits,"
Were sawdust and shams, and he'd stick to biscuits!
He said many things! No peace was in sight,
When a telegram, luckily, reached them one night.

It read: "I'll be with you, the last evening train;
Be certain to meet me: Your Aunt Mary Jane."
"Aunt Mary worth millions, she will know of the battle!
Will she say we are fools, with our herbs and our cattle?"

Next morning the table was gay with fresh flowers;
The cook had been cooking for hours and hours!
But Aunt Mary was quiet, seemed ill at her ease;
It was odd! She had always been easy to please.

Says the Head of the House: "A chop, Auntie, dear?"
I remember you liked them when with us last year."
"No? Then eggs? Or perhaps you prefer"—
Says the wife: "Can't you leave the decision to her?"

Aunt Mary grew red, then, with mischievous look:
"Since the last time I wrote you I've dismissed my cook.
No cooked food for me, any more, while I live!
I want all the life that the live things can give."

"Just bring me a carrot, a raw one will do,
And, if quite convenient, a dry fig or two
And have me a pineapple, fresh, for my lunch;
I've brought my raw biscuits, and water's my punch."

"Aunt Mary! You Angel! and not in disguise!
So you are a food crank, you who are wise!"
"Oh, John! Let's be happy, each have what we please!
You turkey—expensive—but I'll save on peas!"

"And then the dead babies, pulled this way and that,
Can eat in some comfort, and laugh and grow fat.
And when they get older," she smiled, "we will see!"
"Yes!" said John, "if they're solid, they'll take after me!"

Aunt Mary said nothing, but thought to herself:
"By that time the stove will be laid on the shelf!"
—FRANCES FORT BROWN.

Dr. Carolyn Geisel, "The Woman With A Vision," Her Great Work For Womankind--How Her Vision Is Being Realized

In Providing the Right Kind of Education for Young Women—One of America's Most Famous Lecturers, a Noted Physician and Author, Is at Work for Georgia Girls as Dean of the Department of Health and Home Economics at Shorter College, Rome, Georgia.

Rome, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—"A woman with a vision" was the sobriquet applied to Dr. Carolyn Geisel, physician, author and lecturer of national reputation, as she traveled throughout America, appearing upon the platform. "A woman with an opportunity" is the name given her since she has become dean of the department of health and home economics of Shorter college, Georgia's great institution for the education of young women. Dr. Geisel has been given carte blanche to develop this department after her own ideas, and it is rapidly becoming the realization of a vision—a vision of better things for women.

In this instance the woman and the occasion have met, and it is indeed fitting that the person best equipped perhaps of any in the United States should have charge of the first "department of health" ever established by a woman's college. Not only Georgia, but the whole south, is aflame with enthusiasm over the project. Everywhere that Dr. Geisel has told of her work it has been to packed houses, amid the plaudits of the best people of each community.

It is fitting, therefore, that something be said of the remarkable personality of this gifted woman and of the magnificent plans now becoming glowing realities for the department of health and home economics at Shorter college. Summed up in one of Dr. Geisel's terse, forceful sentences the keynote of the crusade is this:

"Much has been said concerning the miseducation of the foreigner, much more might be said concerning the miseducation of the negro, but the crying need of the time as I see it is that something be done to correct the miseducation of women."

Dr. Geisel scarcely needs an introduction to the people of the south. As a "schoolma'am-at-large" for the last fifteen years, she has appeared before innumerable chautauquas and assemblies as lecturer and instructor on health topics. She has probably addressed more people than any other lecturer, man or woman, now on the American platform. In addition to carrying on her duties as a practicing physician and lecturer, she is a member of the health committee of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, associate superintendent of the health and heredity department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, national lecturer for Medical Temperance, national lecturer for the Anti-Cigarette league and chairman of the health committee of the Michigan Federation of Woman's Clubs. One is forced to ask in amazement how she could have undertaken so many tasks. The only answer is out of the goodness of her heart and the endurance of her wonderful spirit. Although of frail physique—the legacy of a struggle with disease early in life—she is able to perform a prodigious amount of work by practicing what she preaches. When she talks of right living one sees before him the convincing testimony of the truth of every claim.

Intensely in earnest, a powerful speaker, a cultured conversationalist, the charm of a crystal clear spirit radiates from every word and action of the doctor. She has a magnetic personality that holds the close attention of her auditors, a flashing eye, a melodious voice, and a sincere belief in her precepts—that all goes to carry conviction. As Dr. Allen G. Hall, of Vanderbilt, said of her, at the Montreal chautauqua: "The people may be willing to do without Gunsaulus and Wendling, but they riot when Dr. Geisel fails to come."

Yet with all her platform experience, and accustomed as she is to playing a big part in the world's affairs, Dr. Geisel could not by a remote stretch of the imagination be called a "strong-minded" woman in the common acceptance of the term, and certainly she is not a "suffragette." On the contrary, she believes that the prevailing restlessness of womankind and the desire for the ballot is based upon defects in America's educational system.

Discussing this point, she says: "Schools for women should do what they have not done—they should teach a woman her own business, or in other words, prepare a woman for a woman's life. In the past we have fallen into one of two errors. Error No. 1 is co-education, the teaching of a woman just the same things that are taught a man. This naturally and inevitably turns her thoughts to commercialism, makes her want the ballot; in a word, makes her mannish. Error No. 2 is the 'female seminary' or finishing school that neglects the practical to endow a young woman with the airs and graces of society. The correct procedure is a departure from both of these, and the preparation of girls, while they are in school, for the lives they will lead after they leave school."

DR. CAROLYN GEISEL, A. M., M. D.
Dean of the new department of health and home economics, a woman who is known throughout America for her great work in behalf of the education of women.

Dr. Geisel's activities take her throughout the entire country. For instance, during the course of a single year she traveled 31,122 miles, and spoke in twenty-one states. Naturally she was known by reputation to educational circles and when she visited Rome in the course of her travels, the president and trustees of Shorter college, in a flash of inspiration, realized that she was the one person peculiarly adapted and particularly qualified to carry out a tremendous work that they had in view. That work was nothing less than the establishment of a department of health and home economics, not merely a domestic science branch, or cooking school, but a genuine broad-gauge, well-rounded department to teach girls how to take care of themselves, their homes and the families that dwell therein.

Now a word about Shorter—an institution that is writing a reputation as "the college that is different." For many years Shorter followed the usual course of colleges for women in the south, and was moderately successful in a small way. With the coming of Dr. A. W. VanHoose to the presidency four years ago, all that was changed. Through the magnificent donations of the people of Rome and of Baptists throughout the state, funds were raised sufficient to erect modern fireproof buildings, on a magnificent new suburban campus on a lofty hill, surrounded by 135 acres of woodland and valley, within the college grounds. The plan and equipment is modern throughout, and the curriculum is notable for the absence of frills and furbelows. The student body is distinguished for the devotion of its members to earnest work and high ideals, and the watch-word of the college authorities is "efficiency."

The trustees of the institution were unanimous in agreeing that the woman and the occasion had met, and count themselves most fortunate in having secured Dr. Geisel to take charge of their choicest project, the department of health; while she likewise rejoices at the opportunity to put into practice the theories she had been so earnestly expounding for years. The doctor is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, and has the degrees of both A. M. and M. D. She has two other medical diplomas and has pursued advanced medical studies in the schools and laboratories of Europe. While she has not entirely relinquished her other activities, the major portion of her time and energies is devoted to the development of the new department, and she has brought to the Herculean task a wealth of experience, a breadth of vision and a depth of sympathy that spell certain success.

The plans and purposes of the department of which she will be dean are best outlined very briefly, by a few quotations from the doctor herself. She says:

"There is no reason why our girls should be left to learn the things they need to know, after they have become wives and mothers. It is the purpose of Shorter's new department of health and household economics to teach them the things that they need—to teach them the things that many women learn only by experience, while so very many others never learn them at all. Ignorance takes an appalling toll of happiness, health and life itself. Need I argue for health instruction, when government statistics show that 350,000 babies—dear, helpless little babes—died in a single year from preventable diseases!

"First as to what we propose for the physical training of the girls under our care. There is no reason why a girl, after four years away at college, should not return to her home stronger and better in every way than when she left. Yet an astonishing number of 'school cripples' are turned out—girls who may be expert in music and art, but who are pale, anaemic, ill-nourished or victims of that dread American malady, dyspepsia. We propose that the daily lives of our girls *shall be under circumstances of perfect sanitation.* At every meal they shall have a scientific diet, eating the things they need. Their physical exercises shall be under the direction of experts, and largely taken in the open air, as the climate of Georgia permits, the year round. We have a resident physician for frequent examinations to discover defects and to show progress to the girls. We have had been so earnestly expounding for years. a resident trained nurse in case of illness. Self-drugging, the taking of headache powders and patent medicines at their own volition *will not be permitted.* Even under the old conditions there has never been a death in the student body of Shorter during its forty years of existence, and never a serious epidemic. With these new plans we shall, we think we shall be able to banish illness from the campus, so far as is humanly possible—and that is very far, indeed.

"The second part of our work will be to give the student a knowledge of health that will enable her to take care, not of herself alone, but of her family. I believe one reason women *have become restless and sought the* ballot and positions in the commercial world, is that they are tired of doing things in an unscientific way. We propose not just to teach cooking, but we will teach our girls how to make a loaf of bread, what is in the loaf of bread and what the loaf of bread will do when it gets in the human body. We will teach the girls how to market, how to know the actual nutritive value of the things she purchases, how to recognize adulterants and preservatives. The student will be taught how to differentiate between the things necessary and the things merely desired. We will teach her the balanced ration, the menu that the sedentary member of the family needs, as contrasted with the needs of the outdoor worker. We will teach her to recognize the difference between gasolene—to distinguish between all-wool, all-silk, all-linen and their substitutes. By these means we feel sure we will be able to reduce the high cost of living, of which there is so much justifiable complaint.

"These things will not be a matter of text-books, but of experience. We are erecting a model cottage, a real home, with sanitary plumbing, sleeping porches and the latest ideas in house construction. Here our seniors will *live as a happy little family.* Each girl will have actual experience in the ordering of a household from cellar to garret. She will be taught cooking, sewing, laundering, marketing, ordering, preparing, serving, entertaining, and in fact everything that enters into the life of the modern homemaker.

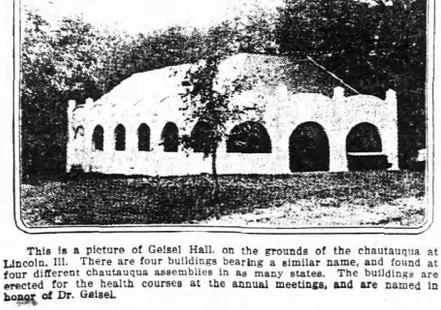
"These girls will be taught simple home-nursing, emergency measures and even how to tell stories and sing lullabies for the children. We shall try to leave nothing unprovided for."

This is not a dream of the distant future—*this department of health and* home economics—but it is rapidly becoming a reality. Endeavors are being made to raise an $80,000 endowment to insure the permanency of the project, and already a goodly portion of that sum has been raised. Americus, Macon, Dublin, Columbus, Augusta, Dawson and a score of other Georgia cities have heard these plans outlined by Dean Geisel in person, and from her have caught the inspiration of a high resolve. Press and pulpit and public have recognized the splendor of the *conception;* have been *enamored* with their praise of the idea and of its exponent, and are determined to have a part in the radiant realization of Dr. Geisel's vision.

At the annual meeting of the General Federation of Woman's clubs the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That whereas the work of Dr. Geisel during the past year has excited our united amazement and admiration, we being proud of so honorable, unprecedented, widespread, far-reaching, invaluable and unselfish service to the federation and to all womanhood, extend to Dr. Geisel our heartfelt thanks."

The people of Georgia and of the south are passing a similar resolution and are amending by adding the words "and extend our energetic co-operation in the realization of her vision, the proper education of our girls."



This is a picture of Geisel Hall, on the grounds of the chautauqua at Lincoln, Ill. There are four buildings bearing a similar name, and found at four different chautauqua assemblies in as many states. The buildings are erected for the health courses at the annual meetings, and are named in honor of Dr. Geisel.

Outdoor gymnasium classes of Shorter college at exercises and play among the pines on the campus of 150 acres. Upon this site is being erected the model cottage, with sleeping porches, gardens, and everything else pertaining to a modern home of culture. Here members of the senior class, under Dr. Geisel's direction, will have practical experience in the management of a household.

DOUGLAS--A MODERN TOWN--GEORGIA

In the bright spring days of 1907 a few of the public spirited women of Douglas agitated the matter of the citizens to establish some system for better public housekeeping.

Judge J. T. Quincey, mayor at that time, presided over the meeting, and talks along the line of civic betterment were made by Colonel W. J. De Loach, now of Vidalia, and Dr. W. C. Bryan. Mrs. L. E. Heath was made president and a City Improvement club was launched with fear and trembling.

The ladies have entered upon a great work, and glances back at those days bring a smile to those who remember the earnest and lengthy petitions to the mayor and aldermanic board, and their speedy transit to the waste basket; then the first clean up day in those filthy alleys and backs of stores, and how the people gazed. But how their hearts rejoiced to see a few people sympathize and respond, and a number of children enter the contest for the best kept side walk, for which a cash premium had been offered.

But later, being somewhat discouraged, the club disbanded, and it was not until April, 1912, that the work was re-organized at the handsome home of Mrs. B. Peterson, with windows opened eastward, and forgetting past discouragements, their zeal and enthusiasm soon came into prominence.

Mrs. J. C. Brewer, long interested in civic righteousness, was made president, and to her untiring work and enthusiasm, that is irrestible, is due much of the success of the club.

Why Club Was Organized.

Douglas is yet in its infancy, and her enterprise and public spirit are a marvel to the outside world. But in their eagerness for business and letting nothing pass by, the ladies saw their neglect of the beautiful—hence, the City Improvement club. At first some people were opposed to the work of the club, branding it as officious; the business men seemed apathetic, but what with perseverance and a spirit of never-give-up, these twenty-five members have been able to accomplish something, and the membership has almost doubled.

Last spring a tin can crusade was put on, paying a penny a dozen for cans, and offering a cash prize to the boy or girl who got the most cans. Semi-annual clean-up days have been observed since the organization, having the entire co-operation of the mayor and council. Mayor Griffin and the councilmen have expressed their appreciation of the club work on many occasions.

In many instances the City Improvement club and W. C. T. U. have joined their forces to plead for some cause. A petition was secured by them to have the cows taken off the street. The council acted favorably and the law was being carried into effect, but a counter-petition was presented that affected a compromise. An election on the cow question is now being agitated my them, for "barn-yard" and "city beautiful" are antagonistic terms.

A rest room has long been on the hearts of the club women, and subscriptions have been secured from the merchants for its maintenance, but up to the present time no convenient place has been secured. The club has raised money to furnish the room by entertainments.

Hundreds of Trees Planted.

One of the gratifying results that the club has seen of its work is the planting of several hundred trees. The members themselves set out a large number and encouraged it among others as much as possible. Cash premiums amounting to $40 have been offered for the best kept premises and alleys.

One of the things lying very close to the hearts of the members is the Ladies auxiliary to the city hospital. Although this organization has very made a beginning, they foresee a very happy result of uniting the forces of the ladies with the medical board, and thus dealing with both charity and city inspection in an intelligent way.

Being cut out of a rich pine section of south Georgia, nature has provided the town with a number of beautiful parks. Eyesores as they are with their dense undergrowth and decayed rubbish, they could easily be made "parks of beauty and a joy forever." The club has taken over one of these parks on Madison avenue, and has by rustic swings, seats and bridges, transformed it into a beautiful playground. These other parks will be called attention to and a sentiment created in their favor.

As yet no other work than the civic work has been undertaken by the club, but in all probability another year will find the civic league an important part of the Women's club. By "precept upon precept, line upon line," the City Improvement club hopes to stand as "a little leaven that leaveneth the whole lump."

ROBERT E. LEE CHAPTER ACTIVE ORGANIZATION

This thriving little chapter was organized on June 27, 1906, with fourteen charter members.

Mrs. W. W. McDonald was elected president, and it was under her administration that the chapter passed through the vicissitudes of the first four years of its existence.

During this period the organization did considerable charity work, responded to quite a number of calls for assistance from other chapters, both in and out of the state. Offered two gold medals for the best historical essay; handled very successfully, a lyceum course; conferred several crosses of honor and last, but not least, presented to the local camp, U. C. V., a handsome banner as a token of love and respect for their courage and valor displayed in the early sixties.

In 1910, Mrs. J. L. Shelton was elected president, and served two terms. It was under her able leadership that the chapter erected a magnificent confederate monument. By her pluck and energy the statue was soon paid for, and the memory of her presentation speech on the day of its unveiling is still fresh in the minds of those who heard it.

Pictures of Lee Given Schools.

Mrs. J. W. Quincey was elected president for 1912, and it was through her efforts that two handsome pictures of General Lee were presented to the two schools of Douglas, one to the South Georgia Normal and Business Institute, the other to the Eleventh District Agricultural college.

She was reelected for the year 1913, but resigned.

Mrs. F. W. Dart, vice president, was then elected president.

Under her administration another gold medal was offered for the best historical essay.

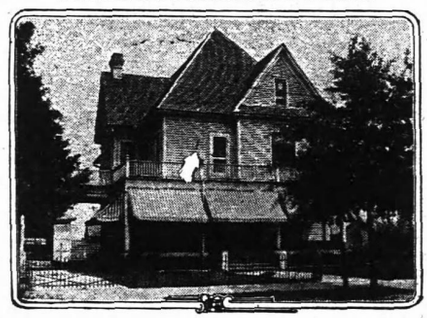
Another lyceum course was handled very successfully for the chapter, which is now in a very flourishing condition with fifty members.

Handsome Confederate Monument at Douglas, Ga.

BEAUTIFUL PARK IN SOUTH GEORGIA TOWN

Madison Avenue Park, Douglas, Ga., largely the result of efforts of the Club Women of the city.

WHERE DOUGLAS CLUB MEETS



Residence Mrs. J. C. Brewer, President of City Improvement Club.

Combine Practical and Beautiful

The late John M. Carrere, distinguished architect and citizen, once said before the Architectural league of New York:

"In our cities, and, in fact, in our whole mode of life, we separate work from pleasure, the practical from the beautiful, instead of blending them as is so skillfully done by the older nations of the world. A street is apt to be nothing but a thoroughfare, so that we must go and come and travel upon it without enjoyment, which we must seek elsewhere at given points laid aside for this particular purpose. In the same manner we do not combine work and pleasure sufficiently, with the result that both our work and our pleasures are strenuous in character and often become excesses.

"There is no reason why our streets should not be thoroughfares, and breathing spaces, and pleasure grounds all in one. The beauty of a street induces beauty in buildings and adds beauty to life, whereas the confusion of streets and jumble of buildings that surround us in our American cities contribute nothing valuable to life; on the contrary, they sadly disturb our peace of mind and destroy that repose within us which is the true basis of all contentment."

One woman with an idea is a greater social force than a hundred women with only interest.

Fresh Air, the World's Best Medicine.

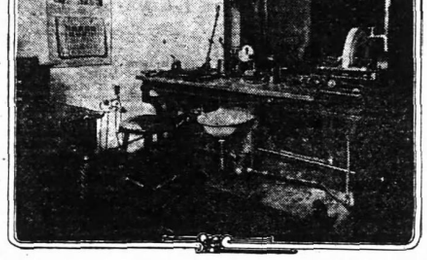
Both Dr. Hay and Dr. Thomas Spees Carrington, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, who writes in the same magazine on "Fresh Air in the Home," declare emphatically that the superstitious prejudice against night air and drafts are absolutely without foundation. Night air is ordinarily purer than day air, and as for drafts—they are not dangerous. Dr. Carrington suggests sleeping porches, balconies, window tents, roof houses and various other devices for securing an abundance of fresh air, especially during sleeping hours.

While fresh air is the world's best medicine, it is also the cheapest. Would that we all were more liberal in the doses we take.

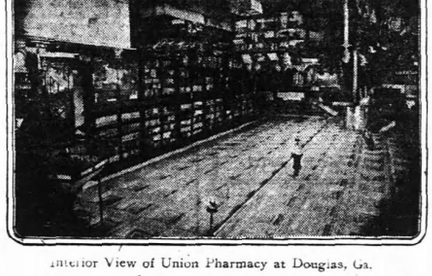
Care of Nervous Children.

Children, as well as older people, are to a great extent creatures of habit which they acquire at a very early age. It is very important that these habits should lead to health and a proper development of the body. It is during sleep that the forces which assimilate food work best, and the child grows strong and healthy. The less noise a baby hears, the less he is carried about and played with, the first six months of his life, the better. The habit of attracting his attention to excite and make him laugh, of tossing him about or trotting him on the knee when he should be sleeping quietly makes him nervous and wakeful. Have regular hours for naps and see that everything is favorable for sleep at that time. The light should not shine directly on his face, and the room should be cool and quiet.

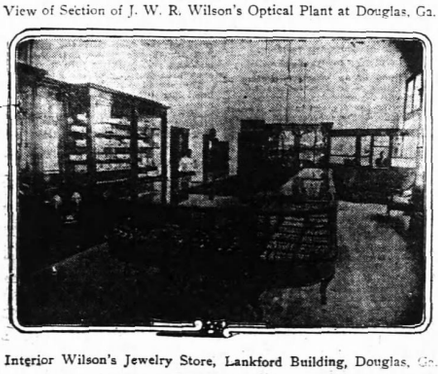
HANDSOME BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS



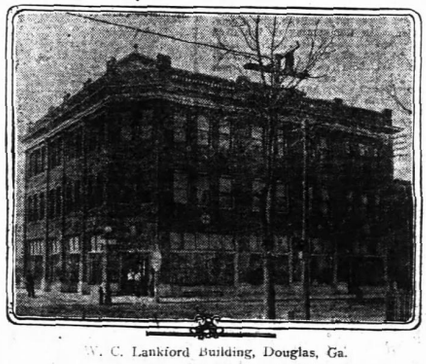
View of Section of J. W. R. Wilson's Optical Plant at Douglas, Ga.



Interior View of Union Pharmacy at Douglas, Ga.



Interior Wilson's Jewelry Store, Lankford Building, Douglas, Ga.



W. C. Lankford Building, Douglas, Ga.

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ELMO TANNER, Asst. Cashier.
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Fully Equipped for the Treatment of Medical and Surgical Cases

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Loans and Discounts . $211,529.78
Stocks and Bonds . . 17,211.00
Banking House and Other Real Estate . 10,000.00
Cash and Due From Banks . . . 45,533.89
Total $445,969.67

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock Paid in $ 40,000.00
Surplus and Profits Earned . 32,165.11
Deposits 369,603.56
Bills Payable, ... 10,000.00
Total $445,969.67

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CAMP FIRE GIRLS INVADE GEORGIA

THEIR MOTTO IS

SEEK BEAUTY, GLORIFY WORK, BE HAPPY

Campfire girls of Thomasville, Ga., Mrs. J. Scott Hunter, guardian.

The Camp Fire Girls of America is but little more than a year old, but it already numbers its members by the thousands, and gives promise to become as popular with the girls as the Boy Scouts is with the boys. It was founded by Mrs. Luther Gulick, of New York.

It has in its purposes the most marvelous possibilities for girls any organization has ever offered. The program has been made to meet the needs and possibilities of girls in all parts of the country, those who come from the wealthy families as well as those who work for their living, for the city girl and for the country girl. Some activities are suited to younger and some to older girls, but in general they are adapted to those in their teens.

There are three ranks—the Wood Gatherers, the Fire Makers and the Torch Bearers. To become a Wood Gatherer the applicant must know the object and requirements of the organization, and at the monthly meeting of the council fire announce her decision to become a Camp Fire Girl, and promise to obey the Law of the Camp Fire.

A System of Elective Honors.

Besides the different ranks, there is a system of elective honors which are divided into seven groups—Health, Home Craft, Nature Lore, Camp Craft, Hand Craft, Business and Patriotism—and there are nearly two hundred honors given. They are in the form of beads, a chain of different color for each group. So a girl may win seven chains of beads, each chain standing for a real accomplishment. For instance, a girl is given an honor for doing the cooking in the home for a month, for telling five standard folk stories, for knowing the planets and seven constellations and their stories, for keeping well and doing the things that will bring this about, etc.

There is an official costume, which includes a skirt and blouse for street wear, an outing hat, walking shoes, mackintosh and sweater, bathing suit and ceremonial costume, but their use is not compulsory.

The Law of the Camp Fire Girls is "Seek Beauty, Give Service, Pursue Knowledge, Be Trustworthy, Hold on to Health, Glorify Work, Be Happy."

Work, Health, Love, Their Watchwords.

Fire is the symbol of the organization. For decorative purposes it is represented by the rising sun. The symbol of membership is the standing pine, which means simplicity and strength. The watchwords are Work, Health and Love.

In September of last year a chapter was organized at Thomasville, and, so far as we know, it is the only one in the state. They have a guardian of the fire, with a corps of eight assistants, each of whom is leader of a group of five girls.

In the seven months of their life they have been very active. They have had a course in hygiene and in first aid. They have listened to lectures on nature lore and studied parliamentary law. They have won elective honors, and have added the charm of romance to work, health and play.

Their tramps to the woods, where they have listened to interesting tales around the camp fire, and afterwards cooked their own suppers, have been one of the delightful features that have been made a real help.

At Christmas time, they visited the homes of fourteen needy families, whose houses were dark and bare and cold, and warmed the hearts of the people with a bountiful dinner and words of good cheer, and learned the blessings of service. They recently made a canvass of the city for subscribers to the special edition of The Constitution, contesting against the Boy Scouts, and won the prize, securing in one day more than six hundred subscriptions.

In March they were federated.

MRS. J. SCOTT HUNTER,
Guardian Thomasville Camp.

STATE FEDERATION'S ART AND HANDICRAFT COMMITTEE'S WORK

Because the avowed object of the women's clubs is "to make tomorrow better than today," it is easy to see why the material needs of the time were the first to which the women gave their attention. However, almost at once, it was realized that the physical uplift so desired brought with its achievement a hunger for the corresponding intellectual opportunities, and among other means of supplying this need a committee was established for the encouragement and promotion of an interest in art.

A committee of the general federation leading state, district and club committees are formed each along both individual and general work. Each state, as well as each separate club, has its own problem, so that the kind of work done by one state art and handicraft committee may be along lines absolutely different from that being done by another. For example, states in which there are established art galleries, schools or settlements are sending out traveling exhibitions, lectures on art, illustrated by loan collections of slides for the stereopticon, and doing other advanced missionary work of this kind. While other states in which the largest city may have just commenced to think about its appearance are doing such very meagre and primitive pioneering that it would not be recognized as art committee work, among the more advanced states. Our state belongs, in a way, to this last class.

We have, however, an advantage over most of the older states in this—that the handicrafts, which a hundred years ago filled the time of our grand-parents, are still occupying the hands of some of our contemporaries. That which in most parts of the country has long since been turned over to the machine is in this state, in many sections, produced partly, if not entirely, by hand, such as weaving, furniture-making, hat-making, basket-making, some pottery, etc.

As this class of hand work is much in demand just now, it seemed wiser to stress what we had and encourage its production than to ignore it and endeavor to educate a mass of people to an unconstructive appreciation of an art quite unrelated to their lives and experience.

In the last three years the names, addresses and kind of work of various craftsmen have been collected, and we now have a directory of seventy-nine names of men and women in Georgia who produce salable articles.

At the time of the establishment of the Appalachian exposition, a number of club women, headed by Mrs. J. O. Wynn, of Atlanta, collected a fine representation of the handicrafts produced by Georgia women. This collection was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., where the exposition was held, and on its return before the articles were sent back to the producers was exhibited for two weeks in Atlanta. During the period of these two shows about one hundred dollars' worth of goods was sold and ordered.

In the spring of 1912, nine towns in Georgia had a traveling exhibition of oil paintings, sent out by the art committee of the general federation, and two towns had lectures at the same time. A number of clubs in Atlanta and other towns in the state are devoting all of their time to the study of art or art history, and nearly every club has an art committee. Some of these committees form small clubs within the parent organization, but most of them take charge of the program for one day.

The latest step of the state art committee has been to plan four programs, which may be used by any club, covering in a practical way the subjects of "Weaving," "Pottery," "Metal Work" and "Leather." The idea underlying this arrangement is to relate the common, every-day surroundings to that art which is the expression of a nation's highest civilization.

Every committee does what it can to encourage and sustain artistic interest, and hold out to the people the necessity of a state art commission, as well as town commissions, to insure the proper expenditure of public moneys for the construction and ornamentation of state and municipal properties.

MRS. HARRY HAVILAND OSGOOD,
Chairman.

The Woman Waits.

A changing light behind a half-drawn curtain;
Through the blurred pane a woman's anxious face
That peers and peers, while fingers grope uncertain
Along the sill and up the filmy lace.
Now live, now listless, as each footstep passes;
What untold strains that nervous hand relates!
So, in a whirl of hopes and fears and guesses,
The woman waits.

PAIGE 36

is a *next year's* car

Paige Model Glenwood, 5-Passenger Touring Car, $1275

LEAVING aside all argument as to what car was the leader last year, or what car will be the leader next year, the Paige "36" answers the question as to which car is the leader—the big *extra value* car—*this* year. It is a next year's car, and the *car-buying* public *knows* it just as well as the automobile *trade* knows it.

There is no other car *now* that gives *so much* in size, power, quality of materials and construction, up-to-date design and so much in equipment, for its price.

Notice the size of the Paige "36". It is really a big car. 116 in. wheel base. The touring body is as roomy as probably any 5-passenger body you ever saw. The seats are very wide and deep, with 10-in. tilted cushions. There is leg-room to spare. The doors are wide: rear, 21 inches; front, 19 inches.

Think what it means when, for $1275, you can buy a Paige car equipped with the famous Gray & Davis Electric Starting and Lighting System, and with Bosch Magneto.

With its left-side drive and center control the Paige "36" is in step with the best of the high-priced cars.

We can't tell you in an advertisement *how good* and *how much* the Paige "36" really is.

Come *See* It and *Drive* It

Five body types, touring, roadster, runabout, coupe and sedan.

Standard Auto Company
DISTRIBUTORS
225 Peachtree Street Phone Ivy 776
C. L. Du Puy, Manager
PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

CUTHBERT WOMAN'S CLUB IS NEXT HOSTESS TO FEDERATION

The Woman's club of Cuthbert was organized in September, 1911, with a membership of seven—now they number seventy-five earnest women, banded together for the expressed purpose of public service. Our attendance at all club meetings has been excellent, every member without exception, anxious and willing to do her utmost to advance the interest of our home town.

Deeming it best for our mutual benefit, we became identified with the Woman's Federated Clubs of Georgia at our second meeting, and it is but just to add that the beneficent effort of association with the broad-minded club women of Georgia has been properly appreciated, we joined the general federation in the spring of 1912.

The first object to be accomplished in our club was to secure the interest and co-operation of the citizens of Cuthbert with our members. This was done when I personally issued invitations to Cuthbert's social and business world to attend a reception at my home, and while there planned and discussed the future possibilities of a greater, better and cleaner Cuthbert. The mayor of the city and the city council were among the invited guests, and later, when the sanitary conditions of the city were questioned, they readily acquiesced to an urgent request that a city physician be furnished Cuthbert.

Dr. Fred Pattison was tendered the position, which he accepted as a means of assisting the town.

Success has crowned our efforts, and our people are united in one great purpose—to improve Cuthbert—much of which is meeting with marvellous success, proving, without doubt, that Cuthbert is a twentieth century city, alive to the busy interests of progression that are revolutionizing the whole south.

Work for Better Sanitation.

As cleanliness is next to Godliness, we turned our attention to the insanitary condition of the city and endeavored to have all repulsive and obnoxious buildings removed. Drinking fountains and cups were at once installed in the most desirable places for the comfort of the weary passersby.

We have placed two fine aquariums—one in the public square and the other on the campus of Andrew college; have invested about $100 in flowers to beautify these places.

We maintain a club room, the use of which is fully enjoyed by the good people of Cuthbert as a social center, or a meeting place for the consideration of all laudable enterprises. Here the Young People's club was organized under the general management of the Woman's club. The object of this club is to familiarize themselves with the history of Georgia and to render assistance to the Woman's club in all ways. It is through and by the efforts of the Young Ladies' club that the president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Pennybacker, has consented to honor Cuthbert by her presence during the state meeting here in October, when every club woman of Cuthbert will constitute a committee of one to receive, entertain and honor the visiting women of Georgia. Our city, our homes and our hearts bid you welcome.

A Court of Appeal.

Realizing the importance of being personally acquainted with the citizens of the entire county, we have striven to meet and interview people from every part of our county. Have entertained the entire coterie of teachers in Randolph county, and as a result I have been called to officiate

MRS. ADRIAN HILL MCOY.

in organizing two woman's clubs—one in Benevolence and the other in Coleman—both of which have been identified with the state federation. We have become almost a court of appeal in our town, and as our knowledge increases we hope to do greater things.

I will add as a fitting climax to our efforts of the past two years the result of a three days' county fair, financed and managed by the Woman's club of Cuthbert, and assisted by people from every part of Randolph county.

We netted the neat sum of $1,000, which we now have deposited in the bank, upon which foundation we hope to build the future pride of Cuthbert—a free library.

Hoping to meet many of you in October in our little city, I am yours cordially,

CAMILLA HARRISON MCOY,
President Woman's Club, Cuthbert, Ga.

Let us never forget that it is a privilege to belong to an organization that is seeking as we are to improve the conditions of life for women and to better understand each other.

I. Springer

MILLINERY AND READY-TO-WEAR GOODS FOR LADIES.

Everything sold at half price, on account of rebuilding.

95 WHITEHALL ST.

A Tailor Made Corset
Solves the Problem

Worn by women who know and appreciate a good Corset.

Made-to-Measure by the foremost Corsetieres of the South.

Tailor Made Corset Co.
6 1-2 Whitehall St. at Viaduct

Suburban Home Site Near Decatur, Ga.

Fronting on beautiful Claremont Avenue, just at the city limits of Decatur.

This is a very attractive subdivision of the WASH HOUSTON PROPERTY.

You can make your selection from among beautiful big deep lots up to acreage tracts from one up to ten acres.

Most of the lots and tracts are nicely wooded and some of them have running water.

This property has a glit-edged future. Buy it now if you want to make good profits.

Reasonable terms. See plats at our office.

SEE MR. HOOK OR MR. EVE.

FOSTER & ROBSON, Agts., 11 Edgewood Ave.

Two Loaves of Unvarying Goodness
BUSTER BROWN
and
MILKMAID BREAD
Baked fresh every day of selected flour and delivered crisp and crusty to your grocer. Buy a loaf and try it tomorrow—SURE.
Sc the loaf everywhere
Atlanta Baking Company

The 3rd National Bank of Atlanta

U. S. Depository

The most complete and up-to-date banking equipment in the south

FRANK HAWKINS, Pres.
JOS. A. MCCORD, Vice-Pres,
THOS. C. ERWIN, Cashier

The Fulton National Bank
OF ATLANTA

Capital $500,000.00
Surplus and Profits $115,000.00

Growth of Deposits

May 2, 1910, $488,000.00
May 2, 1911, $842,000.00
May 2, 1912, $1,176,000.00
May 2, 1913, $1,535,000.00

Total Assets $2,500,000.00
Also 3,500 Satisfied Customers

Open an Account With a Growing Bank
Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

Active Depositary of U. S. Government

JUST A FEW WORDS FROM THE ADVERTISING MANAGER

A Letter of Thanks to All

By Mrs. St. Elmo Massengale, Chairman Advertising Committee.

It is a well-known fact, often quoted, in newspaper life, that a man cannot work on the literary and business side of a paper at the same time, and I have proven it is a feat impossible to even a club woman. During the long months of "producing business" for the edition, many was the time that to have written the requested article on some literary subject would have been a pure delight, but business always drove, the time for literary endeavor never came, and so a few words of acknowledgment to those with whom I have worked so pleasantly for the edition must be my contribution.

To all those who have worked so faithfully for the ads which are the bone and brawn of the edition, the paper itself will be their reward. In more than a hundred pages, not one of them lacking its proper advertising balance, speak eloquently of the success of our venture.

AS FOR QUALITY, PLEASE LOOK.

For the quality of our "ads" we beg that you will inquire within. Our central office has observed with continued admiration the businesslike way in which women all over the state have gone for what they wanted, and the whip-shape manner in which their contracts and copy have come in.

To the heroines of the Atlanta "Tuesday meetings" who, day after day, went out with grim determination and came in with an ad, I can only say: I touch my hat to each and every one of you. To have worked with you has been a privilege! In the four months of hard labor which have produced the paper, there have been ups and downs, discouragements in plenty and help and patronage which we shall never forget.

Especially do I send greetings and congratulations to the women of the state, whose arduous labors show our magnificent state, while showing the industry of the club women of the respective cities whose efforts compiled the beautiful whole.

A good many people have wanted to help in any way but the one in which we wanted to be helped and a good many others were busy from the start showing us where our plan was all dead wrong.

AND NOW IT'S ALL OVER.

But now it's all over and the hard times and the discouragements are all forgotten in the joy and gratification of the edition's complete success.

Knowing the literary treats that have been prepared for you causes me, in conclusion, to beg that you forget not the advertisements, which, in many cases, are not only literary treats, but splendid opportunities offered our readers to solve the problem now before the country of the reduction of the high cost of living.

The Plea of Mrs. Hearst

At the Top—Mrs. John Marshall Claton; in the lower right hand corner, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst.

By Mrs. John Marshall Slaton.

"To obtain a living wage for the poor little under girl I would like to see the organized women of the nation working together," said Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, when asked during her recent visit here, what she believed to be the point of contact through which the women of the nation might work together in common cause.

"We may differ in our political questions—those educational and industrial, and those traditional or social, but in the case of the little under girl who must earn her daily bread so soon after her eyes have opened upon a big busy world, we can all work together.

"She is everywhere that we are; whether it is in the little mill town or the big town hedged in with industrial institutions. She knocks on the door Christmas eve, bringing with cold, trembling hands, the box from the shop. Her face is oftentimes wan when she smiles over the counter of the big department store, or runs all day here and there to the call: 'Girl here.' She is doing menial work in the big hotel. In far-off places, too, she is trying to earn her way, for frequent and pathetic are the stories of the poorly paid young teacher in the rural schools of states, which boast their wealth of earthly possessions.

"If she were exceptional in case; if her manner were not increasing with our increased prosperity, I would not feel the obligation to help her so incumbent upon us, for in too many institutions, north, east, west and south, the girl is not receiving the living wage.

"I have studied these conditions through reliable mediums in the larger cities; I know the state laws in different sections bearing upon educational and labor conditions, and I know the laws which have been made to adjust the matter of wage in certain advanced municipalities; I know of the wonderful Welfare work being done by women's organizations and other agencies for human betterment, and I know, too, all these agencies must be united to unravel many of our social tangles, and still I see clearly that the little under girl must be helped first to help herself by being paid a living wage."

FINDING TIME.

"But how can you find time, traveling as much as you do and participating continually in your husband's affairs, to acquire this information?" was asked Mrs. Hearst, who looks as clearly and brightly as she looks out of her lovely eyes.

"I could not participate in his everyday life and responsibilities if I did not familiarize myself with these conditions," was the reply.

"Wherever one has a publication I know all about it. I try to know everybody in any way identified with it. I read carefully the daily papers, and learn the activities, controversies and general life of the community, and sometimes I find one can get a better perspective of these matters when away from them than when submerged with interest in them.

"Every morning before breakfast I read carefully the daily papers, talk over their contents with my husband, and am present at many of the business conferences about the papers. Frequently the greater part of my day is given in this way—to the serious consideration of serious matters."

THE GIRL PROBLEM.

Referring to a certain story she had read and reread many times because the theme was one relating to the girl problem, Mrs. Hearst continued:

"I know of the splendid work the women of Georgia have done and are doing for education in all its forms; I know the pioneer work for the mountain child was done by the women; I know what you have done to make education in the common schools more rational, and I know the valiant work you have done urging the necessity of the bills for compulsory attendance, the regulation of child labor and factory inspection, and I hope to work with you for them.

"Women are expected to work for reform measures along every line. American women have proved their ability to accomplish all they undertake in this direction, not only in their own country but in other countries where they are; no better illustration of this than the model and efficacious work for prison reform, accomplished in England by the Duchess of Marlborough (Consuelo Vanderbilt.)

"I would not have any of the good work being done by women lessened in activity for one moment, but I do urge upon the women in this, one of my new home, that they will look well to the need of the living wage for the girl.

"I know that the matter of wage is not the only question, but the phase of a big question that you will meet with the argument of the inefficiency of the untrained girl who does not earn the little she gets; who will not, when the chance is given her, go to night school; who is careless and indifferent. How can she have the courage to do anything when she has not the wherewithal to make her self-respecting? Give her enough to buy her food; to warrant her having a comfortable lodging, and you will see the spirit unfold, and the real life work of the girl begin. Her spirit cannot always hold out against the odds when the body is weak. No more dramatic picture of the little girl we would help has been presented than by that king of short story writers, O. Henry, in his 'Unfinished Story' of 'Dulcey,' the shop girl.

"She withstood her first temptation, when, putting on her hat before the cracked mirror in her dimly lighted room, she caught sight of a picture stuck in the frame—a picture of Lord Kitchener, her ideal hero, who she had never seen, and of whom she knew nothing.

"'You would not want me to go out with him' (the man downstairs), she cried—and she did not go, but went to sleep hungry.

"Now we, and the women of everywhere, can keep 'Dulcey' face to face with her ideal—the best that is in her—if we look to her rights, her first right to receive, when she works, a living wage."

ROSE HILL DAIRY
EAST ATLANTA
PURE MILK and CREAM
We supply leading Hospitals and Sanitariums.
COOK & FRENCH
PROPRIETORS

DIXIE BRAND Pure Food Products
For sale by all leading grocers.
Patronize Southern industry.
Dixie Pickle & Preserving Company
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Nunnally & McCrea
Manufacturers
Nunnally's Engineer Overalls
UNION MADE
41 East Mitchell Street

Quality and prompt delivery is the motto of
Camp Grocery Co.
Phone Ivy 552-3-4
345 Peachtree

Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.
Manufacturers of
BOILERS and TANKS
Chattanooga, - Tenn.

The Success in every Woman's undertaking is in direct ratio to the health and welfare of her household.

"Schlesinger Products"
are
Pure Candies and Crackers
Their Wholesomeness Produce and Maintain Family Health.
Our varied products at all grocers and drug stores
Harry L. Schlesinger, Mfgr.
Atlanta

MORSE'S
Chocolates and Bon-Bons
For Dame or Debutante
A. G. MORSE & CO.
210 N. Halsted St.
CHICAGO

Never Lose a Fish! By Using the
CREER LEVER HOOKS — **ORDER BY MAIL**

The best Fish Hook on earth for Sea, Lake and River Fishing. No losing bait, nor coming home without your largest fish. No breaking loose or tearing out. No springs to get out of order. We claim for the LEVER hooks that a fish does not have to be hooked on the bait hook to get him. If he pulls on the bait the larger hook will spear him. MADE IN FOUR REGULAR SIZES.

—MAIL ORDER BLANK—
Creer Manufacturing Co.,
2½ Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.
Enclosed find $..... for which send me by return mail.....size..... Creer Lever Hooks.
(Name) .....
(Address) .....

PRICES—Size 8, 10c each; 75c dozen. Size 1-0, 10c each; $1.00 dozen. Size 2-0, 15c each; $1.50 dozen. Size 5-0, 15c each; $1.50 dozen. Liberal discount to dealers.

Creer Mfg. Co.
2½ Walton St.
Atlanta, - Georgia

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING and REASON

SPELLING should be a matter not of sentiment but of reason. The simplification of spelling is a scientific idea; and the application of it must be a scientific process. Every simplification must conform to a reasonable standard, or move toward it; else it is no simplification.

That the spelling of the English language is capable of improvement, no reasonable person would deny. No one objects to the effort on the part of riters about other languages to make the pronunciations and meanings of words in those languages clear to him, as a learner. Can he, then, object to the like efforts on the part of English-speaking persons to do the same for the readers of their language, especially for the children, who approach it as learners? Big learners like to hav things made clear. Why should they hinder those who wish to make things clear also for little learners?

The Simplified Spelling Board desires to promote the effort to regulate English spelling according to accurate knowledge and reasonable convenience. Its immediate aim is to improve English spelling now, by removing now the worst of the acknoledged irregularities and errors. It makes its appeal to reason and common sense. Thoughtful men and women, teachers of English, all persons who have to do with riting and printing, ar askt to consider the proposals of the Board, and to giv at least their general sanction to the idea which it is trying to promote. The Board has no other power or authority than that which its supporters giv it, or which its individual members may happen to possess. It depends upon public support. It asks your support.

The adverse statements on these matters, in some newspapers, ar not written out of adequate information. They ar addrest mainly to the ignorant,—persons who can indeed read print, but ar not exacting as to matter or manner.

The appeal of the Board is to the intellectual classes. That appeal has been met with a large degree of favor. The filologists almost unanimously approve the idea of simplification. Many thousand teachers in colleges and schools have signd the agreement to use simplified spellings. Among these ar nearly a thousand of the activ members of the National Education Association. Many hundreds of the men in the scientific buros of the government, many civil, electrical and mecanical engineers, many officers of the army and navy, and nearly one thousand of the men of science whose names ar included in Dr. Cattell's biografical directory of "American Men of Science," hav signd the card agreeing to use the simpler spellings recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board. Eminent educators, filologists, men of letters, men of science ar members of the Board or of its Advisory Council.

Of public opposition on the part of the intellectual classes there is almost none. Let any one try to find a dozen articles of intellectual weight on the negativ side. Most persons of the wel-educated classes, when they giv attention to the proposal, usually approve the theory, and many approve the practis; others serenely wait for the development of a movement in which they ar only mildly interested.

The Simplified Spelling Board publishes many circulars of information, which, with a card of agreement, will be sent to any one free upon request. Any on who signs the card thereby signifies his approval of the principle an' practis of simplified spelling, has his name recorded on the roll of permanent adherents, and receives free the regular publications of the Board.

The Board invites all thoughtful men and women, all frends of learning and of common sense, who hav not yet considered the proposals of the Board, or who hav not yet signified their approval, to send for circulars and a card, and to sign the card. It is the least they can do to further an educational movement that means the promotion of reason and therefore the advancement of the public welfare. Address

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD
1 Madison Avenue NEW YORK, N. Y.

What Atlanta Ladies Say About The McCray Refrigerator

Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 11, '13.

Hotel Equipment Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—

I have found the McCray Refrigerator absolutely perfect. It is completely odorless and dry, making it antiseptic in the highest degree. It is economical in ice and keeps everything put into it in perfect condition.

It has given me perfect satisfaction, and I would not consider any other make, were I to purchase again.

Yours very truly,
MRS. HUGH M. WILLET.
1185 Peachtree St.

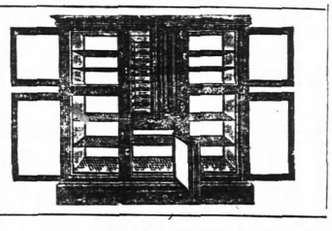
Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 14, '13.

Hotel Equipment Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—

I am very much pleased with the McCray Refrigerator. It does, successfully, everything that the manufacturers claim for it. Had I ever an occasion to purchase another refrigerator it would certainly be a McCray.

Yours very truly,
MRS. GEO. ADAIR.
Druid Hills.



Atlanta, Ga., June 2, '13.

Hotel Equipment Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—

I have two of the McCray Refrigerators in use, one in Atlanta and one in my Florida home. I have found them a delight in every respect. It has no fault of any kind. It is economical and sanitary and I would scarcely know how to keep house without it.

Yours very truly,
MRS. GEO. WINSHIP.
614 Peachtree St.

Atlanta, Ga., May 12, '13.

Hotel Equipment Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—

I have used the McCray Refrigerator in my home for some time and have found it perfectly satisfactory. It is all that you claim for it in every particular.

Yours very truly,
MRS. MICHAEL HOKE.
Peachtree Circle.

Atlanta, Ga., May 16, '13.

Hotel Equipment Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

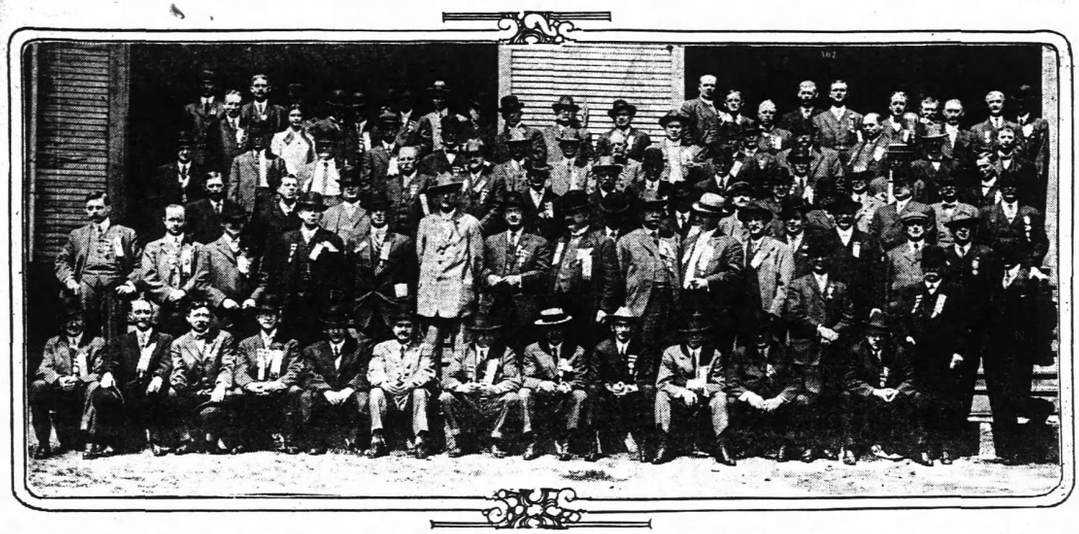
Gentlemen—

I am glad to testify to the superiority of the McCray Refrigerator. It is magnificently made and arranged and keeps everything that is placed in it well. It is perfectly sanitary and is as good as the day it was put in.

Yours very truly,
MRS. JNO. S. OWENS.
37 W. 11th St.

McCRAY REFRIGERATOR CO.,
HOTEL EQUIPMENT CO., Agents.
Catalogue and Prices on Request. 82 Marietta Street Atlanta, Georgia.

RECENT T. P. A. CONVENTION AT ALBANY



PORTRAIT OF GENERAL EVANS COMPLETED BY MRS. GREGORY

Mrs. J. R. Gregory, of Atlanta, who was selected by the legislature of Georgia to paint a portrait of General Evans, has just completed it, and it will be placed in the capitol before the legislature meets

It is a splendid likeness of him Mrs. Gregory has painted several others of the state pictures hanging in the capitol. Her portrait of General John B Gordon now hangs in the capitol in Montgomery

Investment to Future.

The Student Aid is one of the most helpful organizations of the federation —an investment, so to speak, in futures.

The Students' Aid lends, not gives, but lends, to some girl who is unable to pay her tuition the necessary sum which she repays at her convenience, the amount being in turn used to benefit some other girl.

Mrs. H. B. Wey, state chairman Students' Aid committee, tells of sacrifices made by girls who are being helped by this aid fund.

One of the girls paid her debt to the Students' Aid by washing dishes at a summer hotel and another spent the holiday as cook in a family of nine —her winter record at Agnes Scott being A in every study.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson spoke on "Social Centers" at the Washington council meeting of the general federation of the Women's clubs.

Miss Wilson said: "The movement to establish social and civic centers in the public school buildings is fundamentally democratic. Its object is to organize all citizens, men and women both, into groups that shall meet regularly in school buildings to discuss and act upon questions of public interest, anything that concerns the district, city, state or nation, and to give to all people, men, women and children, a chance to enjoy wholesome recreation and other advantages and opportunities that conduce to health and happiness.

"Some of the advantages that social centers can and do give are branches of public libraries in the school buildings, lectures, moving pictures, music, vocational guidance, the advice of health officers, art galleries and employment bureaus"—Taken from Georgia *Federation Magazine.*

Club women of Massachusetts have sent a traveling health library to eighteen towns.

High Grade Finishing Lumber for all kinds of work. Send your inquiries and we will do the rest.
KIRBY PLANING MILL CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

ALBANY HERALD LEADING PAPER OF ITS SECTION

The Albany spirit speaks loudly for itself, but if a city is to succeed and maintain its success there must be certain factors in that city working modestly, but earnestly, for spirit and community good, important among these are libraries and newspapers.

Without hesitation Albany can proclaim its daily paper and library to be the very best. To quote Victor Hugo, "The great epic, the great monument, the great masterpiece of mankind will never again be built; it will be printed."

Therefore, a city possessing a clean, broad-minded newspaper and a healthy, vigorous library, has a firm foundation upon which to stand and grow.

For its fairness, its freedom, its cleanliness, its alertness always to serve to the best interests of the community it represents, The Albany Herald has a reputation not confined to its section or state. There is nothing to say of it that cannot be said of the honor accorded their prophet in its own country.

The Albany spirit has always been in The Albany Herald. The men who make the editorial columns what they are, a source of pleasure and education are Albany men, the hustling business manager with his indefatigable energy, is an Albany man. Go through The Herald's plant, as complete and up-to-date as money can make it, and on every side you receive a smile and how from persons who make always seen in Albany.

5,000 Books in Library.

Equally as modest in claiming a share in Albany's growth is the Carnegie library. Figures can give more accurately than words the present prosperity of the library. The number of books exceed 4,700. The adult membership is 1,235, the juvenile 333.

During the year 1912 there were circulated 18,844 books. Besides affording to the town people the latest in fiction, the best in reference books, and any number of first-class current magazines the library extends its circulation to all of Douglas.

The librarian is all that could be wished for, combining with the talents required for making a success of the library the arts and graces of a homemaker. One immediately feels this on entering the library made attractive by her hands.

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL A GIFT TO THE CITY OF ALBANY

The Phoebe Putney hospital, one of the most up-to-date institutions of its kind in the south, is pointed to with great pride by Albanians, standing as it does a monument to the untiring labor of a small band of women and the generosity of Mr P. F. Putney.

The hospital has been in operation nearly two years, and its success has far exceeded the hopes of its managers. This is largely due to the superintendent, Miss Lou Miller, and her efficient corps of nurses.

No mention of the hospital would be complete without reference to its magnificent operating room, which was equipped by the means of a popular subscription fund as a memorial to Dr. Flacman L. Hilsman, who "went about doing good" in Albany for nearly forty years.

Situated in a beautiful pine grove, surrounded by green lawns and gay flowers, with ample fresh air balconies and every convenience, the Phoebe Putney Memorial hospital is a haven for the sick, of which this section of Georgia has long been in need.

Those who enter its doors ill and discouraged and go out again restored to health can but feel grateful to a man who has so nobly honored his mother.

THOMASVILLE

A CITY OF MAGNIFICENT HOMES

The recent purchase by Crawford Livingston, of St. Paul, of the Country club property just out of Thomasville, insures another addition to the wealthy colony of winter residents from the north and west, whose beautiful estates attract the attention of all visitors here. There is not in the whole south a more beautiful location for a country home, and the extensive grounds with their wealth of trees and shrubbery and winding drives will furnish a magnificent setting for the handsome house which the owner will build this fall.

This property is very near Millpond plantation, the large estate of J. C. Wade, of Cleveland, Ohio, which ranks next to Biltmore in North Carolina, and the home of the late Henry Flagler in Florida as the most costly of the winter homes in the south.

The house at Millpond is of Moorish architecture and is built around a court where the splash of fountains and the vivid richness of the tropical growth of flowers and shrubs makes a picture not surpassed even in old Spain.

The grounds, with miles and miles of magnificent drives, beautiful rose walks, a lake where boats drift and swans swim lazily in the southern sun and pagodas where one can sit and admire the results achieved where nature and wealth unite, would require much more space to describe and their beauty cannot be appreciated until seen.

Another Large Estate.

Another large estate of perhaps equal extent with Millpond plantation is Greenwood, the winter home of Colonel Oliver H. Payne, of New York, and holding special interest to people here as having been one of the old antebellum homes of this section. *Although the present owner has spent* many thousands upon the place he has not changed the perfect architecture of the old colonial home and an air of the romance of the old south still lingers around both it and the beautiful grounds surrounding it through which the "fair women and brave men" of long ago once wandered.

Terraces where fountains play, that are of most beautiful Italian workmanship, sunken gardens with their wealth of flowers, miles of beautiful Cherokee roses and with it all the exceeding greenness of trees and grass make some of the charm of this, the most beautiful of southern winter homes.

Archbold's Magnificent Estate.

Chinquapin plantation, owned by John F. Archbold, son of the great Standard Oil magnate, is one of the more recent of these magnificent estates, and although the work upon it has but lately been completed, so much is there of natural beauty of scenery and growth that it will not be long before the grounds of this handsome home equal those of the older places near it.

Inwood, owned by Mrs. J. C. More of Cleveland, is one of the list of handsome winter residences with miles of magnificent grounds and a home made lovely by wealth and artistic taste.

Melrose plantation as the home of Mel R. Hanna, of Cleveland, a brother of the late Mark Hanna, who also made Thomasville his winter home. This, also is one of the old southern homes now owned by northern residents and kept up in perfect style, as befits the wealth of the owner.

The old Mistletoe home, now owned by W. Sage, of Philadelphia, is another handsome ante-bellum home which has become the property of a wealthy northern owner.

Other Beautiful Homes.

Among others of these places, any one of which is well worth a visit, are Elsoma, formerly owned by the late Mrs. J. Wyman Jones, of New York, and now the property of her son, Charles M. Chapin; Briar Hill, owned by Frank Billings, Winnstead, the property of Coburn Haskell, and Pebble Hill, the property of Mrs. R. Lowland, all of Cleveland. Beautiful "Susina," owned by Mrs. Heyward Mason, of Philadelphia, though further from Thomasville than the others, is still counted among them.

Besides these country homes there are a number of handsome winter residences in the town, the property of northern visitors who spend so much of the year here that they are really considered as part of the population, in fact, there are some of the well-known winter visitors who always register from Thomasville.

Gladness of the World.

May I reach
That purest heaven, be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty,
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion ever more intense!
So shall I join the choir invisible
Whose music is the gladness of the world.

—George Eliot.

Consolidated Schools.

The lack of educational advantages in the country, particularly in the higher grades, has heretofore been one of the greatest drawbacks of farm life, and has sent many a family to the city who would have much preferred to remain in the farm. The present movement for the consolidated school to take the place of the little group of one-room schools scattered over the district, seems to be a solution of the problem. The distance from this central school is covered by wagons or automobiles which call for the children, and the cost for the service is more than compensated by the advantages.

The movements of the Council of Jewish Women toward a higher moral tone in the general contents of the public press is one that should arouse a strong public sentiment in its favor. At its executive meeting the council adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we vigorously deprecate the publication of such details of trials as are a menace to public morals, and also that we ask all public-spirited persons to refuse support to those journals that in the daily publishing of this and other most objectionable and sensational material do ignore their high privilege.

"Resolved, That we oppose this evil in practical ways, and especially in the line of developing public opinion to appreciate its danger. We earnestly appeal to editors to aid us in this effort."

In Washington, club women instituted and carried through such a city-wide cleaning up as had never been seen there before.

Southwest Georgia's Most Complete Jewelry Store
R. F. & E. W. PADDISON
ALBANY, GEORGIA

LADIES when you come to Albany to shop, you should make our store your place for rest and refreshment. Ours is the most popular soda fountain in Albany and we serve Robinson's Pure Food Ice Cream exclusively.
CASH DRUG STORE
ALBANY, GEORGIA

1869 EHRLICH'S 1913
City Shoe Store
With an unbroken experience of over forty years in the shoe business we can truthfully say that
OUR EFFORTS ARE UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED BY PURCHASERS WHO DEMAND ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY, GOOD TASTE, MODE, EXCLUSIVE STYLES AND SUPERIOR MECHANICAL AND MATERIAL EXCELLENCE. MAINTAIN OUR LINES AS THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF MODERN SHOEMAKING.
FOR FINE, UP-TO-DATE SHOES AND SLIPPERS CALL ON
Joseph Ehrlich
214 BROAD ST., ALBANY, GA.
Phone 147

AMERICUS GROCERY CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Americus and Albany

Albany Milling Company
Albany, Georgia
A Stock, Feed and Grist Mill, with finest modern equipment. Began operation May 15, 1913.
Our stock feed is made from a thoroughly tested formulae which provides the greatest possible nourishment to the pound.
Dealers should get in touch with our lines.
Write for samples and prices.

Citizens First National Bank
OF ALBANY, GA.
Resources Over $1,000,000.00
Special Facilities for and Special Services Given Accounts of Ladies.

The Bank of and for Albany
More than six hundred representative business men and women of Albany and adjacent territory have enrolled their names on our customers list and are giving us their banking account, either in part or in full. This is a good record for nine months and we respectfully solicit at least a portion of your account, requesting that you confer with us about the matter. Absolute safety of funds, careful management, efficient and courteous treatment. Liberal accommodation consistent with prudent business.
American Trust & Banking Company
Capital $50,000.00 Albany, Georgia

HOFMAYER DRY GOODS CO.
ALBANY, GA.
Converters Importers Jobbers

MILLER GROCERY COMPANY
ALBANY, GA.
Wholesale Groceries, Fruit and Produce
Aunt Patsy Poultry Feed makes hens lay and baby chicks grow

SHACKELFORD-BROWN CO.
Albany, Georgia
Largest Shippers of Cantaloupes and Watermelons in Georgia

Allison Lumber Co.
ALBANY, GEORGIA

J. D. WESTON & SONS
Lumber and Building Supplies
Mill Work of All Kinds
ALBANY, GA.

S. J. BROADAWAY & CO.
Phone 918 Dealers in Phone 918
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Chickens and Eggs
Neatest Meat Market in City, in Connection
J. E. M. FLOUR WHITE HOUSE & HOTEL ASTOR COFFEES
HABOB & ROYAL SCARLET CANNED GOODS

The First National Bank
Thomasville, Georgia
CAPITAL : : $100,000.00
W. H. ROCKWELL, Pres. W. H. BRANDON, V.-Pres.
W. A. PRINGLE, Jr., Cashier

BANK OF THOMASVILLE
Capital, Surplus and Undivided
Profits $185,000.00
E. M. SMITH, President JAMES WATT, Vice-President
B. H. WRIGHT, Cashier R. G. FLEETWOOD, Asst. Cashier
THOMASVILLE, - - GEORGIA

The Largest
Department Store
in Southwest Georgia
is located in Thomasville
and owned by
Louis Steymerman
—who offers the latest and best goods from the leading markets of the country at the lowest prices. We are here to serve you, the consumer, and there is nothing we won't do to insure your complete satisfaction in every transaction at this house.

The LEONARD Cleanable Refrigerator

As Easily Cleaned as a Porcelain Bath Tub

WE SELL IT because we believe it the best Refrigerator made. You can remove all inside parts, wash and return them in a few minutes. They are made of porcelain and have no corners to hold germs. Airtight walls and airtight locks keep cold in and heat out. Food is preserved pure and wholesome and ice bills cut in half; and the Leonard will last a lifetime.
SOME OTHER MERITORIOUS GOODS WE SELL:
Emerson Electric Fan with a registered guarantee for five years.
Hotpoint Electric Iron guaranteed for ten years.
"El Perco," an electric coffee percolator.
"El Grillo," broils, broils, fries, or toasts.
"El Toste," an electric toaster.
"El Stove," a three-heat electric stove.
"El Bake," a three-heat electric oven.
and other members of this famous family of time and labor-saving devices.
If you can't visit our store and see these goods, write for booklets and other information.
JAMES WATT & BRO., HARDWARE and Electrical Supplies
Thomasville, Ga. Established 1873.

Geo. McGhan's Sons
Valdosta, Ga.

PELHAM Town of Many Hustlers GEORGIA

"PROGRESSIVENESS" THE WATCHWORD AT PELHAM

The various organizations of women's clubs have proven a tremendous factor in the development and life of Pelham.

The Woman's club, organized in 1898, was the beginning of the club movement here, although its work was purely along intellectual lines. *This small group of earnest women banded themselves together in order to study* and to keep in touch with artistic and uplifting things. They joined the state federation and contributed generously each year to the support of the federation expenses.

Out of this small beginning has grown the Civic league, and the splendid City Federation which embraces the Woman's club, United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Civic league. This organization has enrolled nearly every woman in town, and these are for the most part active workers.

Civic Work Done.

The civic work in Pelham is a source of wonder to all who know the conditions as they existed several years ago. Parks and playgrounds have been established, waste places cleaned up and beautified. It would be difficult to find a cleaner town in its every section and especially is this noticeable in the business district.

Lovely flowers have been planted, which bloom all the year round. The city has done a great deal of paving; club rooms have been furnished, the opera house renovated, painted and made most attractive; handsome new residences are being built and every yard in town has been improved; flowers planted everywhere, tennis courts laid off and a general feeling of enthusiasm and pride in citizenship prevails.

The City Federation.

The City Federation was formed in February, 1912, by a union of the Woman's club U. D. C., and Civic league, the principal object being to furnish and maintain club rooms common to all these clubs. The officers are: Mrs. W. S. Hill, president; Mrs. J. C. Parker, vice president, and Mrs. C. G. Lott, secretary and treasurer.

The first special work undertaken was furnishing the club rooms. The Carnegie library committee had very generously given the use of the upper rooms (two beautiful, large rooms with folding doors between, and two small commode rooms) in the library, and $100 toward the furnishing, and the federation was to raise the other funds needed.

A series of entertainments was given, which proved popular and profitable; an oyster supper, a turkey dinner and a very entertaining play by local talent, under the able management of Mr. J. J. Hill. The proceeds amounted to a snug sum, and after the shades large rugs, a desk, chairs, tables, a settee and a piano on quarterly payments had been bought, there was still a balance in the treasury.

District Convention Entertained.

The federation then set about planning to entertain the district convention, which proved a delightful task, and which the members entered with enthusiasm. The "City Fathers" had agreed to renovate the opera house, and a committee from the federation were to look after the work and see it well done. This was a special favor from the council that there might be a suitable place in which to hold the business meetings of the conventions.

When it was furnished and beautifully decorated with vines and bunting, the committee felt that it was a fit place to receive the honored guests of the city.

After an interesting morning session of the convention an alfresco luncheon was served on the lawn of one of the members, Mrs. J. T. Hand, and after the adjournment in the afternoon a tea for the delegates was given at the club rooms, which were festive in flowers and ferns, and draped with bunting of the state federation colors, white and gold.

Just before adjournment of the business session, a testimonial of regard from the Second district club women was presented to Mrs. Fitch Patrick, our beloved state president, a check for her expenses to the national federation meeting in Washington.

Other state officers which the club had the pleasure of entertaining were: Mrs. Nichols Petterson, vice president; Mrs. Guyman, assistant chairman of junior civics, and Mrs. Banks, chairman of conservation.

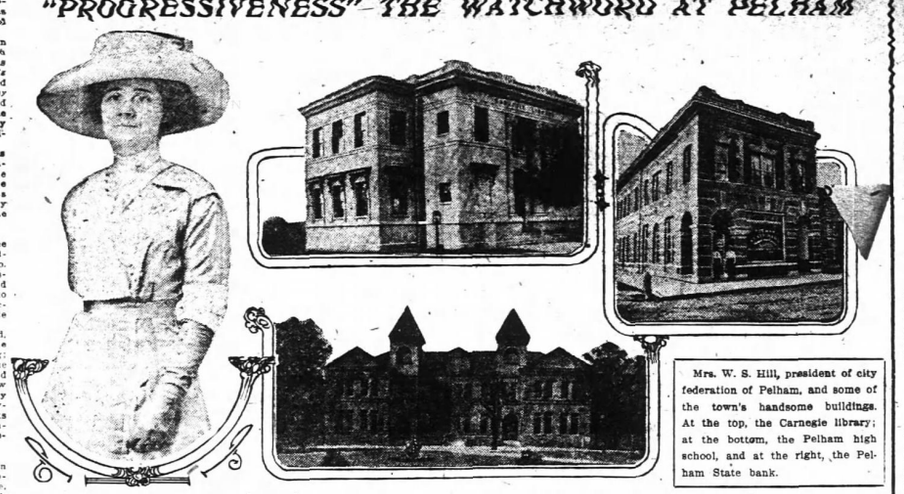
Mrs. Parker Present.

Mrs. Parker, of The Constitution, was also present, and her enthusiasm in her work was contageous. As a result the committee easily disposed of a whole page of advertising for the Memorial edition, the merchants responding readily, and the town council very graciously agreeing to take a large part of the page.

The committee on securing subscriptions worked hard and fast and secured 400, for which Mrs. L. P. Tucker received a prize, getting the largest number.

Red Cross seals were sold under the auspices of the federation, and also a concert was given by the Murphree quartet, a south Georgia company of singers, and the evening proved profitable as well as a treat to lovers of good music.

The disbursements for the year have been $250, and the members feel amply repaid for their labor by the results achieved.



Mrs. W. S. Hill, president of city federation of Pelham, and some of the town's handsome buildings. At the top, the Carnegie library; at the bottom, the Pelham high school, and at the right, the Pelham State bank.

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS CLUB WOMEN OF WEST POINT HAVE SET THE PACE IN THE UPBUILDING OF THEIR CITY

The West Point Woman's club was organized in 1898 and joined the state federation in 1899, through the influence of Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson. She visited the club and was ever a source of encouragement and inspiration in its first endeavors to find out what we really should to do.

For fifteen years the club has been working for home, school and civic improvement and has loyally helped in all the educational work of the state federation.

Four of its members, at different times have been officers in the state federation: Mrs. E. Lanz, chairman of farm and garden; Mrs. R. T. Humphrey, chairman of farm and garden; Mrs. D. L. Adams, auditor; Mrs. R. T. Humphrey, first vice president; Mrs. W. Trox Bankston, fourth district vice president.

Mrs. E. Lanz, while chairman of farm and garden interested the governor of Georgia in the work and at her suggestion he appointed State Arbor day.

Mrs. R. T. Humphrey, while chairman of farm and garden, assisted Mrs. Lindsay Johnson in getting out the Farm and Garden edition of the state organ, "The Southern Woman," and also interested the school commissioners of the state in beautifying school grounds.

Naturally the club has always had a deep interest in the local public school. A committee has visited the school frequently, and the club contributed to it—books, pictures and trash-cans, have also encouraged the children to beautify the school grounds, planting shrubs and plants from the experiment station and from our own yards.

The club has made efforts to improve the city cemetery, spending time and money on the work. The civic league chairmen have appointed clean-up days and junior civic leagues have been formed in the public schools of West Point and Lanett.

Library at Mills.

One of the first important undertakings of the club was establishing a library at the Lanett cotton mills for the operatives. The mill owners and management became interested in this enterprise, defray all expenses and manage it most successfully.

The club has raised money for various purposes by entertainments, rummage sales, cake sales, etc.; and now have $206 reserved fund in the bank. It has also been very successful in the sale of red cross stamps at Christmas time, realizing a nice sum for the Anti-Tuberculosis league.

The club made a creditable exhibit at the state fair in 1901, taking a number of prizes. Mrs. M. J. McAfee, one of the club members, and the originator of pine needle basketry, has a fine display of baskets at the fair.

At different times arts and crafts exhibits have been held. Also a loan exhibition of pictures and a course of lectures.

The state executive board held a meeting in West Point in 1901, and the city entertained the Georgia State Federation of Clubs in 1905 and three years ago the fourth district convention.

Mrs. W. T. Bankston, district vice president, has made the district one of the most successful in the state, both in the number of clubs added to the federation and in the work done.

The club held flower shows annually for a number of years, giving prizes and arousing an interest in growing fine flowers; also sent several boxes of books to country schools.

The charity committee has done fine work, sending boxes of clothing to sufferers from fires, cyclones and floods, also to mountain schools and orphanages.

Extensive Study Course.

Another part of club work has been the study course, embracing the following: American history and literature, modern French and Italian painters, domestic science, musical composers, a reading journey through France, Shakespeare two years, Italy and Greece, current topics, the twentieth century in America, a reading journey through Scotland, noted women of the day.

The club is now preparing a program on "The Modern Drama" for next year's course of study.

In February, 1912, through the active work of Miss Bertha Heyman of the time president of the club, the club obtained a charter and were incorporated under the name and style of "The West Point Woman's Club."

This year it is working to establish a rest room in the town, with most encouraging prospects of success.

Mrs. P. J. McNamara, the energetic president this year, and has led and encouraged the club in all its undertakings, and has worked faithfully for the success of the Woman's Edition.

The Keynote to Club Women's Success.

Pessimists have asked how it is possible to find women of leisure, of high social standing, who, without salary, without even the smallest expense paid, will give years of their lives serving as officers of an association containing over 800,000 women, whose prime aim is to do good to others.

The club women answer is the heart of the last words of the last sentence, "To do good to others." Therein lies the satisfaction of the workers which, it is said, is greater than is the happiness than those who have benefited by the work. Therein rests the power, the electric current that passes from one to the other, augmenting in strength as the recipients multiply in number.

The good Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, as he lay on his death bed, fully conscious that his days on this earth were few, said to those at his bedside: "I am not afraid of death, but I am sorry to leave this world at such an interesting period of its development. If he had lived to this year of grace he would have been still more reluctant to leave, because at no time in the world's history have so many agencies been actively engaged in the work of helping others. In the wave of enthusiasm for service which seems to be surging through the minds and arousing the activities of the entire civilized world, the women are doing their full share, and in particular part of the earth the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs is well to the front.

Student Won $100 Prize.

(Story told by Mrs. Henry B. Wey, chairman Student Aid Committee.)

This story is about a girl you have helped, who is a student in one of our first colleges, and who will graduate in June, 1913. She is the daughter of a widow who is a teacher and a woman of culture. In this case we have made three loans. In June, 1912, this student won a prize of $100.00 for high scholarship, and was appointed assistant in the chemical laboratory at a salary of $250. Thus, through her own ability and efforts, she will practically pay her own way this year, asking of us only a loan sufficient to meet emergencies. She may return this loan unused. Does this appeal to you as money well spent?

Mothers' Pension.

(From General Federation Magazine.)

The mothers' pension law passed at the last legislature in Idaho will be operative next month, when it is anticipated that a number of mothers will be greatly assisted in caring for their children. The law is only applicable, however, to mothers whose husbands are dead or in the state penitentiary.

Bulb-Planting Day.

(From General Federation Magazine.)

The result of "bulb planting day," conducted by the Columbian club of Boise, Idaho, last fall, is evident this spring, when the public and private grounds of the city are gay with spring flowering bulbs. This is the second season that the club has conducted this special campaign for a more beautiful Boise.

CONSOLIDATED DRUG CO.
B. K. MARSHALL, Manager
PELHAM, - - GEORGIA

Latest Novelties in
MILLINERY
And Ready-to-Wear Always Found at
MRS. L. G. TRAYWICK & CO.
PELHAM, GEORGIA.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH
We Are Strong on
PURE DRUGS
Prompt Service, Polite and Attentive Clerks
HILL & KING, Druggists
PELHAM, GA. The Rexall Store

PELHAM LAND LOAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
REAL ESTATE
DR. W. S. HILL, Pres. D. L. TURNER, Sec.

Willis Grocery Company
Wholesale Grocers
Pelham, Georgia
T. J. WILLIS, Prest. T. A. CULL, V.-Prest.

First National Bank
Pelham, Georgia
Four Per Cent Interest, Compounded Quarterly, Paid on Time Deposits.
We Solicit the Inquiries of Prospective Investors and Home Seekers.
H. H. MERRY, President. C. G. LOTT, Cashier.

Mitchell County Supply Company
GENERAL MERCHANTS and HARDWAREMEN
Cotton and Syrup Buyers
Operators of
Mitchell County Fertilizer Works
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER

THE HAND TRADING COMPANY
The Largest Department Store
In Southwest Georgia
Buggies and wagons, staple and fancy groceries. An up-to-date line of clothing, gents' furnishing, shoes—the latest styles. Dry goods, dress goods, notions, etc.
A No. 1 Dressmaking Department.
The latest Creations in Millinery.
Hardware, agricultural implements, harness, etc.
An up-to-date line of furniture, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, coffins, caskets and undertakers' supplies.
A Thorough and Efficient Drug Department

PELHAM
THE GEM CITY
OF
Southwest Georgia

Attractive, Healthful, Thrifty, Aggressive Prosperous and Hospitable

Pelham is situated at the junction of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Flint River and Northeastern Railroads, thirty-three miles from Albany and twenty-four miles from Thomasville.

In more respects than one Pelham is a gem. Large wateroaks line her well-kept streets, and beautiful buildings dot her thoroughfares. An air of culture and refinement is prevalent in the midst of the scenes of thrifty business and the whirr of the wheels of industry.

On the crest of a fertile ridge that traverses the state, with the lands sloping away so gradually and hardly noticeable, Pelham enjoys an altitude reached by no other city in this section, and equaled at only one or two points south of Macon. The health conditions are exceptionally good, and the climate is of such mildness in both summer and winter as to invite inhabitants from any section.

Pelham is distinctly thrifty and progressive. Energy and alertness pulse through every fiber of her civic life. Educational and religious advantages of the best type are constantly provided.

Five churches are within the city. A public library with over 3,000 volumes, and all the latest magazines and periodicals, is open to the use of all citizens without charge.

A splendid system of public schools is maintained in which tuition is free to resident pupils. The school building is a handsome two-story brick structure, with ten class rooms and a spacious auditorium, all heated and ventilated, and lit by electricity.

A lyceum course and a series of high-class attractions are maintained by the opera house management during the winter season.

A splendid system of electric lights, waterworks and sewerage is maintained. These utilities, as well as the ice plant, are owned by the city, and yield an annual revenue that will take care of the bonded indebtedness without extra taxation. The city has title to property worth $150,000 above her entire indebtedness.

Two railroads enter the city and others are projected. Two telegraph lines maintain offices here, and telephone lines connect Pelham with every section of the country, giving quick communication between country and town.

An excellent system of highways radiate to the more remote sections of the county and to all neighboring towns.

Two prosperous banks facilitate the handling of business, and furnish capital for moving the heavy crops that are marketed here during the fall.

The most complete department store south of Macon is located here, and numbers of substantial enterprises make business brisk. The annual cotton receipts are about 15,000 bales. It is a great horse and mule market.

Compiled statistics show that in point of banking capital, bank clearings, postal receipts, railroad tonnage, shipment of manufactured products, purchase of raw material and distribution of weekly wages to employees Pelham outranks every other town of similar size in this section of Georgia from 50 to 500 per cent.

Among the principal industries furnishing employment to a large number of wage-earners are a cotton mill which consumes 8,000 bales of cotton annually; two cotton canneries with a capacity of 300 bales per day; an oil mill with a capacity of 9,000 tons of cotton seed during the crushing season; two fertilizer factories that turn out 20,000 tons a season; an acid plant with a capacity of 30,000 tons during the year. A number of small industries lend to the industrial activity.

The population has more than doubled in the past ten years, and now numbers about 3,000.

The taxable property has increased 400 per cent in the past few years. The tax rate, including school tax, is only 5 mills.

Every business index shows the city's commercial and industrial progress to have more than doubled in the past few years. These conditions make an investment good and profitable.

The wide streets, lined with beautiful shade trees, lead to many pretty and desirable residence locations. These can, at present, be bought at a moderate price. Farms close enough in to be easily accessible to the city may yet be purchased at a reasonable price.

Farm lands range in price from $10.00 to $50.00 per acre, and every class of farm product, fruit and vegetable, is grown here in great abundance, except those of the extremely cold and the extremely hot climates. The price of land is advancing, and it is the opportune time for investing.

The conditions are ripe for investment and are of such a nature as to make the investment of a homeseeker absolutely safe and sure of profit. Where there is thrift and progress and advancement, where business is brisk and capital is active, is the place for planting dollars.

The hospitable people of Pelham extend a cordial invitation to every worthy homeseeker to locate here.

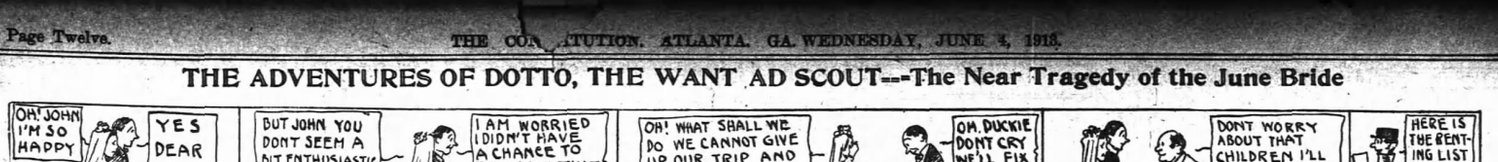
THE CITY OFFICERS ARE:

J. J. HILL, Mayor

COUNCILMEN

J. L. HAND, DR. J. R. O'NEAL,
M. S. STEWART, DR. D. A. SPENCE,
J. M. WATTS, Jr. J. C. PARKER

THE ADVENTURES OF DOTTO, THE WANT AD SCOUT---The Near Tragedy of the June Bride



ATLANTA'S STRIDES, DAY BY DAY

ALL THE NEWS OF REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING

Work is in progress on the Hurt building at night now, and the structure is daily nearing completion.

The night work on the Hurt building constitutes a spectacular sight, and nightly thousands of spectators pause on the pavement to watch it.

The spectacular phase of the work consists of burning off odd ends of steel with acetelyne and oxygen hand furnaces, causing a stream of fire to spout for yards out into the darkness from the uppermost stories of the building and fall in cascades to the ground.

Office space in both this building and in the Healy building are in fine demand. Plats of the office space of the Healy building have been printed, and more than 100 applicants are already reported.

had-Vordide,celoutyhuldd cmfwvhmrd.

Real Estate Sales.

Edwin L. Harling has sold for John B. Richards to S. W. Bacon, Jr., No. 93 Inman Circle, Ansley park, for $7,250.

This consists of a two-story, eight-room house on a lot 50x180.

Earle Greene, of the Thomson & Lyles agency, has sold for Mrs. Mary C. Taylor, to Dr. G. G. Hood, a bungalow on Piedmont avenue, facing Avary Drive, for $6,500.

A. J. and R. P. West have sold for Mrs. H. A. Rhine, of Sloan, N. Y., a house and lot on Lena street, near the Ashby Street school, 100x180, with a new five-room cottage, for $1,600.

J. and H. F. West have also sold for W. J. Dawling and others, of New York, and others, eight vacant lots on Dauphen street, near Decatur car line, to W. Bullock, and others, for $1,500.

Courthouse Sales.

Forrest and George Adair sold for the estate of Mrs. Ermie Pope to Mrs. Jake H. Hirsch, Nos. 14 and 16 Poindexter avenue, near Marietta street, for $1,400; terms half cash.

This property consisted of two houses renting for $59 a month, on a lot 75x190.

PHONE MAIN

5000

If you can't bring or send

YOUR WANT AD

Telephone it. That is the most unwittingly abuse this phone service. Accounts are opened for ads by phone solely to accommodate you. Make payments promptly after publication, or when bills are presented by mail or solicitor and you accommodate us.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

1 Insertion 10c a line
3 Insertions 6c a line
7 Insertions 5c a line

No advertisement accepted for less than two lines. Count seven ordinary words to each line.

Discontinuance of advertising must be in writing. It will not be accepted by phone. This protects your interests as well as ours.

PHONE MAIN 5000
ATLANTA 109

USE THE WANT AD WAY IT'S SURE TO PAY

LOST AND FOUND

NOTICE.

7.7* public is hereby notify not to purchase bonds or Property at the Capitol avenue, given by Mahlway to W. J. Burton. Said notes were stolen from my store on night June 1, $50 reward for recovery of notes. W. J. Burton. 5
Ormond St. 1

$1.00 REWARD for bunch of keys dropped on train near Vinings Ga., on April 13, 1913. Box 53, Fairmount, Ga. 1

LOST—Yellow, bifold in night eve. Finder return to F. D. Johnson, 3353 Peters st. Bell phone W-1046, Atlanta 2043J. 2

LOST—Ladies' watch, open case, with key pinture in back, $5 reward if returned to Mrs. Fatio, care Rich's. 2

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—One fine black cow from 20 Park street, West End. Call West 3502. 2

FOUND—W. M. Cox claims all kinds of carpets rugs a specialty. Ivy 3136-J, Atlanta 1915, 145 Atlanta st. 2

LOST—A gold chain with pearl pendant on Way-land Way between Highland and Elizabeth streets. Phone Ivy 1792-J, reward. 1

LOST—On either Georgia train, South Decatur or Lucile street car, Saturday, May 31, ladies' hand bag, containing bankbook, watch, money and other articles. Return to Mrs. D. W. J. 20 West Harris, reward. 1

WANTED—MALE HELP.

FINE mattmaker and all-round tailor wanted. Apply McKay, Macon, Ga. 2

WANTED—White farmhand with family, must be good worker and sober. Dairy regular employment. Write or call on Hartrampf, Conley, Ga. Bell phone Decatur, Fenton car line, straight out the Memorial road. 2

LEARN the cotton business in our sample rooms or by mail; we have the largest correspondence course; our sample rooms located in the Kiser building in Atlanta; experienced cotton salesmen here; five years successful operation, good contracts for men of character; write for terms. Mollette Cotton School, Charlotte, N. C., or Atlanta, Ga. 2

DELIVERY BOY wanted with wheel at once. No. 1 Cocakola Place. 2

WANTED—Firstclass box rip sawyer and experienced handling logs. Write terms to Box 1, Acme Box Company, Chattanooga, Tenn. 2

WHOLESALE firm wants young man stenographer who can also keep set of books; general office work. Give age, experience, etc. Address Office Man, care Constitution. 2

BE A DETECTIVE—Earn $150 to $300 per month; travel over the world. Write Supt. Ludwig, 166 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 2

GOOD PAY—Splendid opportunity. Will supply everything needed; no canvassing; small capital; profitable mail order business. New plan for city or country. No canvassing, spare time or permanent. Common school education necessary. Dantzler Hosiery Company, 202 West Perry, Buffalo, N. Y. 2

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—No canvassing or soliciting. Permanent position assured. National Co-Operative Realty Company, V-714, Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C. 2

WANTED—An experienced pantry woman and assistant; stewardess for hotel on 100 room hotel; town of 15,000 population; state salary and if you can furnish references as to ability and character. Medium age and experience in first letter. Address F-620, care Constitution. 3

FOUR first-class colored waiters. 1018 Century building. 2

HILBURN HOTEL,
10 AND 12 WALTON ST.
FOR gentlemen only; center of city, near new Terminal Station; rate 50c 75c and $1.00. 2

FITZHUGH LEE
COLLECTS notes and accounts. 303 Kiser bldg. 2

A-1 COLORED hotel baker and pastry cook. 1018 Century building. 2

YES—If you have two hands, Prof. G. O. Brandt will teach you the barber trade. It's easy! Taught in half the time of other colleges. Complete course and position in our chain of shops, $25. Why pay more? Thousands of our graduates running shops or making good wages. Atlanta Barber College, 10 East Mitchell St. 2

EXPERIENCED COLORED HOTEL YARD MAN. 1018 CENTURY BLDG. 2

ATLANTA mail carriers wanted; average $90 month; Atlanta examinations coming; specimen questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 82-D, Rochester, N. Y. 2

$90 experienced white waiters. 1018 Century building. 2

WANTED SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

SPECIAL RATES for cash. Situation Wanted ads. Three lines one time, 10 cents, three times 25c.

WANT position with lady or gentleman with good health, for baby 4 weeks old. 88 Gilberts ave. Phone Ivy 884. 3

YOUNG LADY desires position as stenographer and general office assistant; several years' experience; good references. Phone West 385-J. 5

WANTED—By lady competent in laboratory diagnosis, position with physician; references. Box L-12, Constitution. 3

ACCURATE, efficient stenographer and double entry bookkeeper would like position; references; experienced stenographer; minimum salary $25. Address O. Box 2, care Constitution. 3

PHONE Ivy 4883 for stenographic Agency. Ivy 4883, for stenographers, bookkeepers etc. 1330 Candler bldg. 3

WANTED—Number of domestic science, with experience and good recommendations, wants position for next term. Address F-617, care Constitution. 3

WANTED—AGENTS AND SALESMEN.

BEST money-making offer ever made to competent salesmen; men or ladies can easily make $5 to $10 a day. Call or write Co-Operative Investment Company, 509 Temple Court Bldg. 6

AGENTS—Let us show you how to make big money selling our patented articles. Write for our new summer catalog. T. K. Barham, 3219 Ivy Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. 6

WANTED—50 young men to canvass business men; can make from $3.00 to $15.00 per day. Ivy Pharmacy. 6

WANTED—Man of good address to visit secret organizations and decorate. Joe Austell, 6-8 Chamberlain-Johnson-DuBose building. 6

CANVASSER to sell oldest line guaranteed aluminum cooking utensils; largest profits; exclusive canvassing proposition on the market and right man can make $40 to $80 weekly; protected territory; write quick. American Aluminum Company, Div. D, Lemont, Ill. 6

SALESMAN—Experienced specialty salesman to call on proprietors of medicines in the drug trade, to direct a special proposition that will appeal to every druggist; specialty is a good seller; specialty that is worth while; references, state territory covered and when can start. Address Box 1, Constitution. 6

WANTED—Salesman to sell high-grade Cadillac automobile line for cataloguing. Matthews & Lively, Atlanta, Ga. 2

WANTED—Good colored short-order cook. 195 Peters street. 2

MEN WANTED—Get government jobs; big pay; thousands of appointments. Write for list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. 46-D, Rochester, N. Y. 2

AUTOMOBILE repairing and driving taught; course $25. Atlanta Automobile Co. Chalmers repair and instruction Company, Porter Place garage building. 2

DO YOU WANT TO POOL? If you do, come to see "Bias" at the TERMINAL HOTEL POOL PARLOR. We sell 30c in checks for 25c. Cool parlors, good cues and a bunch of clever boys. 2

WANTED—Boy at once to learn the barber trade; a hundred paying. Few weeks completed. Better wages than you can earn without trade. Tools given. Call or write Model Barber College, 35 Lucile st. 2

FULLMAN porter wanted. Give references. For information write Porter, P. O. Box 804, Atlanta, Ga. 2

WANTED—Experienced butler at once. Some other need apply, good references required. 35 W. Elmwood st. 2

A YOUNG man over 21 to act as salesman and learn real estate business. See Mr. Merritt, 1016 Empire Life Platform building.

DRAUGHON'S Business College, Atlanta. Enter any time. Catalog free. SUMMER RATES.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

EXPERIENCED white waitress at once. 1075 Century building. 3

YOUNG LADY in office. One that is somewhat experienced in stenographic work preferred. White making application state salary desired and salary expected. Address O, Box 1, care Constitution. 3

GOOD cook, must have references. 212 Ponce de Leon, Apt. No. 4. 3

WANTED—Young ladies, SUMMER COURSE—FREE $200 IN PRIZES. ENTIRE SYSTEM TAUGHT. Day and night classes open to every one. NOW; don't wait. No obligation. Get full information. NOW. Phone Ivy 4075, Bagwell Business College, 54½ Gilmer st., Atlanta, Ga. 3

YOUNG LADY stenographer to learn dictaphone work; good salary. Call 317 S. Prado. Belleau Business Agency, 1330 Candler bldg. 3

WANTED—A good cook. Don't apply unless well recommended. 117 S. Prado. 3

U. S. GOVERNMENT positions open to women. Write for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. 600-D, Rochester, N. Y. 3

GIRLS Why not learn millinery? Best $60 to $100 a month. Call or send for catalog. School of Millinery, 104½ Whitehall street. 3

WIFE'S place is in the home and $2 and $4—go north in summer and live in Atlanta in winter, good wages to competent woman, must have references. Address Box 1, Roswell, Ga. 3

WANTED—Five good typists at once. Apply Miss Lynch, Employment Department, L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., 121 N. Pryor St. Ivy 1949. 3

WANTED—TEACHERS.

WE NEED more teachers; high school teachers immediately; also principals and superintendents. Sheridan's Teachers' Agency, 307 Realty Trust bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn., and Charlotte, N. C. 3

WE SELL schools with many fall openings; an interest successful superintendents, principals; high school teachers. Fisher's Teachers' Agency, 504 Third National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. 3

WANTED SITUATIONS—MALE.

SPECIAL RATES for cash Situation Wanted ads. Three lines one time, 10 cents, three times 25c.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, 20 years' experience, wishes to connect with reliable concern. Address Accountant, Austin Costa Systems, P. O. Box 1847, Atlanta, Ga. 4

BOOKKEEPER, office clerk; a young man 21 years of age, with some years' experience and good all-round business training, desires position; small salary to begin with. Address Box 1, Constitution. 4

A YOUNG man familiar with all office work wants a position; an quick and accurate with figures; also with correspondence and filing; will work for small salary to begin on. Address J., Box 209, care Constitution. 4

A YOUNG man of ability wants position as office clerk; several years' experience; best of references; address Box 210, care Constitution. 4

WANTED—Position by young man, 18, high school student, willing to start at once. Address W., Box 194, care Constitution. 4

STEWARD by young married man; can furnish best of references. Address Steward, for position the 1st F. 611, care Constitution. 4

PICTURE PIANO PLAYER at liberty, wishes position at first class picture house; salary $15 per week. J. C. Duffie, 100 Jett street. 4

YOUNG MAN with long experience in office routine, handling all correspondence and selling, desires connection with live company, where real ability is appreciated. Address Executive, N. Box X, care Constitution. 4

FIRST-CLASS mechanical chauffeur, 10 years experience in Chicago, private party; will give demonstration. A-1 references as to character and ability. Address R. F. Hudson, care Constitution. 4

IF you want first-class house cleaning call Ivy 3202. 4

BOOKKEEPER AND AUDITOR—15 years' experience; will straighten out your bookkeeping and office trouble; trial balances made; small sets of books written up. P. O. Box 835. Phone Ivy 7011. 4

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—At once, several good ivory billiard balls. Call 20 E. Mitchell st. 13

Mattresses Renovated

WE BUY and steam clean Feathers. Meadows & Rogers Co., phone, Main 4840. Atlanta 1476. P. O. Box 3. 13

BOOK, 117 Gilmer St., will buy men's old shoes and clothing. Please drop him a card. 12

FOR SALE—CITY REAL ESTATE.

Homes Built on Easy Terms.

You select your lot, we will purchase and build your home to suit your ideas. Call Atlanta Building Loan Company, Phone Main 4111, 316 Empire bldg. 7

FOR SALE—Nice corner lot in Ansley park, at a bargain, or will build to suit purchaser. Cliff C. Hatcher, Grant bldg. 15

FOR SALE 30 acres, North Moreland avenue lot, 50x200, Ivy 5190. Atlanta 1598. 7

BARGAIN—6-room cottage, almost new, 108 Electric avenue, for sale; price reasonable, terms easy. Address O., Box 3, care Constitution. 15

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Atlanta real estate, 100-acre Early county farm. 7

OLSON SMITH,
EMPIRE BLDG.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains, Atlanta.

The following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed.

"Daily except Sunday.
"Sunday Only.

Atlanta Terminal Station.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
4	West Pt.	3	New Orleans
*41	West Pt.	35	New Orleans
19	Columbus	19	Columbus
39	New Orleans	39	Birmingham
40	New Orleans	40	New Orleans
20	Montgomery	20	Montgomery
20	Columbus	17	New Orleans
36	New Orleans	1	West Point

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
7	Thomasville	6	Savannah
3	Jacksonville	4	Albany
5	Thomasville	8	Columbus
1	Albany	2	Macon
9	Columbus	10	Jacksonville
11	Macon	12	Savannah
13	Macon	14	Albany
15	Macon	16	Thomasville
17	Macon	18	Columbus

Southern Railway.

"Premier Carrier of the South."

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains Atlanta. The following schedule figures are published only as information, and are not guaranteed.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
36	Birham.	12.01 am	36	New York
38	New York	6.15 am	37	Birmingham
12	Jack'ville	6.30 am	13	Cincinnati
43	Washton	8.25 am	32	Ft. Valley
31	Birmingham	8.30 am	31	Birmingham
29	Columbus	9.50 am	5	Chatta.
11	Cincinnati	10.40 am	30	Columbus
30	Birmingham	11.30 am	28	Birham.
28	Birham.	12.40 pm	50	Columbus
50	Columbus	1.40 pm	29	Birham.
20	Birham.	3.00 pm	4	Macon
26	Charlotte	3.55 pm	*18	Tocoa
4	Macon	4.30 pm	27	Columbus
27	New York	5.50 pm	3	Cincinnati
24	Birmingham	6.35 pm	25	Birham.
25	Birham.	8.30 pm	35	Helin
35	Macon	8.45 pm	44	Macon
44	Washton	9.30 pm	42	Washton
42	Jack'ville	11.30 pm	24	Jack'ville
23	Ft. Valley	11.45 pm	23	Ft. Valley
14	Cincinnati	11.00 pm	14	Jack'ville

*Daily except Sunday. Central time.

City Ticket Office, No. 1 Peachtree St.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains, Atlanta.

The following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed.

"Daily except Sunday.
"Sunday Only.

Union Passenger Station.

Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic.

Arrive From—	Condition	Depart To—
	Fitzgerald's	
	Brunswick	
6.30 am 7.10 pm	Jacksonville	7.30 am 9.00 pm

Fullman sleepers are on all train between Atlanta and Thomasville.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
3	Augusta	12.10 am	4	Augusta	12.10 m'n
4	Covington	7.30 am	2	Augusta and Athens	7.30 am
93	Carrollton	9.30 am	*26	Lincoln	10.30 am
1	Augusta	1.50 pm	1	Augusta	1.20 pm
*25	Lincoln	4.30 pm	94	Carrollton	5.00 pm
27	New York and Augusta	6.20 pm	28	Covington	6.10 pm

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Effective May 25.

	Leave	Arrive.
Chattanooga-Louisville	5.10 pm	11.55 am
Cincinnati and Louisville	7.12 am	3.50 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	12.01 am	7.50 pm
Knoxville via Lenoir	7.12 am	3.50 pm
Knoxville via Lenoir	12.01 am	7.50 pm
Murphy accommodation	4.00 pm	10.50 am

Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Effective April 27, 1913.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
11	Birming'm	6.30 am	11	Birming'm	6.30 am
11	Norfolk	6.20 am	8	New York	12.10 am
31	Birming'm	9.20 am	30	Monroe	7.00 am
11	Portsm'th	6.20 am	30	Norfolk	12.50 pm
12	Athens	9.20 am	12	Birming'm	12.50 pm
6	Memphis	12.40 pm	6	Norfolk	12.50 pm
8	Birming'm	12.10 pm	8	Portsm'th	12.50 pm
29	Birming'm	12.10 pm	33	Birming'm	4.15 pm
5	New York	2.45 pm	5	Norfolk	5.00 pm
33	Birming'm	4.55 pm	5	Memphis	6.05 pm
5	Norfolk	4.40 pm	12	Abbe'v'le S.C.	4.00 pm
5	Portsm'th	4.40 pm	12	New York	8.55 pm
12	Birming'm	8.30 pm	1	Norfolk	8.55 pm
29	Birming'm	8.30 pm	1	Portsm'th	8.55 pm

City Ticket Office, 88 Peachtree St.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
3	Nashville	7.10 am	84	Chicago	8.00 am
83	Chicago	11.45 am	82	Nashville	8.30 am
83	Nashville	11.45 am	82	Nashville	4.30 pm
84	Chicago	7.00 pm	4	Nashville	6.15 pm
98	Chicago	7.00 pm	4	Nashville	8.00 pm

TAXICABS

Belle Isle

Ivy 5190. Atlanta 1598.

FOR SALE—CITY REAL ESTATE.

Big Bargain—2-Story House

94 SOUTH GORDON ST.—6 rooms, all conveniences; easy terms. $5,250. P. J. Woods, owner and builder, 500 W. Peachtree. Phone Ivy 98. 7

IF IT is real estate you want to buy or sell, I will pay you to see me A. Graves, 24 Kiser bldg. 15

FOR SALE, in Decatur, Ga., 14 Adams street, 5-room bungalow, 50-foot lot, south side of line, convenient to schools, improvements. See Fletcher Pearson, 422 Atlanta National Bank building. 7

LOTS.

IF IT'S a lot you want, Moran is the man. 1021 Empire building. 7

FOR SALE—A desirable 7-room house on the north side; excellent location. Price moderate. Terms. Answer F-610, care Constitution. 15

FOR SALE—An elegant two-story brick, slate roof dwelling, 8 rooms; lower floor finished in mahogany, vapor heat; on Peachtree circle, Ansley park; near Peachtree and Fifteenth street; will take smaller property as part payment. Cliff C. Hatcher, Grant bldg. 15

OWNER will make attractive offer on 2-story, 8-room house on north side; also 5-room bungalow in Inman Park. Phone Mr. Berriman, Ivy 1421. 15

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Family horse for elderly lady; must be guaranteed entirely sound and gentle, with necessary style. Address with full information, W. B. P. O. Box 1746, Atlanta, Ga. 13

WE PAY highest cash price for household goods, piano and office furniture; cash advanced on consignment. Central Auction Company, 12 East Mitchell street. Bell phone Main 2424. 12

DROP a card; we'll bring cash for shoes and clothing. The Venture, 106 Decatur St. 13

A B C of Atlanta

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE COMPANY dealers in factory rebuilt typewriters and typewriter supplies. All makes of machines rented, repairing a specialty. 43 N. Pryor st. Phone Main 2536.

BUDD-COCHRAN FURNITURE CO., refrigerators and porch furniture. Our prices are lower than you will expect to pay. Open an account. 3 South Broad st.

CATCHART STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO. We move, store, pack and ship household goods exclusively. 24 and 5 Madison avenue. Main 1466-3310. Atlanta 1422.

DISINFECTANTS at the season of the year are necessary. We sell Disinfectant, 10c, 25c, 50c and $1 sizes at all druggists. West Disinfecting Co., 26 South Forsyth street.

EAT VERNER'S BARBECUE and Brunswick Stew. When your cook fails to show up on these hot days, telephone Verner; he's got it hot. 2 S. Broad st. Both phones.

FALK'S LUNCH ROOM, 142 Peachtree, open all the time. Best meals, largest, cleanest place in town. Try one of our famous Irish stews.

GOOD SHOE REPAIRING while you wait. Bell phone Main 3458. Atlanta Shoe Co., 26 Atlanta st.

HATS—West's $2 hat beats them all. West's 96-hat shop. 2 S. Broad; condition, clean; D. J. Ray, 55 Glenn street.

Repair and recover umbrellas; also make keys to order. 110 Lucile street. C. L. Powell, Atlanta phone 3400.

JUNK—$50 higher phone to have your plumbing repaired. Price: Plumbing Company, 144½ East Hunter St.

KEEP your house painted and tinted. Embry Construction Company, 818 Fourth National Bank. Main 1458.

LET Dr. Joseph M. Hart do your chiropody work. We also make a specialty of children's feet. Exclusive sanitary Hair Dressing Parlors, 56½ Peachtree st. Ivy 3514.

MELL & MELL, general plumbing and repairing. Repair work a specialty. M. Mell, Atlanta 2603.

NOTHING better in town than Canton Low's Chop Suey at Canton Inn, selling 25c dishes. 17½ East Alabama St.

ON ALL OCCASIONS have your work done by the Ideal Hair Dressing Parlors, 56½ Peachtree st. Ivy 3514.

PRATTIS & PEPINIS, sigars, ice cream and soft drinks. 17 South Broad st. Both phones 1000. Prompt orders delivered.

QUALITY IS OUR MOTTO. We carry a complete line of Garden Seeds, Bulbs and Plants at all time to beautify your yards. McMillan Bros. 12 S. Broad st.

RUNS BY NIGHT—Night Transport League in Retail "Cohen," 7 Peachtree street.

SCHOENAKERS C. A. Stenzel, F. O. Gustafson and J. F. Hyndman, all from M. Steiner, now together at 110½ Whitehall st. Phone Main 4000.

THE SOUTHERN BARBER SUPPLY CO., all kinds of safety blades sharpened. 11 Auburn ave., Atlanta.

UNKNOWN THE BEST wig and toupee work is done by A. L. Thomas, Hairdresser, 56½ Peachtree st. Ivy 3514.

VIOLINS BOUGHT, sold and exchanged. Repairing a specialty. Full line of strings. 144½ Peachtree.

WHY don't you travel the McFarland way? Best service and better, special trains and exclusive sales. July 19th and August 10th to Great Lakes resorts. Atlantic and return $50.00. Write for book. J. F. McFarland, B 1624 Atlanta.

EXTRA LARGE corner lot fronting Grant park, 2 car lines, all improvements. Terms. Price $5,000. A. J. Moss, Moss Building, Peachtree street, opposite Post Office.

YOU can borrow money on furniture when brought to store. F. & J. Loan Company, 120 Decatur street.

ZABAN & SONS, 20 W. Mitchell street. See us before buying your furniture. Terms to suit convenience.

SAVE MONEY NOW on Furniture at HIGH'S.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

MONEY-MAKING FARMS

WRITE today for our free list of farms for sale, or if you have a farm that you wish to sell, don't hesitate but write a postal today. Lamar A. Baker & Co., Atlanta, Ga. 1115-16 Fourth Nat. Bank Bldg. 14

FOR SALE—2,500,000 feet round pine timber and 1,000 acres land, close to railroad, for $18,000 cash. Address Box 1, Constitution. 14

Prices at $2.25 per 1,000, and 4,000 acres cut over land for sale in Georgia at $1.75 per acre. Address Timberland, P. O. Box 352, Americus, Ga. 14

SIXTY RICH READY-MADE FARMS

DAKOTA. TURNER CO., GA.

Each farm now under cultivation. Luxuriant crops of corn, potatoes, peas, hay, watermelons, cotton, sugarcane and pecans, growing.

Write or call for illustrated booklet and plat. Join our party Thursday of any week and visit the property.

EDWIN P. ANSLEY

Land Department,
Realty Trust Bldg. Atlanta.

FOR SALE—SEED AND PET STOCK.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO,

SEEDSMEN FOR THE SOUTH, 18 W. MITCHELL STREET. FOUR CITY DELIVERIES DAILY. NORTH AND SOUTH SIDE, 2 A. M.; INMAN PARK AND VICINITY, 8 A. M. BELL PHONE M. 2586; ATLANTA 2568.

PHONE US YOUR ORDERS for vegetables and flowering plants. A fresh supply daily.

CONKEY'S and LEE'S Liquid Lice Killer are both good. Here are both the same prices: One quart, 35c; ½ gallon, 60c; 1 gallon, $1.

ALL SIZE FLOWER POTS—Fern pans and pot saucers.

ALFALFA MEAL—Wheat bran, chicken wheat, whole corn, beef scraps, poultry bone, poultry grit and crushed oyster shell.

"RED COMB" MEAT MASH is the best food for your ducks and laying hens. Can be fed wet or dry. Ten pounds, 35c; 100 pounds, $2.25.

WE HAVE IN STOCK a beautiful lot of ferns. Price 50c to $2 each.

CANARY, mockingbird and parrot seed, bird seed, bird sand, cuttle bone, etc.

THERE ARE OTHER POULTRY FEEDS, but still the "Red Comb" feeds is the leader of them all. A trial order will convince you that this is true.

SAVE MONEY NOW on Furniture at HIGH'S.

FOR SALE—SEED AND PET STOCK.

FOR SALE—French toy poodle, male, 2 months old; perfect beauty. Phone Ivy 4304-J. 17

COW PEAS, Velvet Beans and all forage plants should be planted now. Get them of Mars W. Johnson Seed Company, 36 S. Pryor St. 17

NANCY HALL and Red Providence and Golden Beauty potato plants. Few quite, sale only $1.00 per 1,000. W. W. Morris, Fort Green, Fla. 17

SAVE MONEY NOW on Furniture at HIGH'S.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

ATLANTA UPHOLSTERING
206 WHITEHALL. MAIN 2473.

ALL kinds of furniture repaired, upholstered refinished; cushions made for porch furniture.

FOR SALE—Herrick refrigerator, porcelain lining, 8 years used, original cost $35, will sell for $15. Phone Ivy 5606-J. 19

Capital Upholstering Co.

OFFICE: Furniture a specialty; all kind of furniture repaired and shipped on short notice. 148 South Pryor. Both phones. 19

SAFES, fine, cabinets, new and second-hand; books; Hall and Office Equipment Company, 118-115 North Pryor street. 19

FOR SALE—One 110-horse power boiler and one 75-horse power engine, good condition, cheap. D. J. Ray, 55 Glenn street. 19

Buy Laces by Mail

WE CAN save you money and give the best assortment.

SAMPLES FREE
C. & S. LACE CO., Atlanta, Ga. 19

ATLANTA SAFE CO.

REMODELING, repairing and repairing. New and second-hand safes. 90 Madison avenue. Phone Main 4042. 19

ONE double-head steam table, 7-columns flat shaving machine. Bargain. Constitution Publishing Company. 19

IF YOU are looking for something in the furniture line it will pay you to see Ed Matthews & Co. We will save you 25 per cent. 52 East Alabama St. 19

C. S. Hulls Delivered everywhere. E. Logan & Co., Atlanta.

SEVERAL bargains in West End and Grant park sections. Terms easy. Otis G. Holliday, 1205 Fourth Nat. Bldg. 19

EXPERIENCED multigraph operator desires to arrange to handle their work; best references addressing, etc. Prices reasonable; work guaranteed. Phone Ivy 4304-J. 17

5-PASSENGER, 30-horsepower touring car; fully equipped, perfect condition, for quick sale, $350 cash. W. Hazard, 91 Peachtree St. Bulle Rock Company (Atlanta Branch). 20

FORD, 4-cylinder roadsters, fully equipped. Next model and no magneto, but in excellent running condition. Price $350. Terms if quick sale $150. L. W. Hazard, 241 Peachtree st., Atlanta. 19

KEYS MADE CHAS. L. REEVES, 13½ South Broad. Main 686. 19

WE RENT good pianos for $2 per month. We sell good pianos $5 per month up. Good second-hand pianos $100 and up.
R. P. BECHT COMPANY.
107-108-109 Temple Court Bldg. Main 667. 19

NEW rubber tire runabout, your baby carriage. Repaired, repainted and recovered. Ivy 3076. Bell Signal Co., 29 Edgewood ave. 19

FOR SALE—An up-to-date Coca-Cola bottling plant with excellent contract for one of the best and largest territories in the west. We have contracts for supplying railroads and summer resorts. Full particulars by calling Omaha Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 935 N. 24th st., Omaha, Neb. 19

STEWART & HUNT
PLUMBERS. 53 E. HUNTER ST. 19

USED Writer-Press, in working order, complete, including type; capacity over 2,000 copies per hour. Cost originally $175. Free to reasonable offer gets it. Apply Room 309 Fourth National Bank building. 19

FURNITURE.

WE SELL for cash or sell cheap. We sell cheap. Southern Wreckage Co., 114 S. Forsyth st. 19

FOR SALE—18-room boarding house, long lease, always filled with good boarders. Price $2,000. 111 Health. Address Boarding, care Constitution.

KENT ON $10NS signifies best quality. Kent Sign Co., 29½ Peachtree St.

National Cash Registers

$35, $50, $60, $75, $100 and up, terms easy. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., 60 Peachtree street.

Burlap Bags Every Kind. F. R. Logan Co., Atlanta.

R. F. JORDAN FURNITURE CO.
144-6 AUBURN AVE.
BELL PHONE IVY 4467.
ATLANTA PHONE 1800.

WE carry a full line of household furniture from kitchen to parlor. Complete line of summer porch goods, such as porch sets, settees, porch rugs, etc. Large line of stoves, ice cream freezers and everything in the household line. Make us before buying elsewhere. Terms cash or time. 19

SIX antique solid mahogany chairs, hand-carved. Pawnbrokers' Auction House, 51 Decatur street. 19

SAVE MONEY NOW on Furniture at HIGH'S.

EDUCATIONAL.

EMORY SUMMER SCHOOL; cool, quiet; fifty-two courses; June 17 to July 26. French, German, English, history, mathematics. Address F. K. Turner, Oxford, Ga. 19½

FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILES.

A HIGH-GRADE car, cut down and used as a roadster, in exchange or sell very reasonably. Full equipment. Could be an small one-horse load last night. What have you to trade? Write 27 Queen St. 20

GEARS of all kinds cut; auto spindles; manufacturer; machine work done; repaired.
SOUTHERN
AUTO AND EQUIPMENT CO.
92 SOUTH FORSYTH STREET. 20

The Solution of Pneumatic Tire Troubles
VULCORINE
THE REMEDY THAT KEEPS YOUR CAR ON THE ROAD. NO-LEAK, NO-SOUP CARS TREATED, $7.50 TO $10.00 PER CAR. MOTORCYCLES, $3.00. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Vulcorine Company
Office, Laboratory and Demonstration, 308 Peachtree Building, Atlanta, Ga. 20

WINDSHIELDS
RADIATORS, lamps, fenders, repaired as good as new; prices right. Atlanta Metal Work, Warlick Sheet Metal Co., 248 Edgewood. 20

SAVE your tire troubles and expense by the use of "Puncture Cure." We keep the air and sealed punctures automatically. Stops all penny spikes, which saves rim cuts and blowouts by keeping the tire inflated. Puncture Cure Co., 46 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, and Balmbridge, Ga.

AUTO TIRE CURE CO.
NORTH PRYOR GARAGE
Factory Atlanta and Balmbridge, Ga. Watch for Trade-mark Sign. Don't be fooled. Price, $2.50 per wheel; $10 per car. Phone Ivy 5990. 20

WE have the following used cars, all in A-1 condition, to offer at very attractive prices:
PREMIER 5-PASSENGER..... 40-H. P.
CADILLAC 4-PASSENGER..... 30-H. P.
F. G. L. ROADSTER..... 40-H. P.
REGAL ..... 22-H. P.
WAVERLY ELECTRIC
It will be to your interest to see these cars before purchasing either a new or used car. Can be seen at Collier's Garage, Cone and James streets. 20

AUTOMOBILES REPAINTED.

TOPS recovered and repaired. Wheels, axles and springs repaired. High-grade work at reasonable prices.

JOHN M. SMITH.
120-122-124 AUBURN AVE.

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FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILES.

**GOOD USED CARS A

CITIZENS BANK
OF FORT VALLEY
United States Depositary
Of Postal Savings

Capital	$50,000.00
Surplus and Profits . .	$24,856.51
Resources . . .	$250,000.00

We will appreciate your business, whether large or small, and will handle it with accuracy, promptness and courtesy, treating your affairs in the strictest confidence.

A. J. EVANS, President. W. B. NICHOLS, Vice President.
C. E. MARTIN, Cashier.

The First National
Of Fort Valley
Offers the public the facilities and service afforded by an accumulated experience of a
Third of a Century in the Banking Business
W. H. HARRIS, Pres't. J. W. HILL, Cashier.

Fort Valley Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Everywhere 5c
Exclusive Bottlers to the Trade
HIGH GRADE SODA WATERS
Long Distance Phone 104
Bottled Under Supervision of the Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

We will buy your PEACHES or sell them for you
We buy WATERMELONS Also.
We Will Sell You
Crates, Baskets, Cement Coated Nails, Cushion Covers
COW PEAS
Southern Brokerage Company
FORT VALLEY, GA.

Roberts Brothers
CANNERS
High-Class Goods Only

Marshall Grocery Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Fort Valley, Ga.

The Leader-Tribune
Fort Valley's Wideawake Paper
In the Heart of the Peach Country

J. D. FAGAN
Full Fledged Facts Fagan's Famous
The "Dozen F" Man
Fine Flavored Faultless Fancy Fruit From
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

The Fort Valley Oil Company
Manufacturers of
COTTON SEED PRODUCTS
FORT VALLEY, GA.

FORT VALLEY HAS A WARM WELCOME AWAITING YOU

The mere mention of Fort Valley brings to many minds the sole thought of peaches, but be it known there are many other things in this thriving little city to attract the visitor, interest the investor and permanently charm the resident.

Fort Valley's first charm is her people, her social, school and church advantages making life worth the living, and her climate assuring good health. In those civic improvements, largely the result of club work throughout the country this community stands pre-eminent.

Pure water in abundance, a new and perfect system of sanitary sewerage, municipally supervised sanitation, a recently completed $40,000 public school building, ranking with the best in the south for architectural beauty and convenience in arrangement, efficient teachers, are all evidence of the will finding the way for community betterment.

Business also keeps pace with public improvement, in fact makes it possible. Bank clearings have doubled in five years. No mercantile failure has occurred in many years. Fort Valley's peach crop brings in money in the summer, fall and winter in the fall, and her many factories provide a weekly payroll that is the mainstay of business conditions.

1,822 Carloads of Peaches in 1912.

The peach industry has advertised this city more than any other thing. Her shipments last year were 1,822 carloads, nearly a million crates of peaches, reaching more than a million families in the United States, and carrying to all the excellence of a Georgia production. In the county of Houston were originated the three main commercial varieties of peaches, the Elberta, the Hiley, and the Georgia Belle, and it is in this their natural home that these fruits reach their perfection, and it is in Fort Valley that the buyers from the North congregate every summer to compete in buying fruit for their respective markets, so that both in the matter of production and marketing this is the best section in the south for fruit growing. Six canning factories with hundreds of employees consume the surplus stock, and nurserymen buy the seed, so there is no waste here.

Fort Valley has two cotton warehouses, is the largest pea market in the United States, and two flour mills and several corn mills take care of the farmers' production in these lines.

Diversification of farm crops is not a dream here, but a reality, and made so by first providing a market for diversified products. In ten years lands have grown in value from $20 an acre to $75, and will soon be worth $100.

Fort Valley welcomes the visitor, and cordially invites all good people looking for a good home to investigate what she has to ofer.

A Big Land Deal at Fort Valley.

It is a rare occurrence that in a city the size of Fort Valley, with a population of 3,000, and large suburban districts, the peach center of the world, that there is possible an auction sale of sixty acres of land fronting the passenger depot and within 100 rods of the central business section of the city.

Such was the case in Fort Valley a few days ago when the former Troutman property, now known as "Oakland Heights," was sold.

This beautiful old property, crowned with massive oaks one hundred years old, was purchased by Mr. Clyde E. Sears, and cut into fine building lots, some of which have been sold.

Many were bought on the spot by far-sighted folks who realise the value of such a location.

The auction sale, accompanied with inspiring band music and delicious barbecue, was an occasion of much interest.

Marvelous Building Boom.

The past few months in Fort Valley have been indelibly marked as an era of marvelous progress and growth.

In the business section moderate skyscrapers are seen on every side, up-to-date office buildings and beautiful stores of all descriptions stand as an evidence of wonderful growth.

In the resident portion of the city many costly homes have been built and Contractor Woolfolk reports a large number of bungalow and cottage contracts for immediate execution, several of which will be erected on Oakland Heights where the streets are being paved as in the business section of the city.

"From present outlook "Georgia's Peach City," the valley of health and wealth, will become a recognized commercial center.

FORT VALLEY HAS MOST MODEST OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS

By Ralph Newton.

There are in the state few communities which have done more for their public schools than Fort Valley, or which are more fully committed to the policy of public education. Realizing that the school was not properly housed, the city some two years ago authorized a bond issue for a modern building with every equipment necessary for a progressive system of schools.

A large and very beautiful park in the heart of the best residence district was donated by the city as a site, and upon this a handsome forty-thousand-dollar building was erected and completed in time for the opening of the schools in September of last year.

This building has eleven commodious, well-lighted, well-ventilated recitation rooms, broad corridors, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 800, an office for the principal, rest room for lady teachers, and a library. Two large rooms in the basement are available for domestic science and manual training. The building is heated throughout with steam, is equipped with a house telephone system that enables the principal to communicate with every classroom at any time, and is furnished with the latest and best school furniture. The *pupils' desk and chairs* are both adjustable to the size and height of the child, thus insuring comfort and the absence of physical strain.

Every precaution has been taken to insure the health of the pupil by providing drinking fountains, and the best and most sanitary system of plumbing. Genuine slate blackboards were installed and only dustless crayon is used.

Efficient Teachers.

The corps of teachers was enlarged. A plan whereby pupils are furnished text-books at a reasonable rental was inaugurated.

The school has been for several years on the accredited list of the University of Georgia, and its graduates are entitled to credit without examination upon entrance at any state institution. Students from the school now in attendance upon the various colleges of the state have made creditable records.

The library has recently been added to with funds donated by the Junior Civic league, an organization composed largely of the older pupils of the school. A handsome flag also was given by the Daughters of the Revolution.

Improvements Contemplated.

The board of education contemplates a number of improvements in the work of the school as rapidly as its means will permit. A department of expression has been added for the coming year, domestic science will be commenced, and an effort will be made to equip the playgrounds with some open-air apparatus.

The board of education, of which Mr. W. L. Houser is president; Mr. A. Carter, secretary, and Messrs. A. L. Riley, M. S. Brown, Glenmore Green and A. J. Evans as members, is composed of some of the most intelligent and most progressive of the community, and they have given largely of their time and energy in the construction of the new building and in equipping it with the latest and best in every way. They had the co-operation of an enlightened mayor and council and the support of a progressive citizenship.

The town is proud of its new school building, and the people are determined that the school system shall become one of the very best in the state.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR BROUGHT TO CLOSE BY HISTORY CLUB

Fort Valley History Club.

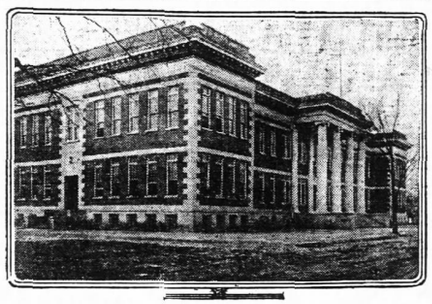
The Fort Valley History club has just closed the 1912-13 year under the presidency of Mrs. W. J. Braswell, the retiring president.

The club completed a splendid and well-arranged study of England, and the concluding meeting of the year, that of Officers' day, was uniquely interesting. On this day the program was entirely original, including vocal and instrumental music, a reading, prose poem and story. The membership responded to roll call with original questions, and before disbandment prospective current events were given. So successful was the meeting that original work will probably be a notable feature of future programs of the club.

The limited membership numbers thirty-five, and the excellent selection of officers for the next year resulted as follows: Mrs. Frank W. Withoft, president; Mrs. A. C. Riley, vice president; Mrs. Leighton Dure, secretary and Miss Eugenia Riley, treasurer.

Mrs. Louis L. Brown, the vice president of the Twelfth District Federation of Clubs, is a former president and prominent member of the Fort Valley club.

Clubs and club women no longer inquire "what do we gain by membership in the federation," but the question now is: "How can we get into the federation?"



Fort Valley Public School, Ralph Newban, Superintendent.

THE GEORGIA PEACH

Last summer when we parted, sweet Elberta,
You looked quite fair enough to eat, Elberta.
Yet this for absence may atone;
Since last we met you've fairer grown;
Yes, though you have a heart of stone, Elberta, you're a peach!

Your cheeks reflect the sunset glow, Elberta;
Your rounded outlines lure me, so, Elberta;
Your breath is sweet as summer dew,
Your life blood richly flowing through,
Imparts a matchless charm to you;
Elberta, you're a peach!

You've caused me many an aching pain, Elberta;
I swore you never should again, Elberta;
Your ripening beauty tempts like wine;
Yet though your charms were all divine,
Touch not your downy cheek to mine;
Elberta, you're a peach!

I would not mar your bloom so fresh, Elberta;
Nor bruise the fairness of your flesh, Elberta;
I promised my right worthy mate
That I would be most temperate,
And gaze on you with thought sedate;
Elberta, you're a peach!

I would devour you with my eyes, Elberta,
But gazing never satisfies, Elberta.
So in your flesh so rosy bright,
I'll set my teeth so sharp and white,
For when you're peeled, you're out of sight,
Elberta, you're a peach!

—MABEL S. WITHOFT.

"Where the Peaches Grow."

(Sung to the air, "Where the River Shannon's Flowing.")

There's a pretty place in Georgia,
Where I always want to be,
Where the girlies and the peaches
Always seem so sweet to me—
And each day I am dreaming
Of my little Valley home,
For I feel the future's gleaming,
And some day to her I'll roam.

CHORUS.

Where flowers are ever blooming,
Where the peaches sweeter grow
To my sweetheart I am going,
For you know I love her so—
And joy will be the meeting
And a kiss will be the greeting,
And time will sure the fleeting,
Where the Valley peaches grow.

All my love to her I've given,
And my heart is all her own,
To be with her will be heaven—
With my sweetheart all alone—
And I hope that I will never
Leave my girlies any more,
For I want to live forever
Where the Valley peaches grow.

—MRS. W. J. BRASWELL.
Fort Valley.

A Song of the Georgia Peach.

Born of the sun and nourishing rain,
Union of dew and glow,
Flushed with the pride of a hundred dawns,
Cooled by the green below;
Sweetened by smiles of the summer noon,
Hanging just out of reach—
The loveliest, lusciousest fruit on earth—
The beautiful Georgia peach!

Take from me apples of older fresh,
Rob me of plum and pear;
Lose every orange of juicy gold,
Let not a vineyard bear;
Apricot's rose from its cheek may fade,
Melons may dry and bleach,
If thick in the low green orchard hangs
That beautiful Georgia peach.

Under the moon of a southern sky,
Breathing the ocean's balm,
Gazing afar on the sandy stretch,
Of live oak and pine and palm,
Listening, hushed, for the cuckoo's call,
Learning what love may teach,
There's nothing—nothing—completes life's charm,
Like the beautiful Georgia peach.

MABEL SWARTZ WITHOFT.

IN THE SOCIAL REALM

A merry crowd of Fort Valley folk spent the day at Miona Springs Friday, going by automobile. Thirty-two in number, men, women and children, enjoyed the games provided, and partook of an excellent mid-day meal at the Miona Springs hotel.

Miss Katie Mae Williams, who for five years has been one of the most popular teachers of Havana, Fla., has been elected to teach the second grade in the Fort Valley public school next ear.

Mrs. Ralph Newton will entertain on Thursday afternoon at her home on Church street the Y. W. A. of Fort Valley Baptist church. Mrs. Frank W. Withoft has in charge the study and program for the afternoon, and the event will be an important one of the week.

The eighth grade of the Fort Valley public school gave a splendid and praiseworthy entertainment Monday evening in the auditorium of the school. The funds of the entertainment were used for high school purposes.

Miss Kitie Watson, a popular reader of Fort Valley, will return to this place in a few days from Hartwell, where she is teacher of expression. Miss Watson has several engagements for recitals to be given this summer, the first of which will be at Chipley the evening of June 5.

Mrs. Albert Seifert was hostess to the Wednesday afternoon bridge club this week, the next meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Albert Sheets on College street.

Mrs. F. W. Withoft and Miss Elma Duke were guests from this place at the Sixth Diiarict Federation of Clubs, held at *the Dempsey hotel in Macon* Thursday. Mrs. Withoft, as president of the Fort Valley History club, and Miss Duke, as secretary of the Twelfth District Club Federation, were honor guests on this occasion.

Misses Idel Woodall and Nanine and Bertha Bassett have returned from Shorter college, where they were popular students.

Miss Lucile Flournoy, of Wesleyan college, and a Fort Valley girl, has been appointed alumni editor on the *Wesleyan staff.*

A recent delightful social affair was the auction bridge party given by Mrs. George T. Slappey, on Anderson avenue, complimentary to Miss Helen Barnes, of Macon, the attractive guest of Mrs. James D. Fagan.

Mrs. E. W. Stone and Misses Helen and Eugenia Stone have returned to Fort Valley.

Colonel and Mrs. J. C. Smith are visiting Mr and Mrs. Frank Fincher at their suburban home.

Miss Lucy Bassett has returned from Bassett college.

Misses Mattie and Joedee Eubanks spent several days in Milledgeville this week, where Miss Mamie Lee Eubanks, of the G. N. and I. college, was one of the graduating class of that institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Houser, of Macon, were recent guests of Mayor and Mrs. O. M. Houser.

Miss Bessie Woolfolk will return to Fort Valley from Bainbride in a few das.

Memorial Service.

At the Fort Valley Episcopal church there was held, Monday evening, June 2, a memorial service commemorating the death of Rev. H. Baldwin Dean, rector of the church, who was killed by a Southern freight engine the afternoon of June 2, 1911.

A handsome memorial lectern, a gift of friends, was dedicated at this service, as well as the Lectern Bible, which was presented the church by a daughter of Dr. Dean.

$1,000 Loaned Young Girls.

Chairman student aid committee reported two years ago that seventeen young girls have been kept in good schools through this fund. Six of these are self-supporting, useful young women. One thousand has already been loaned to strong, capable, determined girls, no loan exceeding $100.

The loans are being paid promptly, and the money at once reloaned, so that even a small sum is made to do a large work

C. G. GRAY, President. L. P. GRAY, Cashier.
THE EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $50,000.00, Surplus $12,000.00

Organized 1889, 24 years old. Of lawful age, and under the tongue of good report.

No "cold business." Sympathetic and cheerful, we feel that we are old enough to know how to do business, and honest enough to do it right.

Give us a trial, and we believe we will merit your patronage.

OAKLAND HEIGHTS
THREE HUNDRED LOTS
IN
Fort Valley's Most Beautiful Residence District
JUST OPENED
Wide streets, city lighting and water, an ideal location for a bungalow home.
One block from the heart of the city.
60-foot lots, 135 feet to 200 feet deep.
$200 to $750
Including brick sidewalk on each lot.
EASY TERMS Write for information
CLYDE E. SEARS
Macon, Ga. Fort Valley, Ga.

Every Wife, Mother, Sweetheart
Has the right to expect a crate of those luscious
"LUXURY PEACHES"
Every peach selected and wrapped. Price $2.50 per crate, f. o. b., cash with order.
Daily shipments, June 16 to July 27.
Luxury Fruit Farms
W. H. HARRIS, Proprietor. FORT VALLEY, GA.

Fort Valley Lumber Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

W. P. Warlick
The Great Bargain Giver
--- IN ---
Dry Goods, Shoes and Clothing
Always Sells for Less. See Me Before You Buy.
FORT VALLEY, GA.

Hale's Famous Fruits
PEACHES and APPLES
On the Market From June 1st to April 1st
Fort Valley, Ga. South Glastonbury, Conn.

J. H. ALLEN
BACHELOR PEACH GROWER
Offers a Perfect Peach
Seven Years' Experience With One Commission House

Send your buying orders for
FANCY GEORGIA PEACHES
TO
MAYOR O. M. HOUSER
And Get Fair Treatment

ORGANIZED CLUB WOMEN Have More Than Done Their Share in All the Work for Civic Uplift IN COLLEGE PARK

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEES OF COLLEGE PARK WOMAN'S CLUB SHOW MUCH WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Educational Committee Report.

On October 16, 1913, to this committe was accorded the privilege of furnishing the program for the initial meeting of the club year—inaugurating the activities of the expanded club life.

What more befitting on this afternoon than for our state superintendent of education, Mr. M. L. Brittain, to address the club members, old and new, on the vital subject of "The Best Relationship Between Club and School." The College Park Woman's club, for ago having caught the vision and meaning of service, were eager and expectant listeners upon the words of our honored friend, Mr. Brittain, who in his own tactful way commended former efforts of the club, while holding up to view larger and more extended opportunities for service.

Mrs. Jarnigan, of Atlanta, added grace and beauty of person to the rapturous beauty of her song, thus in a three-fold manner delighting her audience.

Following the instruction given by Mr. Brittain, your chairman asked the privilege of substituting for the usual Thanksgiving program in the sixth grade of the public school, a catechism drill on "The Making of the Constitution of the United States." In the execution of this plan two members of the committee, Mrs. W. E. Whitehead and Mrs. Oscar Palmour, co-operated. The program drew strength and interest from the approaching inauguration of our own democratic president, Woodrow Wilson.

Martha Washington Reception.

One other program was intrusted to the educational committee, The Martha Washington reception, on February 22, given by the club of the Cox college faculty and students, was joyfully undertaken by the entire committee, and the happiness of all was thereby promoted, we believe.

The club's scholarship in Cox college, shared jointly with the Robert E. Lee chapters, was awarded to Miss Mary Brown, of College Park. Miss Brown's monthly reports furnished this committee by the school, testify to her fidelity to trust and capability of mind. As Miss Brown is a prospective senior in Cox college, your committee would recommend her re-appointment to the scholarship, as teaching is her chosen life work.

The following appropriations for schools have been made by the club as a whole:

Educational scholarship fund	$10.00
Tallulah Falls school	25.00
Mineral Bluff school	10.00
Cass Station school	5.00
Students' aid fund	10.00
Total	$60.00

MRS. B. D. GRAY,
Chairman.

Home Economics Report.

Realizing—

That the ten billion dollars expended annually in the United States for food, clothing and shelter, with greater knowledge and efficiency better satisfaction could be obtained, and $1,000,000,000 saved for higher things:

That half a million lives are cut short and 5,000,000 people made ill by preventable diseases, when, with a wide range from state to state, these could have been made more comfortable.

That hundreds of thousands of infants under 2 years, end their little span of life yearly, while millions of children fail to reach their best physical development, because of the ignorance of parents:

That all must live in some sort of a home—that everyone finds his chief happiness there—that the home-makers of America have the making of the nation:

That on the breadth of the base depends the height of the pinnacle, and on the home foundation we rear the pinnacle of all that is good in state or individual;

Home-Making a Profession.

We believe—

That home-making should be regarded as a profession;

That health is more the business of the individual than the physician;

That the spending of the 90 per cent of the world income, which is in the hands of the women of America, is as important as the earning of money, and that economy does not mean spending a small amount, but getting the largest returns for the money expended;

That the most profitable, the most interesting study for women is the home; for in it center all the issues of life, and that the study of home problems may be made of no less cultural value than the study of history or literature.

These fundamentals of home economics your committee has endeavored to present in an acceptable manner.

For much of the help and inspiration are due Dean Galvin, of Corvallis, Ore., and the Chicago School of Home Economics. We hope next year the work will be taken up more in detail, and that the committee may set definite, tangible results from the foundation we have laid.

MRS. A. RICHARDSON,
Chairman.

MRS. ALONZO RICHARDSON,
Newly elected President of the College Park Woman's Club.

Federation Committee Report.

On November 20, the time designated for the meeting on Federation, the program was arranged by Mrs. I. C. McCrory. Mrs. W. B. Price-Smith gave a most interesting talk on Federation, arousing new enthusiasm for the year. Mr. Duncan, of the Atlanta Conservatory, contributed a most delightful violin solo, and two exquisite vocal numbers were rendered by Mrs. Kurt Mueller.

MRS. I. C. McCRORY.

Current Events Committee.

The ten-minute period allotted to the discussion of current events has been filled at each meeting during the year, with only two exceptions. In no instance, where it is available, has any member of the committee failed to comply with the request of the chairman. This ready response on the part of the committee has made the work of the chairman altogether delightful, and she desires to thank each member for her loyal support in keeping abreast of the times in this strenuously active twentieth century.

The subjects discussed have covered a wide range—from state to women to nature studies. The two October meetings were devoted to a resume of events by the chairman. In November Mrs. Lanier covered the entire field of world interest, in two unusually brilliant papers. At the December meeting Mrs. Emma Connally reviewed in a most pleasing style two recent books.

MRS. W. E. WHITEHEAD,
Chairman.

Committee on Arts and Crafts.

On February 6 the arts and crafts committee of the College Park Woman's club was more than happy in presenting for the afternoon the following well-known artists: Mrs. Kurt Mueller, Miss Virginia Woolley and Mr. George Hinman.

The committee had also gained the co-operation of the College Park public schools through teachers and pupils alike, and a most creditable exhibit of handwork was made in the club rooms. Miss Kathleen Mitchell, for the first grade; Miss Mary Gray, for the second grade; Miss Dona Bailey for the third grade; Miss Emma Binns for the fourth grade, and Miss Annie Mae Young for the fifth grade, superintended the exhibit from the Virginia avenue school. Miss Love Johnston presented the most creditable work from her school, and Miss Clare Parker, from the high school, sent exhibit work that gave evidence of skill in design and arrangement. In thus linking our schools and club into a teacher-parent union, your committee feel that they have taken the first step toward success in arts and crafts.

Due to the faithful and untiring efforts of one of the committee, Miss Eugenia Richardson, a beautiful display of basketry from the Bontnas Reed company was made. Mrs. Mueller, a mistress in the art of music, drew her audience by the magic spell of the Cradle Song.

Miss Virginia Woolley gave a charming glimpse into student art life in Paris, drawing a well-defined line between art so-called and art in reality.

Mr. Hinman delineated so perfectly are art of story-telling as related to the development of child-life that teachers and parents with one accord resolved to consecrate their efforts toward higher ideals and improved methods in child training.

MARY GRAY, Chairman.

Welfare Committee.

Number of meetings held, 2.

CASH RECEIPTS.

From the club, May, 1912	$ 5.00
From the club, January, 1913	25.00
From voluntary weekly contributions, May to December	70.75
From the club, March, 1913	8.00
Total	$108.75

CASH DISBURSEMENTS.

To Volunteer Fire Department, College Park	$ 5.00
To a needy family, by weekly payments	70.75
To sanitarium expenses of a worthy lady	5.00
To a family in need of food	1.50
To national committee on prison labor	2.00
To Associated Charities, one year's dues	5.00
To Y. M. C. A.	5.00
Total	$97.25
Balance	8.50

MRS. BAYNARD WILLINGHAM,
Chairman.

Librarian's Report.

On January 15, 1913, the number of books received, 106; missing, 25; total, 131. May 1, 1913, number of books returned of the 25, 3; May 21; number of books not returned, 22; total, 25; circulating, 2.

MINNIE E. HOGAN,
Librarian.

Music Committee.

On the afternoon of March 5 the members of the club enjoyed a delightful hour of music in the Cox College auditorium. The program, which follows, was rendered by Miss Margherita Carter, soprano, and Miss Frances Stovall, pianist, the gifted pupils of Mrs. Kurt Mueller, the well-known voice and piano teacher of Atlanta.

Piano, "Air Bohemien." Kullack—Miss Frances Stovall.

Vocal, (a) "A Madrigal," Victor Harris; (b) "Expectancy," Frank La Forge; (c) "The Year's at the Spring," Mrs Beach—Miss Margherita Carter.

Vocal, Aria from "Carmen," Eisel—Miss Margherita Carter.

Piano, "Dance of the Gnomes," Liszt—Miss Frances Stovall.

Vocal, (a) "Ah Moon of My Delight," Liza Lehmann; (b) "Sing Me a Song of a Lad That Is Gone," Neidlinger; (c) "Love's Philosophy," Fisher—Miss Margherita Carter.

Piano, "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 12, Liszt—Miss Frances Stovall.

Vocal, "Ave Maria," Gounod—Miss Margherita Carter.

MRS. KURT MUELLER.

Committee on Civics.

On February 19 the chairman of civics gave to the club a rare treat in the visits and talks of Mrs. H. J. Hastings, of Decatur, who spoke on "Junior Civics," and Dr. Frances Bradley, who in her talk on "Civics and Health," opened a new world of endeavor to our club women. The only active work done by the civics committee during the was the two following:

A committee from the Woman's club has undertaken to see that the College Park cemetery is made a beautiful resting place for the dead. At the request of the ladies of the committee, the company owning the cemetery have agreed to make many permanent improvements, including a handsome iron fence.

The town of College Park will carry city water to the cemetery gates. The ladies of the town have offered to beautify the grounds with flowers and shrubbery, and a caretaker is to be employed by lot owners and the company jointly.

MRS. D. C. LYLE,
Chairman

Report of Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

From August 14, 1912 to June 1, 1913:

Cash brought forward	$168.65
Initiation fees	40.00
Dues	182.00
Reception fund	8.75
Total receipts	$343.40

DISBURSEMENTS.

From August 13, 1913, to May 21, 1913:

College Park fire department	5.00
State federation entertainment	10.00
Stationery, postage and drayage	4.45
Calendars and membership blanks	5.00
Cards and printing	5.00
Tallulah Falls school	5.00
Mineral Bluff school	10.00
Students' Aid Fund	10.00
Massachusetts Georgia school	5.00
General federation endowment fund	5.00
New Year's reception	21.85
State federation dues	3.00
General federation dues	8.23
Floral design	4.00
Educational fund	10.00
Reception to Cox college	11.51
Fire department	1.00
City federation dues	1.00
Lectures	10.00
National committee on prison labor	5.00
Young Women's Christian association	5.00
Associated Charities	5.00
Welfare committee	5.00
Total disbursements	$110.84
Balance June 1, 1913	$162.56

EVA L. THORNTON,
Treasurer.

Report on Conservation.

Conservation was presented to the club along two lines: "Conservation of Soil" and "Conservation of Water."

Mrs. Alonzo Richardson presented in her own gracious way the former, and Mrs. Walter Marshall awakened an equal interest in the matter of "Water Conservation." A full attendance of the members was an inspiration to the chairman, and to those graciously taking part on the program. Music was also a feature of the afternoon.

On May 6 the crowning glory of the year was achieved when the floral committee, Mrs. F. J. Merriam chairman, combined the work of the afternoon so as to share honors with the public schools of College Park in a creditable display of "Nature Study."

The state superintendent of experiment station, Dr. DeLoach, gave a beautiful stereopticon lecture on "Birds."

The state horticulturist gave equally beautiful views on "Landscape Gardening."

"The great men are all read," she said, with evident regret.

"But the beautiful women are not," he replied, looking earnestly at her.

"Of course," she aded, after a moment's reflection, "it always except present company."

"So do I," he said.

Then she asked if he would be good enough to conduct her to her husband.

ORGANIZED WOMEN ACTUARED BY THE DESIRE TO SERVE

It has been said that if God should send two angels to earth, the one to rule a nation, and the oher to sweep the streets of the city, they would feel no inclination to change places. The eye of the Master being upon each, the reward would be equal for service rendered.

This thought of service has made sweet the task that each woman has undertaken, in this great memorial edition of The Constitution.

Safeguarding the Home.

It is a well-known fact that woman's is the world in direct ratio to her strength of character and the distinctiveness of her personality.

Christian women's first impulse has ever been to safeguard the home. In the march of the centuries she is still true to her trust, for wherever she links her heart and hand to, that of other women in organization or health, life and liberty of the oppressed, she is primarily safeguarding her own home and loves ones.

Some years ago when that ill-fated ship Trenton went down in Samoan waters the world was given a lesson in life saving that has not been paralleled.

This great United States man of war with hundreds of troops on board, was caught in the teeth of a hurricane that rages in fury for hours. The life saving crew on shore seemed powerless.

For forty-eight hours the hardy ones clung to the master of the tempest-tossed vessel, while those on shore watched.

A Human Life Line.

When all other means had failed, for no life boat could survive such a surging sea, the brave lifesaving crew lashed themselves together by cables of iron and joining hands, with a grip of steel, threw this human chain far out into the mad waters again and again till the few survivors of the ship were rescued.

The world applauded this daring heroism of dauntless heroes and we, too, said "all hail," when the surgeon of this ship recounted this story.

Not only upon faraway Samoan shores does undying courage and purpose exist, but united womanhood of Georgia through the human chain of 15,000 club women of this state has linked brain and heart and hands for the education and salvation of Georgia's helpless oppressed mates.

With a courage born of determination and a faith in an overruling providence let us clasp hand tighter to hand, and by this cable of love which is stronger than steel let the federated women of Georgia reach from mountaintop to seashore in the rescue of the perishing. MRS. B. D. GRAY.

—Miss Frances Stovall.
MISS ELVA CRANSHAW,
Chairman.

FROM SMALL BEGINNING THIS CLUB GREW

ORGANIZE WOMAN'S CLUB WITH IDEA OF SERVICE

During the enforced quiet of convalescence from a slight illness nearly 17 years ago my thoughts turned constantly and gratefully to the friends of my little home town, and, as is so often the experience of convalescents, there came to be a very great desire to be of service to those about me. Out of this desire came the inspiration, as I have since come to regard it, to organize among my lady friends in College Park a club whose purpose was to be cultural and social only; for at that time I knew little of the possibilities of club work as we understand it today.

I felt sure that, nearly all of us being busy mothers and housekeepers, we needed something to make us keep up our studies; and as our community was so charming, even at that early date, I knew it would mean better acquaintance and, therefore, more happiness for us all.

Our regular membership we decided to limit to 25, honorary 5, these last two include the ministers' wives and such others as we might elect to be so complimented from time to time.

First Officers of Club.

The officers elected (you see they felt they had to be sweetly courteous to me in my own home) were:

President, Mrs. W. Woods White; vice president, Mrs. Emma Connally; secretary, Miss W. Mason (Mrs. Miles); treasurer, Miss F. Abbett (Mrs. Mason).

For the first club year we met at regular hours every Tuesday at my home, Whitehurst, to carry out a definite program of work comprising certain studies in ancient history, English literature and the languages. The last Tuesday of each month was devoted to a program of music arranged for piano, violin, or voice, from the works of the composer we had selected to study outside of the club during the month preceding.

In those days the Barills lived in College Park and many fine musicians from the Cox college music faculty contributed numbers on our programs. Other members of our club possessed sweet voices or were otherwise talented; so these afternoons were really delightful. These programs were followed by refreshments served in the informal manner we all loved.

I am sure none of us can forget those first years of sweet neighborliness, of increasing mutual interests, of charming gatherings and closer friendships.

Mrs. Graves Made President.

After two years, Mrs. John Temple Graves was elected president, and following her continued and popular presidency, these ladies have at different times been selected to head the organization:

Mrs. W. B. Willingham, Mrs. B. L. Willingham, Mrs. B. W. Martin, Mrs. Dan C. Lyle.

Each year, as the possibilities of club work have enlarged and the spirit of service among women has expanded, the work of the club has grown and strengthened until today is stands in the community for civic and social purity, its open doors welcoming more than 100 progressive, earnest members about whose accomplishments the state has heard wonderful things.

While the greater growth has come in late years, since connection with the club was necessarily severed, I am very proud that I anticipated some one else in founding it, and with all my heart I bid it godspeed in a future of still greater service and usefulness.

MRS. W. WOODS WHITE.

More Ways Than One.

(From Judge.)

Crawford—You can't throw dust in taht fellow's eyes.

Crabeham—Then why don't you pull the wool over them?

Oh, Mercy!

There was a swell girlie named Phipps
Whose shape made the men dip the dipe;
But she feels them no more,
For one day in a store
They saw Miss Phipps buying new hips.

COLLEGE PARK—The City of Schools, Churches and Beautiful Residences . . .

An ideal place to live. All wants supplied by

BASKIN & NICHOLS, The all-round store.

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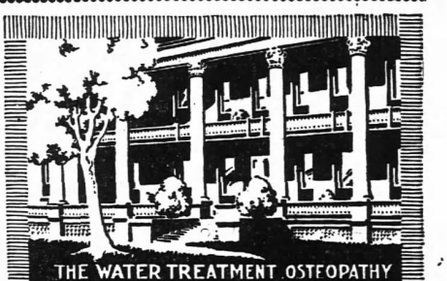

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MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER.

The President of The General Federation of Women's Clubs of America

The President and the Board of Directors of The General Federation of Women's Clubs of America have officially endorsed the conduct and editorship of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL WOMAN'S CLUB DEPARTMENT

which they believe to be the most important expression of the actual achievements of women's club work in America ever attempted in a general magazine under the auspices of the Federation.

The department of "What Women's Clubs Are Doing," in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, has received the official endorsement of the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and its information will be personally gathered by the editor appointed by the General Federation.

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER
President General Federation of Women's Clubs

LUCRETIA L. BLANKENBURG
First Vice-President

This department, edited by Mrs. Mary I. Wood, appears each month in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

For Sale Everywhere at 15 Cents

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

CARTERSVILLE The Ideal Town Of North Georgia

Cartersville, with 4,500 inhabitants, is beautifully situated on a plain which is sheltered from the east winds by a ridge of high hills. Two miles and a half to the west lies Hendrix mountain, the site of the famous "Ladd Lime Works," and old inhabitants say that the splitting of storms against this mountain accounts for the freedom of the city from disastrous cyclones.

The first city in Georgia to adopt commission government, Cartersville is rapidly progressing under the far-sighted management of Mayor Young and his fellow commissioners, Messrs. Miller and Galt.

The county courthouse is an imposing building surmounted by a clock which strikes the hours; adjoining it is the beautiful new building of the Methodist church, while across upon another side is the very modern Baptist church. The Presbyterians have just improved their building and like the Baptists, have contracted for an organ costing $2,500. Are there many towns of the size where three such organs can be found? The Church of the Ascension has long supplied the spiritual needs of the Episcopalians of the city and neighborhood, while a second Baptist church is now flourishing in East Cartersville. There are three churches for negroes.

Two Strong Banking Institutions.

The financial needs of the city are well cared for. The First National bank, the only national bank in the county, has a large constituency out in the county; founded in 1888 its management has always been in the hands of men who were both progressive and careful so that its stock is not on the market, and the president, Joseph Selden Calhoun, is well known among the bankers of the south.

The Bank of Cartersville is owned by leading men of the town and county, and has a valuable adjunct in the home savings fund.

There is a flourishing building and loan association.

Long a prominent station on the State road (the Western & Atlantic) Cartersville has not only the leasing successor of that road, the N., C. & St. L., but three other railroads. The N., C & St L. gives frequent and prompt service to Atlanta and the far south as well as directly to Chicago and St. Louis, while the Louisville and Nashville goes twice per day to Knoxville, Louisville and Cincinnati without change. The Seaboard carries freight and passengers southwest to Alabama, connecting on its route with the Southern at Rockmart.

With very advantageous freight rates, Cartersville has in winter about 100 trains on its tracks, and the large shipments from here of cotton and minerals with other freight will pay the whole rental of the state road, $35,000 per month.

Public Utilities Owned By City.

Both gas and electric plants belong to the city and are well managed, a day current having recently been added, and a new gas works is now building. The pumps at the city waterworks are run by electricity, an up-to-date filter is nearly completed and a reservoir is soon to replace the present tank which the city has outgrown. With water from the swift-flowing Etowah, both ample fire protection and healthful drinking water are secured.

Major Charles H. Smith, so well known by Georgians as "Bill Arp" of The Constitution, lived within the city and his old home "The Shadows," named because of the huge oaks which cast their shadows beyond the garden where "Bill Arp" tended his wonderful roses, should be loved by all who value his exact portrayal of the daily life of north Georgia.

Three fertilizer plants and a cotton seed oil mill give employment to many hands.

Two lumber yards, each with its saw and planing mill, supply the wants of the house builders, that of Rhyne Brothers making all the interior finishings for the house, as well as the flooring, doors, window frames, etc.

One enterprising citizen, Mr. H. A. Black, makes a specialty of Orpington chickens, and the labor of his leisure hours has brought him between thirty-five and forty blue ribbons in addition to five silver cups, while the snowy beauties left in his yards are enough to repay him for all his trouble.

The ice factory, with latest machinery, makes thirty tons of the cooling material every week day, while three coal yards supply warmth in the season when ice is not in great demand.

1,000,000 Bricks a Day From Kilns.

The Cartersville Brick company has a capacity of 1,000,000 bricks per day from its five kilns.

The county fair with its race track and buildings near the W. & A. railroad will show next fall the riches of Bartow county.

Land has been purchased for the new postoffice which is to cost $60,000.

With its freedom from malaria Cartersville offers an extremely desirable place of residence and welcomes all new comers in a town which suffices to bring them to share its many advantages.

Bartow County, the Land of Promise.

Bartow county, with her rich farming lands and great mineral wealth—for the hills have proven a veritable storehouse—may justly be called the banner county of the state.

At the Georgia state fairs she has taken first prize for the best display of all products. She has taken first or second prize for best general exhibit for a number of years and has taken individual prizes for best exhibits of minerals a number of times.

The area of Bartow county is 500 square miles, embracing 320,000 acres of land. The soil has a foundation of limestone, sandstone and iron ore and the subsoil is red or yellow clay. The soil varies, being gray, red and dark, but each class responds readily to such products as are best suited to it.

The surface of the county is rolling, there being a cluster of hills and mountains. Running streams furnish drainage, while not subjecting the lands to overflow.

Some one has said that if Bartow county was hemmed in with a Chinese wall she could sustain herself and the people live in luxury.

The streams of Bartow county have on them a number of splendid water powers. The Etowah river, where it flows through the mountain range, has one of the finest water powers in the union. 30,000 horsepower is running to waste on this river a few miles from Cartersville. This power, when developed, and it is certain it will be, will furnish power for manufactures of all kinds.

Ideal Conditions For Factories.

All conditions favor manufacturing and industrial operations in Bartow county. First, healthfulness, which should be considered the first requisite, is assured through the equable climate and pure water. Then labor conditions are as good as could be desired. No trouble has ever occurred between employer and employee and labor is easily obtained at fair rates.

The population of the county is 25,000. The original settlers were from old southern ancestry, and their descendants who are now the residents of the county, maintain the same lofty ideals as their forefathers. Among the rural, as well as the city and town populations the standard of intelligence is as high as can be found in any section. The upbuilding of the schools and churches and the maintenance of law and order has been common cause among young and old.

The broadest spirit of co-operation and welcome awaits those who come in to invest their capital and develop the splendid resources of Bartow county. The people realize the extent of the treasures that only await the developer's hand. To add to the wealth and happiness of the community we want industries that will assure to us in the finished stage what nature has given to us in the crude.

Progressive Towns In the County.

Besides Cartersville, the county site, there are a number of progressive towns in the county.

Adairsville, with 1,200 population, has a Baptist and Methodist church, Baptist college, a system of water works, electric lights, a newspaper, two banks, a large flour mill and other enterprises.

Kingston is a prosperous town, having splendid churches and schools, two banks and is at the junction of the Western and Atlantic and the old Rome railroad.

Cassville is a historic spot. It was originally the county site of Cass, now Bartow county.

Cass Station is the home of the Model school, the inspiration of the Georgia club women.

Taylorsville, Stilesboro, White and Emerson are all good towns.

Allatoona, Rydal and Euharlee are towns that have good possibilities.

Aloo, the home of the American Textile company's cotton mill, is a model mill village and an asset that Bartow county is justly proud of. Three hundred and fifty employees and their families make a population of about a thousand people here.

The transportation facilities of Bartow county are the finest enjoyed by any county outside of two or three that have main railroad centers of any in Georgia. The Western and Atlantic railroad traverses it from north to south, the Louisville and Nashville line from Cartersville to Knoxville traverses it from north to south, the Seaboard Air Line from Cartersville to the west, connecting at Rockmart with the main Seaboard system running from Atlanta to Birmingham, traverses it from east to west. These transportation lines furnish ample facilities to reach the markets with all the products of the county, either agricultural, mineral or manufactured.

Splendid Mineral Deposits.

It is safe to say that no county in the south or in the United States has a greater variety or a more valuable deposit of minerals than Bartow county.

What is known as the Etowah property, a vast stretch of mineral lands, has been worked steadily for years and has furnished ores to run the iron furnaces of Cartersville, besides yielding other forms of minerals.

The Sugar Hill mine is one of the finest deposits of iron ore in the south.

Among and contiguous to the iron deposits are vast deposits of yellow ochre, and this is being mined and shipped by five different companies. This ochre goes mostly to foreign countries and is used in the manufacture of linoleum and as a paint filler. Bartow has an absolute monopoly in this section on this product.

Manganese deposits are found in the hill section and there are vast possibilities in this mineral if intelligently sought for.

Bauxite deposits have been worked at a profit.

Good limestone, suitable for the manufacture of cement, abounds in large quantities in several portions of the county.

There are workable deposits of barytes and also caen, or building stone.

The product of brown hematite iron ore, which is the highest quality of the southern ores has been known to reach an aggregate return of $40,000 in a year.

Near Pine Log in Bartow county is the only known deposit of sea green slate in the United States.

Fertile Acres Raise Immense Crops

Stock raising has proven profitable in the county; also poultry raising. The grasses grow well. Corn and millet, peas, and other like forage products are easily raised, making stock raising easy and profitable.

The bottom lands along the Etowah river produce enormously in certain crops, especially corn and cotton. Some of these lands yield 75 to 100 bushels of corn or 1 1-2 bales of cotton to the acre.

Also wheat, oats, the grasses, melons, barley, rye, tobacco and sorgham do well wherever tried. The hill lands are particularly adapted to fruits, though general field crops are also grown with success on these lands.

Bartow county has been called the home of the Elberta peach, because of abundant yields and fine quality and extensive area devoted to this fruit. Apples do well here also.

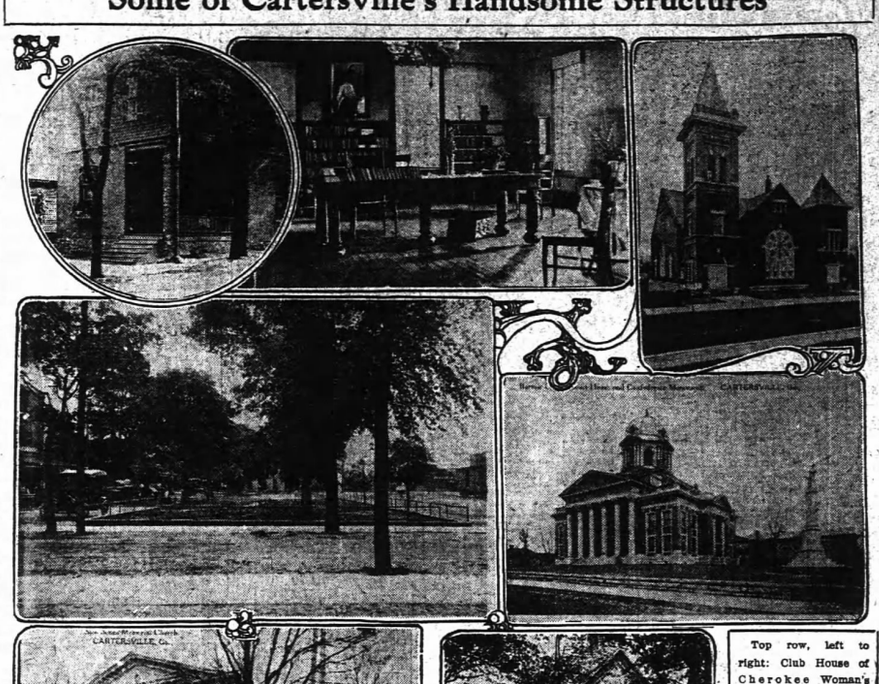
Birthplace of Many Prominent Men.

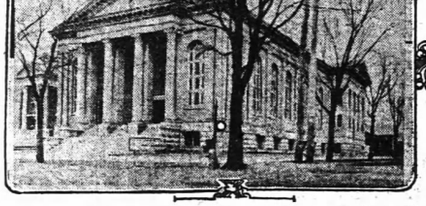
Bartow county has been known as the home of noted people. The names of such men and women as Colonel Warren Akin, Colonel Alva Johnson, General Pierce Young, General William Tatum Wofford, Rev. Sam P. Jones, Major Charles H. Smith (Bill Arp), Colonel Watt Harris, Dr. William H. Felton, Mrs. Rebecca Felton and Judge John W. Akin, are well known in state and nation. Mrs. A. O. Granger, a resident of the county, served as president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, is a life member of the board of directors and her influence for the advancement of educational and other interests is widely felt. At "Overlook," the home of Mrs. Granger, is the best equipped observatory in the south.

The transmission lines of the Georgia Power company have been placed through the county, the substations practically finished and power from Tallulah Falls it is said will be turned on in July.

October 7-9, Bartow, the best and richest county in Georgia, the empire state of the south, will hold a county fair at Cartersville and display to the world her wonderful resources.

Some of Cartersville's Handsome Structures





Top row, left to right: Club House of Cherokee Woman's Club; interior view of Mumford Memorial Library; First Baptist Church. Center row: Scene in one of Cartersville's two attractive parks; Bartow county courthouse and confederate monument. Bottom row; Sam Jones Memorial Church; Episcopal Church.

RELATION OF FLOOD PROBLEM TO GEORGIA

System of Water Storage in Forests and Behind Dams Would Be Wise.

By Mrs. E. Lee Worsham.

Most of the magazines and daily papers were full of the news of the terrible floods that recently devastated the middle west and the sufferings of the unfortunate victims stirred our hearts to deepest sympathy and a desire to alleviate their pitiful condition. How many of us went farther than that in an effort to ascertain the cause of these floods, and to suggest a remedy? Science has investigated the cause and discovered the solution to this increasingly alarming problem which confronts us as citizens of the United States, and the duty rests with each and every one of us to add our voice to those already lifted in an effort to bring relief.

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, says in a recent article: "Flood, with attendant loss of life and prosperity, soil erosion, the caving in of river banks, sand bars, the shifting of channels, and other impediments to navigation, are all due to one cause, the too rapid run-off of rain and snow waters. The Mississippi drainage area comprises about two thirds of the national area, and its rivers all empty through one outlet, into the gulf of Mexico. The waters falling upon this immense area, if distributed over the entire year would flow in a blessing, but coming in such torrents as the recent rainfall in the middle west, in such a short space of time, constitute the gravest menace. The peculiarity of the rain fall cannot, of course, be changed, but the irregularity of the flow can be mitigated by the obstruction of the run-off."

The problem, therefore, confronting us is to slow down the run-off. Mr. Pinchot has outlined a mode of procedure—"there is only one way to control a river and that is to control the whole of it. Floods on the lower Mississippi do not originate in the neighborhood or even in the states in which they do their harm, but sometimes thousands of miles away. Reforestration of the head waters combined with storage and combined also with the control of the navigable channels lower down is the necessary means of defense." The river question, therefore, is a national one, and can be treated in no other way.

One way is the impounding of flood waters in reservoirs, for irrigation and water power. Mr. Pinchot says "Flood control and water power development go hand in hand, for flood control in a settled country is impossible without storage, and you cannot store water without creating water power. When great calamities like that of last year along the lower Mississippi and this year in Ohio have been made practically impossible, the cure for the flood will have put water power at the service of hundreds of thousands of American farmers.

Will Pay for Themselves.

The cost of an effective system of water storage in forests and behind dams will be very large, but nothing so large as the damage it will prevent. Furthermore, the forests will pay for themselves by their growth and the waterpower developed by storage will in the end more than meet the cost of storage. Whether we act with intelligence or stupidity, it is quite certain that floods will cost us money. The answer to this vast problem of flood control lies in making a general plan for the development and use of our streams and then to carry it out.

There are in north Georgia over one million acres of land that is unfit for agriculture which could be put to no better use than that of reforestation. Lying as it does, mostly at the headwaters of our streams, it would be rare foresight for us to convert it into forests as speedily as possible. The augusta disaster would have been averted had the headwaters of the Savannah river been safeguarded in this manner, and this flood is very likely to be repeated with even more serious results. The thirty-two thousand acres in national forest reserves already existing in Georgia is a good beginning, but hardly more than a beginning. Everyone worked hard for the passage of the Appalachian Park bill, especially the city people, but nothing is being done now save by a very few far-sighted men. They need re-enforcements from the country-at-large, but especially from us here in Georgia, to whom the reservation of our millions or more now infertile acres means so much.

The drainage question goes hand in hand with the flood problem in Georgia. There are almost three million acres of swamp and overflow land in our state that could and should be drained. Our most fertile land lies under water, and is sufficiently above sea level to be properly drained. For generations our improvident ancestors have permitted their priceless top soil to be washed into the streams, and so down into the swamps, to cause floods and seriously to interfere with navigation by blocking the channels with silt, the richness off their own lands they could so ill afford to lose.

Southern Part of State.

A large proportion of our swamp lands lies in the southern part of the state. These sections are known to be extremely unhealthful, owing to the ideal breeding places they afford the malarial mosquito. These lands, if properly drained, would produce as much corn as is produced now in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi altogether, or as much cotton, if not more, than Georgia is producing at the present time. Under existing conditions they are a menace to the public health.

The Georgia congress and the National Drainage congress are cooperating, and are urging the United States congress to authorize the utilization of the machinery being employed in the construction of the Panama canal for the purpose of draining the swamp lands of the southern states—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

There is might and right in this request, as the people of that section have a claim on the general government for relief, and it can be done on the grounds of conservation of public health.

The mortality in Georgia and South Carolina due to malaria is about 55 per cent. The efficiency of the individual thus afflicted is reduced at least 50 per cent. The success of any community, state or nation is directly dependent upon the efficiency of the individual, and the United States can ill afford to permit this unnecessary inefficiency and mortality of so large a proportion of its population.

Fore! Golfer Drives Ball Into Nest of a Jaybird; Airy Persiflage Then Flies

By Mrs. Valdemar Gude.

An unusual incident occurred the other day during a game of golf between two well-known players in the East Lake course of the Atlanta Athletic club.

The seventh hole is located near a residence around which there is a luxuriant growth of shrubbery and small trees.

One of the players, in making a rather long approach shot, drove his ball into a dense clump of these bushes, and the caddie spent several minutes looking for the ball without success.

While the party was still engaged in this search, a big jaybird suddenly swooped down into the bush and began to roast the intruders in most approved bird fashion. Then it was discovered that the bird had a nest in the shrubbery, and a still further search revealed the fact that the golf ball had strayed into the twigs near the nest and had rolled gently into it without even breaking any of the eggs.

The caddie was about to insert his hand into the nest for the purpose of rescuing the ball when one of the players, who has a witty turn of mind, stopped him.

"Let the ball stay," he cried out, "I'll consider the ball lost and give up the hole in order to see what that jaybird will hatch out of a golf ball!"

"What d'ye think she'll hatch out, a shlilck!" his companion jeeringly inquired.

"At any rate," replied the owner of the ball, "I'm willing to bet she'll hatch out a better golfer than you are!"

"She will never hatch anything out of your golf ball, it's addled," was the quick retort.

Airy persiflage of this nature flew back and forth between them for several minutes, and many interesting suggestions were advanced as to the possibilities of the strange combination.

Finally, one of the golfers broke it up by remarking that he was glad the bird wasn't a fat hen, for then she might really set on the golf ball and hatch a "auffragette chicken."

The ball is still in the nest.

Fore!

Feeble-Minded Women Dangerous.

A feeble-minded woman owes much of disease among men, even boys, and afterward their wives have to suffer.

A feeble-minded man is most often a sexual pervert and the assaults that have committed is a matter of newspaper notoriety.

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HON. A. W. FITE

Judge Fite, the eldest son of Dr. Henderson W., and Sarah Denman Fite, was born in Gordon county, June 15, 1852.

His parents moved to Bartow, then Cass county, when he was a small boy. He was reared on the farm, and his schooling was largely in the summer, when the crops were "laid by."

His hopes of a college career vanished with the coming of the Civil war, and he completed his education in the high schools of Bartow, Gordon and Whitfield counties. He then taught school, and in 1874, was admitted to the bar, having studied law along with his pedagogical labors. In 1880 he came to Cartersville and for a while, edited "The Cartersville Express," the official organ of Bartow county.

On December 22, 1880, he married Miss Florida Lillian Conyers, daughter of William J. Conyers.

From 1882 to 1884, inclusive, Judge Fite was a member of the legislature. He was elected solicitor general of the Cherokee circuit in 1888 and was re-elected in 1892.

In 1896 he was elected judge of the Cherokee circuit, which office he still holds. Since that time his fame has spread as a fearless judge, and a terror to evil-doers, enforcing the law without respect to persons, or the hope of reward, except that which comes from a conscientious discharge of duty.

Judge Fite is a life-long democrat and loyal to the best interests of his southland.

He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and a Christian gentleman.

Junior Civic Leagues.

All the schools in Atlanta are forming junior civic leagues. The chamber of commerce offer prizes for the best school gardens, and the cleanest and best kept school premises.

HON. A. W. FITE, Judge of the Cherokee Circuit.

Art Given a Boost by Senator Root.

When Senator Bailey, not long ago, objected to a bill before the house extending the authority of the American Academy of Art at Rome, on the ground that "as far as the mass of the American people are concerned, art has no value," Senator Root pointed, "that, while it was true, as had been asserted by the senator from Texas, that the fathers of the republic made no provision for the founding of an art academy in Rome, one of them at least, a representative for a time of the infant nation in Europe, had there imbibed a taste for art which afterward inspired him to found the University of Virginia, to build Monticello, to seek a share in the creation of the white house, and to assist in the development of the colonial style of architecture 'which is the delight and joy of all of us.'" The bill was passed.

DRAWING ESSENTIAL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Parents Should Understand Why Children Are Being Taught This Very Practical Art.

By Mrs. Harry Haviland Osgood.

Does any one ever ask why we have reading, writing, arithmetic or spelling in the schools? No, because we see the reason. It is perfectly obvious that the power gained by a knowledge of these branches conduces to good citizenship. But drawing! Does any one see any sense in drawing? How does that help? The first thing that the child grasps in his study of drawing is a realization of definite form—that the oak leaf and that of the magnolia are not alike, that the one is cut in scallops and points along its edges, and the other is smooth and even, that both leaves are divided into two halves, one just like the other. As he goes through school he adds, each year, a little more to the sense of form, and association of ideas, and leaves school better dressed, with a better sense of selection, to apply to his surroundings, more observing, and with with a better memory.

Next, the first grader discovers that the seasons, and times of day are expressed in color, the leaves turn yellow, red, and brown, the sky is bluer in summer than in winter, the shadows on the shining snow are not black. Innumerable color wonders constantly pass before his impressionable little mind's eye, and year after year, he grows to feel and understand color, in its physsciological as well as its aesthetic relation to life. He learns school again, better dressed, and enters a home, which shows already the touch of real sensibility. The boy, who sells goods, knows how to display it to the best advantage, the girl gets a better position because she has "good taste."

Can you think of anything in ordinary use which is not decorated—your clothes, furniture, walls, dishes, silver, etc? Now think who made all those designs, and how badly equipped you were to select from the multitude that the shop keeper offered. Wouldn't it be well to be able to select with reference to suitability of size, color, form, etc., the ornamentation, which you and your contemporaries have so vigorously demanded, that the dealer has nothing "plain" to offer you? Then, for so much decorated stuff, must there not be an army of designers, who can give the manufacturers whatever they like, because an uneducated body of buyers has no discrimination, and demands nothing approaching a standard of quality. Also experimenting with the making of designs gives an insight into the methods by which manufactured articles are produced and broadens the mind and experience, and again gives sensibility and selection.

I wonder how many grown people can tell what is the proper relation between things near the observer and those at a distance from him; where the lines of trees, poles and buildings seem to disappear in the distance. A grammar grade school child of today will tell you that "how things look" is called perspective, and that he can tell you all about it, make a view of a street or houses, that will explain this law to the most casual observer, and that he sees and enjoys more than he did before he knew about it.

The children in the grades agree that we all should want to be as good looking as possible, that we owe it to ourselves and to the people about us. But the mirror whose report may be considered the only one unprejudiced, can only tell us what we already know, and we must have a standard if we wish to try to improve. So we learn the correct proportions of the figure, and the various actions that express emotion.

For some weeks the eighth grade classes are busy with the idea of building, planning and furnishing houses. "We shall always live in houses, and we ought to know all about them," they say. So they think out the scheme for a home, developing it through cost, location, surroundings, size, construction, material arrangement and general appearance. They also learn what things are to be considered in the arrangement of a house, such as heating, lighting, ventilation, fixtures, plumbing, etc. The relation of the individual house to the city plan, and the acquaintance with all kinds of plans is gained in this year also.

Last, but forming the background for all of the works, is a general look at the history of art. The child is taught that the history of art is not the history of the useless exercises of energy; that height of civilization of every nation is marked by its achievement in art; that a short cut, an easy way of comparing the nations to each other is to compare what they did artistically and judge them thereby.

The parent and citizen should understand that these are a few of the reasons for the teaching of drawing in the schools, and that added to these are the stimulation of powers of observation, memory, accuracy and definiteness of expression.

Observation and facility of the hand are the two underlying principles of all education, and drawing is the one branch in the public school curriculum which stresses these two things above everything else.

IF GEORGIA BE EMPIRE STATE OF THE SOUTH

—A PLEA FOR SCHOOL INFIRMARIES—

HOW ABOUT HER PRINCES AND PRINCESSES?

Bronze medallion at University of Pennsylvania, in honor of Dr. Crawford Long, first surgeon to use ether as anaesthetic. The much-needed hospital at state university at Athens will be called the Crawford Long infirmary.

"Resolved, That while the Georgia Federation in no sense undertakes to charge itself with securing from private sources the money necessary to the erection of the Six Hospitals for the schools belonging to this state, it will nevertheless never cease to remind the state and its people of the pitiable lack of such hospital facilities for its sick boys and girls in state schools until such lack is filled.'" Resolution passed by Georgia Federation of Clubs in 1908.

And now it is 1912 and there is one more state school and only the Georgia School of Technology among all them all has adequate arrangements for caring for its sick and Georgia has still a right to the proud distinction of making the poorest provision of any southern state for sickness at her state schools.

A splendid beginning for a fund for the Crawford Long infirmary at the university at Athens has been made by citizens of that city.

Our general assembly should speedily appropriate the necessary funds to build an adequate hospital there and at every one of the other schools which the state provides.

A bill to this effect has been once read before that body.

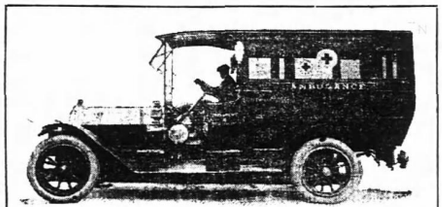
Who will ask for its re-reading and push its passage?

It ill behooves a Georgian born to find fault with Georgia's title, the "Empire State of the South," but it behooves us to say of that title: "Let us make good."

If Georgia be the Empire state let her take care of the royal health of her royal princes and princesses!

Eight institutions of learning speak well for the intelligence of our state, but does not the failure to provide for the health of these institutions go far to challenge that intelligence?

E. DOROTHY BLOUNT LAMAR,
Chairman of Committee to Promote Interest in State Infirmaries.



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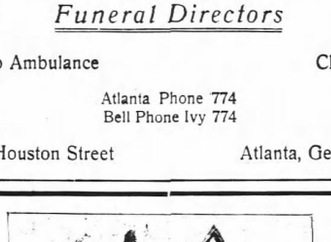

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"GRANDMOTHER" On Simplified Spelling

All her life she had been proud of being able to spell our English words correctly, no matter how queer they were. Trained to consult dictionaries before she was large enuf to lift the huge books, she found it interesting to compare Webster & Worcester, & to examin the works of English lexicografers also. Thoroly verst in riting words, when her children came they, too, wer trained to make the proper(!) combinations of letters & never to forget them. Yet, strange to say, no sooner wer they out in the world, than their letters told of "sox" which needed darning, & the grain was carried in "sax!" Then came a day when the first grandson brot home his little "Reader," Grandmother turnd over the pages of fine selections, but a strange thing met her eyes; at the beginning of each lesson the new words to be found wer spelt in full, but with the unsounded letters conceld! Put in, but nookt out! Yet the children wer required to lern them, as wel as to remember that they wer of no use!

Then & there Grandmother began to think! Her pride in her knowledge of spelling was shaken. Why mus every child in America & England be handicapt by the work of committing to memory the many letters which ar not only useless but agenst their sense of reason?

Why must printers set so much unnecessary type? Why this waste of ink, paper, time & mental effort? By actual count, if the unsounded letters in a small book wer ritten or printed but once by each literate person in our land, there would be about 148,125,000,000 of waste letters. This would cover some tolerably large space in newspaper work! Yet they ar letters in words which we all write over & over.

Believed in Simplification.

The grandson kept on lerning unnecessary letters until he reacht the High scool, & then received a Speller in which the simplified forms wer also printed. The Superintendent, like many other activ men & women connected with scools and colleges, had announced his belief in simplification, why had the scool authorities waited so long?

The truth is that those of us who hav not a deep study of our language, hav come to regard it as a fixt entity, instead of an ever-changing, ever-growing list of symbols which represent persons, things, ideas, or deeds. Not "Conscience" but Custom makes cowards of us who see the need of improvement! Was the man who first rote fish instead of fyshe, as timid as ar we who dred to leav off unsounded letters less we be considered unable to spell? If near our cabin we examin a tree & determin to save the rosin from it, who shal disciplin us if we drop the wasted "e" which had adhered too long to the medcin made from the gum?

If we can credit the dictionaries, the only sensible way to spel "though" is "tho," as that is the simplest one of the fifteen or more forms thru which it waspast in coming to us. Thorow of early modern English, has now become thoro, & seems thoroly welcome to all scolars as a good representation of the 30 or 40 different fases of that word.

If the alfabet is to be followd, why not do so exactly, & always use "f" to give its sound? One letter is better than two when it gives the same sound & causes no confusion of meaning! Let us giv F its due & use it whenever possible. Think of the ease of riting "fruf" instead of "through," & of a child's reading it too! By the way, hav you ever thot that "dough" is also cald "duf," & that the sailor's favorit "plum-duff" is what we would cal doughy plum-pudding? One point in favor of the use of F insted of "Ph" lies in the fact that this is the regular form in Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Danish, Polish, & Bohemian, while it has recently become so by official action in Portuguese—a goodly sisterhood of languages!

Important Part of Words.

If we think that some words look od, let us remember that the simplication of our spelling is an important part of our scool work, & that everything which helps to bring it about is valuable. If one had enuf influence to persuade the "Western Union" & "Postal" to print themselvs as "telegraf" Companies, & a few fashionable fotografers thus to advertise themselves, we should soon forget that the F had not been our lifelong habit.

Grandmother askt the privilege of presenting a very small glimpse of this subject to the readers of the "Woman's Edition." The help which women can giv to the activ practis of simplying the work of lerning to spel English, for all little children, as wel as for the many foreners coming to our land, is almost without limit. We ar the creators of public opinion, & must examin tho'tfully before we ignore or condem. We ar the ones who do most of the teaching; if we present this in connexion with our other work for the scools, the scolars (fine English that!) will be hapy to follo the bredth of their questions may be a test of our knoledge.

In an instructiv address made by Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, New York, this whole question, as far as the scools ar concernd, is regarded as the next reform to follo after those of the introduction of kindergarten, physical culture, & the many other lines in which the work of scools has been advanst within the last twenty years. Dr. Maxwell was by training & temperment opposed to simplified spelling, like most of us, but is convinst that it is absolutely necessary in order to help the children.

"Every teacher knoes with what joy the child perceivs a new word which he can make out for himself by interpreting its fonetic elements, & with what consternation he beholds a word, thru its disregard of fonetic rule or analogy, he is unable to pronounce until he is told."

Fonetic Spelling Abounds.

If you hav ever borrced the manuscript of some fine sermon or speech, you hav probably seen definit use of abbreviations, or even of stenographic marks, to indicate words most frequently used, while fonetic spelling abounds. Such students ar accustomd to the old way in which curiuces stand for words in old Greek & Latin books.

Letters ritten by some of the greatest men in the early days of our country, show us not only simplified spelling, but also the frequent use of the sign "&," insted of the word, while the Arabic figures help to make the epistles sensible, clear, & brief, tho not at all in accord with present fashion!

Chemists & their publishers ar simplifying, & why not we?

Rite to the Simplified Spelling Board & ask for their lists & rules, then some warm day quietly spend the morning beginning to study the subject. You wil find that these lines hav given but an inkling of it, & that the whole question is huge as wel as interesting.

We ar not askt to promis to make invariable use of the simple forms, but the more we kno about them the better we shal be pleased with the work of the great scolars who compose the Board.

MRS. A. O. GRANGER.

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ATLANTA COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Was Organized by Sadie American National Secretary in 189[illegible] and Has Steadily Grown.

The International Council of Jewish Women is one of the many results of the congress of religions held in Chicago in 1892. The Atlanta section, one of many, was organized by Miss Sadie American, the national secretary, in October, 1895, with a membership of about seventy-five, which since then has grown into the hundreds. Mrs. Julius M. Alexander was elected president, with Mrs. Ross Brandt, vice president; Mrs. Jacobs Bisas, treasurer; Mrs. J. E. Sommerfield, secretary. The objects of the organization was for a closer bond between Jewish women and a better knowledge of their own history, both religious or national was told in Biblical and post Biblical records. The work of the council has been in line with its motto, "Faith and Humanity." In '98 the council was invited to join the Free Kindergarten association, with which organization it has ever been an earnest worker.

In 1899 Mrs. Pattillo brought an invitation to the council from the City federation of Women's Clubs to become a member of that body, an honor appreciated and accepted. After this the council joined the State Federation of Women's clubs and ever since has been a hearty co-worker in every move taken by that body of women. Besides the work done in connection with these clubs, it has done much in field names both state and philanthropic amongst its own people at home, and has aided the Denver Hospital for Consumptives and the National Farm school.

During the Spanish-American war the Atlanta section, in connection with the national body, did earnest work for the relief of sufferers in the field and in hospitals.

In fact, there has been no move for good in which the Atlanta section of the Council of Jewish Women has not felt a pride in doing its share. During the first years of its organization, the study classes, which lasted about ten years, were conducted under the able leadership of Rabbi Marx. Mrs. Victor Kriser served in 1902 by Mrs. J. E. Sommerfield, president; Hope Cook, Mrs. Jacob Victor, Mrs. J. H. Cook, Mrs. Ella Simon, Mrs. Charles Hermann, Mrs. Henry Barr, Mrs. Leo Grossman have filled the place of president and under each succeeding officer the council has grown in usefulness and number.

Texas Women on School Boards

(From General Federation Magazine.)

Recently in Texas, a law was passed by the legislature permitting women to serve as members of school boards. Since then three women of San Antonio have received such election. Houston women are now asking representation in the city's school board. "Give us representation on the city's school board and we will do away with many unsatisfactory conditions existing in our schools."

Advice to Leaders.

One of the most important and most inspiring sessions was that of the club presidents, with the state president. "If, in the appointment of your committees for the year," the leader said to the presidents, "you find there is a chairman who falls short, through inability or carelessness, there is where the president herself must step in and work it out. To be president is not merely to act as president; it is to fill in all the weak places, and thus complete the work and lead on."

WASHINGTON CONGRESSIONAL CLUB AND HOW IT CAME TO BE

What Grew Out of a Man's Suggestion

Photo by G. V. Buck.

MRS. DUNCAN W. FLETCHER.

Wife of Senator Fletcher and President of the Congressional Club.

By Mrs. Duncan W. Fletcher.

In 1906, at a dinner given by Representative and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, of New York, the onerous duty of calling and entertaining was a topic of conversation, when Representative Lowden, of Illinois, suggested that a club formed along purely social lines would enable the official women of Washington to meet and to become acquainted with one another.

The suggestion was seized upon with avidity—and one morning, about twenty-five women, were invited to meet at the home of Representative and Mrs. Perkins, of New York, to discuss a question of common interest.

There is probably no city in the world where calling forms such a large part of the social convention, as it does in Washington. As the country expanded, the Congress of the United States increased in number as well as various departments until the calling one had to do ceased to be a pleasurable duty, and became a bug-bear. People made no impression on one another no friendship were formed. It couldn't last—surely there was some solution to the problem. And it remained for a man to solve it!

Club is Formed.

There were at this first meeting women representing all sections of the country, and both political parties, Mrs. Perkins laid before the assemblage, the suggestion of Mr. Lowden. All agreed that it might be a solution of the problem, and so, in order to put it before the official women of Washington, a temporary organization was formed, with Mrs. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, in the chair, and Mrs. Julius Kahn, of California, as secretary pro tem.

A meeting was held at the New Willard Hotel the next week and about three hundred women signed the roll. The club was assured. A constitution was adopted a little later, and a permanent organization effected with Mrs. Perkins, of New York, as president, and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett, as secretary. It was incorporated by special act of congress, when a democratic filibuster was chivalrously suspended to allow the act to pass.

Now a Recognized Institution.

Today it is a recognized institution of Washington, bringing together in social intercourse the women from all parts of the country and uniting them in bonds of friendship.

The club has weekly social afternoons, when delightful programs are rendered, music, reading and lectures. It has entertained presidents, diplomats and many of the world's notables. Dances for the young people of the club occur semi-monthly, during the season. Its honorary members include Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Marshall.

COLORED KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION EFFECTIVE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE

Supported by Women of That Race for the Benefit of Their Children.

By Gertrude H. Ware.

Among the effective missionary enterprises conducted by the women of Atlanta should be included the Gate City Free ...ndergarten association. This is supported by the colored women in the city for the benefit of the little people of their own race. The movement is the outgrowth of the annual mothers' meeting of the Atlanta University conference. The question was discussed at the May conference in 1905, $70 was subscribed at this time and a room in a poverty-stricken district was offered by a missionary society in one of the colored churches. A chairman was chosen to appoint a committee to carry on the work of arousing interest and raising money during the summer. Faithful, earnest efort was made throughout the hot summer months, and in the fall association opened the first of its five kindergartens.

Three of the kindergartens now in operation are using rente drooms in some of the most destitute quarters of the city. One is in rooms given for the purpose by the negro mission of the Central Presbyterian church of Atlanta, and the fifth is located in the Leonard Street Orphans' home. In the morning about twenty-five children are gathered in each kindergarten, and in the afternoon a group of larger children are given instruction in grade work. Most, if not all, of these children would be absolutely without educational opportunities or uplifting influences if it were nto for the work of this association.

How much greater the usefulness of these kindergartens might be if they were properly housed with room for playground and social gatherings of the neighborood! It is earnestly to be hoped that with the support of friends the work thus far carried out by these earnest colored women may realize much larger possibilities. When one considers the limited equipment in the rented rooms, it is amazing to see how much is accomplished.

The problem of maintenance is perplexing, and yet in itself it has been a valuable training for the colored people. Public meetings are held in different churches and schools, in which the ideas and plans of the association are discussed and the claims of the children brought before the people. The periodical gathering of the women of the association to discuss methods and plans for the work is in itself educational.

Founder of City Federation

MRS. W. P. PATTILLO,

Founder of Atlanta City Federation of Women's Clubs, and present auditor of the federation.

FULTON COUNTY'S DETENTION HOME

It Is Necessary Part of Probation System and Should Be Given Larger Quarters.

By Margaret Laing.

Fulton county operates a detention home for the use of the Fulton county children's court, where children under 16, when arrested, or where children for reason should be detained, are kept pending a disposition of their cases. The object is to keep these unfortunate children as far removed as possible from the suggestion of prison and criminals and to throw around them such influence as will encourage them in the idea of becoming good and self-respecting citizens.

The building in which these children are housed is a former residence of nine rooms, rented by the county for the purpose mentioned. Two of the rooms are used for offices for the children's court. Five rooms are for the use of the children, and two are used for dining room and kitchen. In this home we care for both white and black, both boys and girls. The children are looked after continuously by an attendant, and a matron is subject to call when there is a necessity for girls to be detained.

In the presence of an attendant the children are allowed to play in the back yard on goods days in afternoons. Volunteers interested in the children are encouraged to come to read and talk or play with the children, and some good work has been done in that way. Interested people from one of the churches have been faithful to come every Sunday afternoon to conduct Sunday school.

The county is in great need of larger and more suitable quarters. Every effort has been made to secure a larger home, but without success. The officers will never be able to do the best work until better physical surroundings are provided. There seems no way out but for the county to buy and to build a place for juvenile delinquents. Why not? Is a detention home not of much greater important than a jail or station house. Is not the children's court worth more in good citizenship than the criminal and other courts for which station house, jails, and courthouses are built? Fulton county has been very much interested in her children's court, and the commissioners and judges have bet their efforts to make it serve its best purpose in the past, therefore the officers have every reason to believe that, since we have outgrown our present quarters, they will measure up to their responsibility, as has been their custom, and provide a model detention home for Fulton county.

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First—The splendid location of Shorter, which is said to be the most beautiful in America. Campus of 155 acres.

Second—The FIVE NEW BUILDINGS which the trustees have recently erected for the college. Every one of these buildings is absolutely FIREPROOF and provided with every modern comfort and convenience. No room for more than two girls; every room connected with STUDY and PRIVATE BATH; every girl has her individual bed, closet and dresser; hot and cold water in every room.

Third—The Faculty, composed of specialists from the best colleges and universities of this country and Europe.

Fourth—The high curriculum of the college, which requires FIFTEEN units for full college entrance, and which offers young ladies seeking the best in education SIXTY-FIVE different courses of study.

Fifth—The departments of MUSIC, ART and EXPRESSION, which are in the hands of excellent teachers and equipped with the best facilities for the best work.

Sixth—The department of Health, embracing the departments of Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Dieteties, Sanitation and Hygiene, and an elementary course in Medicine and Home-Making, the object of all of which is to fit the young women of this country to become home-makers and home-keepers. This is a new department which Shorter has just undertaken; it has been established in response to a demand for such a work from prominent people all over the country, and will, if carried out upon the ideas of those interested in its development, do for the young women of our country what no educational institution has attempted to do. DR. CAROLYN GEISEL, one of the most distinguished women of America, will head this school, and will have associated with her a splendidly trained resident physician, a trained nurse, professor of dieteties, a professor of domestic science, and a professor of hygiene and sanitation.

Seventh—The delightful home surroundings afforded its students and the unusual Christian influences with which they are surrounded.

Shorter has just closed the most successful year in all its history. Last September many girls who wished to enter were unable to secure room in the college because of late application. Today, May 27, a larger number of students have reserved and PAID FOR rooms than had registered by the middle of July of last year. Early application, therefore, is necessary for those who wish to enter the college this fall. For catalog address

A. W. VAN HOOSE, President

ROME, GEORGIA

FACTS ABOUT

State Mutual Life

STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., ROME, GA.

Insurance Co.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., ROME, GA.

ROME, GA.

It has Assets amounting to $3,613,293.51

There are only 45 out of 206 American Life Companies that have OVER 3½ million of assets. These companies are from 7 to 69 years of age. The STATE MUTUAL has been in business on a Legal Reserve Basis JUST 7 years. There are 161 companies that have been in business from 1 to 54 years that have less than 3½ million of assets, while there are only 21 out of 45 that have more.

It has a Surplus of . . . $230,225.34

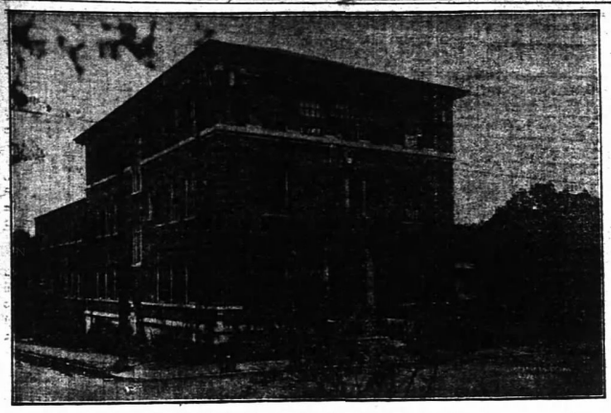
It has a Reserve for Policy-holders amounting to . $3,267,193.81

It has Insurance in Force amounting to . . . $25,690,900.25

There are ONLY 49 out of 206 American Life Companies that have OVER 25 million insurance in force. These companies are from 7 to 69 years of age. The STATE MUTUAL has been in business on a Legal Reserve Basis JUST 7 years. There are 157 companies that have been in business from 1 to 54 years that have less than 25 million insurance in force, while there are only 34 out of 49 that have more.

These facts make consistent our statement that "The Best Insurance for You Is State Mutual Insurance."

Opportunities for Good Agents.



Mechanical Engineering Building (3 of the 5 units completed)

K. G. Matheson, LL.D., President

A. French Textile Mill

Lyman Hall Laboratory of Chemistry

This Page of The Woman's Edition of The Atlanta Constitution Is Fittingly Dedicated to an Institution That Develops Manly Men

The GEORGIA SCHOOL of TECHNOLOGY

One of the leading technical institutions in the country and the South's largest, most complete and most thoroughly equipped school for general and technical training for young men. Graduates from this school are widely sought by reason of the thoroughness of their training.

How Georgia "Tech" Maintains Her High Standard

With moderate cost that enables large numbers of young men to avail themselves of her advantanges.

The Georgia School of Technology is not a money making institution, nor was it projected for the purpose of making money.

The object of its founding was that of giving to the young men of the South the same advantages in technical education as could be found in the best schools of the same character in the East.

To this end the State of Georgia, the city of Atlanta and various public-spirited citizens throughout the country have given generously both for the erection of buildings, the purchase of up-to-date equipments, and for maintaining a high standard that could not be possibly obtained were the Institution forced to look to its earnings for its expenses.

This generous and cordial co-operation further enabled this institution to offer its excellent facilities to students upon terms that are out of all proportion to the benefits which it gives the young men of the South.

The great urgent need for a technical school of high qualification has been amply demonstrated by the large, constantly increasing number of young men who are taking advantage of the opportunities that it offers. Never, in the history of the world, has there been a time in which there was such an acute demand for men of expert technical training as there is today.

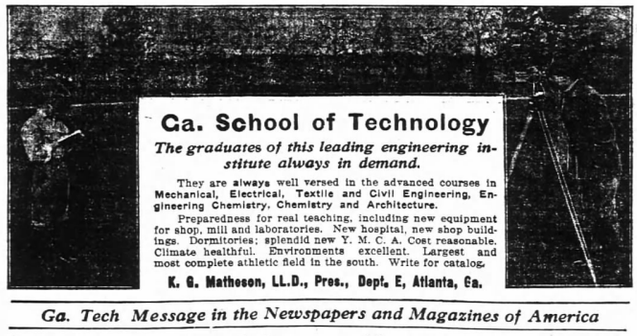
Engineers, electrical, textile, mechanical and architectural are eagerly sought, when their training has been such as enables them to properly qualify.

In this respect, the Georgia School of Technology has been a great boon to the Southern young men. The high standard of its requirements for degrees have created a demand for its graduates that is very gratifying and they are now occupying positions of responsibility throughout the entire country.

To the people of Georgia, as well as donors elsewhere, the entire South owes a great debt for the generosity which established this institution, as well as for the public-spirited manner in which it is maintained with their assistance.

It should be a matter of no little pride to the people of the South generally, that they have one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country, one that enables young men to gain a practical training.

The Georgia School of Technology is the largest in the South, and one of the largest in the country, and it has been demonstrated time and again that its graduates stand second to none in their ability to measure up beside those of any other similar institution in America.



Ga. Tech Message in the Newspapers and Magazines of America

The Opportunities to Young Men who Possess a Good Technical Training

Further development of the South depends upon the specialized expert, technical training of the young men of the South into whose guiding hands new industries will fall.

The great cotton mills of our country must be guided by textile experts.

Splendid new buildings cropping up in every section of the country must be undertaken by skilled architects. The working development of water power, which has already become effective, to furnish electricity for turning the industry wheels of the South, cries an urgent need for electrical experts.

The Panama Canal is shifting the industries of the United States into our midst. Our young men must be prepared to shoulder their responsibility in the use of the marvelous developments of our Southern possibilities.

Capital stands at our door and knocks. We cannot, of course, afford to bid it wait until our young men are ready to assume their responsibilities.

This is the life work of the Georgia School of Technology. This big school, with expert faculty, its magnificent equipment, its varied courses of instruction, its practical shop and laboratory training is ready to do its part. There must be hereafter no lack of trained men. The advantages of Tech graduates broaden with every year. The demand for them is practically unceasing—openings are awaiting them.

It is safe to say that there has never been keener bidding for the service of young men of intelligent industry backed by efficient training in technical branches.

The Modern Educational Institution a Competing Manufactory

Character of Equipment and Capability of the Faculty

No manufacturing establishment can hope to compete in the market for the sale of its goods unless it have a suitable plant or factory and an up-to-date system of labor—efficient supervisor, departmental heads and expert workmen. The educational institution of the present closely resembles a business organization, even to the extent of competing for a market, so to speak, for its finished product—its graduates. Thus the two qualities of utmost importance in the work of any institution of learning are equipment for proposed work and efficient men to direct, to plan and to do the work that is proposed. These qualities the Georgia Tech possesses in a high degree. Its graduates come into competition with graduates of other Technical schools situated throughout the United States. They are employed in all parts of this country as well as in many foreign countries—China, Japan, Mexico, Cuba, Panama and South America.

Do you know what the inside of a cotton mill looks like? Georgia is a great cotton growing state, and cotton manufacturing is an industry of increasing importance; yet not 1 per cent of the city dwellers of Georgia have ever been inside a mill or know how cotton cloth is made. The A. French textile school at Tech operates one of the most complete mills in the south. It has three floors for accommodation of machinery and class rooms, and is complete in every particular. Taking the cotton in bales, the students learn to do all the work necessary to turning it out as cloth: they spin the fiber into thread, dye the thread the desired colors, design the pattern for the fabric and weave the cloth according to design.

The workshops occupy two large buildings equipped with machines and appliances of latest design. The building known as The New Shops has been erected within the last year and combines the best qualities of lighting, ventilation and floor spacing. The Lyman Hall Laboratory of Chemistry fulfills all the requirements of such a building; it has adequate laboratories and teaching rooms, and is well equipped for work.

The building known as the Electrical Building houses the departments of Experimental Engineering, Electrics, Engineering and Drawing. It is a brick building of three stories, the first and second stories of which are occupied by laboratories and section rooms; the third floor is occupied almost entirely by an enormous drawing hall, spacious, well lighted and well ventilated.

Then there are the Main or Academic Building, the Knowles Dormitory, the Jails Austell Swann Dormitories, the Carnegie Library, the Joseph Brown Whitehead Hospital, the Carnegie Library, the Rockefeller Y. M. C. A. Building. The library at Tech is perhaps the best working library in the state. The books are bought specifically for the purpose they are to serve and so there is no "dead wood" here. Besides this it is rich in old and rare books, limited editions and editions de luxe added from the library of the late Julius L. Brown. The Library constitutes an excellent research laboratory.

Faculty Members Experts.

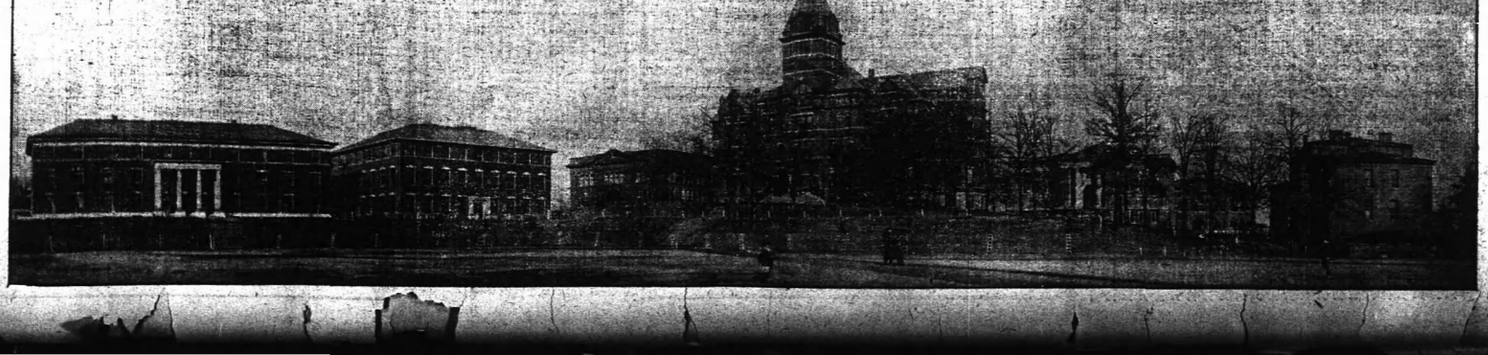
So much for the "plant"; now for the working force. The entrepreneur, to stick to our figure, is Dr. K. G. Matheson, well known as one of the most efficient college presidents in the south. Under his management Georgia Tech has increased in number of buildings and of students, broadened in scope and greatly advanced educational interests of Georgia. The Night School now affords opportunity for self-advancement to over a hundred and fifty young men who would otherwise be without such opportunity. This is one of Dr. Matheson's improvements.

The teaching force of Tech comprises a body of over sixty men, each an expert in his branch of work. These men hold degrees from the most prominent universities and colleges of the United States, and they bring to this institution the results of the best training and methods of work to be found. We can mention only a few of the professors. Dr. W. H. Emerson, Dean and Professor of Chemistry, has occupied the chair of Chemistry since the founding of the school in 1888. He is a graduate of Annapolis and Johns Hopkins, and holds an honorary degree from the University of Georgia. Dr. Emerson is known in the scientific world for his research work.

Dr. J. S. Coon, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, has probably signed the diplomas of more Mechanical Engineers than any other teacher in the south. Professor Coon is completing his twenty-fourth year as head of this department, and he has been a powerful force in the progress and development of the institution.

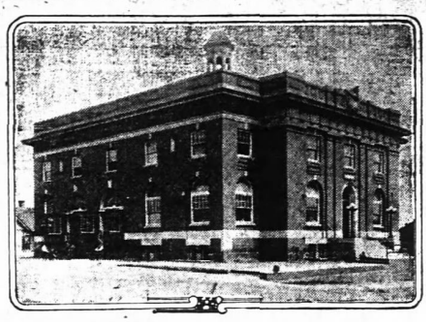
Professor T. P. Branch is head of the Department of Civil Engineering. Professor W. N. Riddle of the Textile, Professor H. P. Wood of the Electrical. The newest department of Tech is that of Architecture. Professor F. F. Smith is now in charge of the Department of Architecture and is responsible for the marked success of the students in this field of work. Tech students have competed successfully with students from Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania and other long established schools of Architecture.

In fact, nothing has been omitted that would create a high standard of efficiency in an engineering institution. For twenty-five years this school has done excellent work, remarkable work, in truth, with the money and support given it by the state of Georgia. Atlanta, usually so ready to encourage and support any worthy undertaking, has not lived up to her opportunities in this regard. The Georgia School of Technology is capable of becoming the most useful institution in all the south. It is a state institution, to be sure, but even so an Atlanta institution as well. Here is the plant and here the working force; the market likewise is at our door. It behooves us to see that the work is not hindered by any lack of capital or raw material.



GRIFFIN

NEW CITY HALL



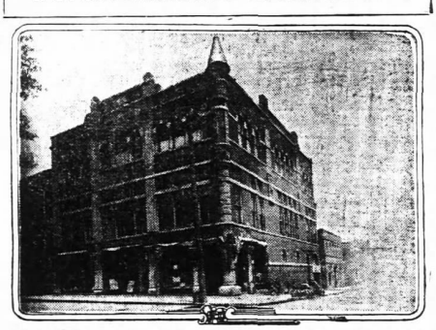
New City Hall and headquarters of efficient Fire Department. Cost $35,000.

Heads Griffin City Government.

Mayor,
J. H. Smith.
Councilmen:
First Ward—
J. Eli Brewer, David Johnson.
Second Ward—
M. J. Jones, George English.
Third Ward—
Paul Flynt, E. P. Edwards.
Fourth Ward—
Douglas Boyd, J. S. Tyus.
Secretary and Treasurer—
E. P. Bridges.

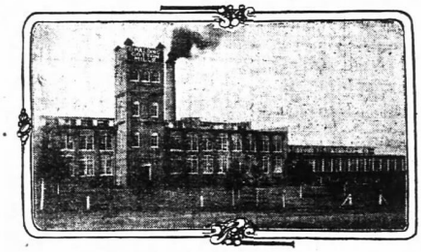
For information, write to any of the above mentioned gentlemen.

I. O. O. F. HALL AND OPERA HOUSE



This imposing building is the I. O. O. F. Hall and the Opera House.

COTTON MILL AT GRIFFIN, GA.

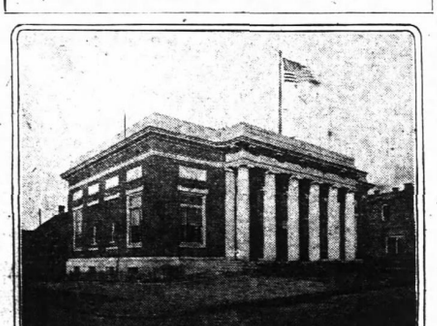


Cotton Mill at Griffin, Ga.

In and around Griffin are seven large cotton mills representing an investment of over two million dollars. Seventy-five per cent of this amount furnished by the people of this county and city. In these mills there are 111,500 spindles and 2,390 looms, employing 2,710 operatives, having an annual payroll of over three-quarters of a million dollars, and sales amounting to more than $2,500,000.

They manufacture cheviots, cottonades, plaids, demins, crashes, tickings, coverts, flannels, towels, corduroys, fancy weaves for dress goods, napped fabrics, table cloths and many other kinds of goods.

GRIFFIN'S HANDSOME POSTOFFICE



Postoffice, Griffin, Ga. Completed in 1912. Cost $75,000.

THE GEM CITY OF GEORGIA

On the crest of a ridge eleven hundred feet high is poised the Gem City of Central Georgia,

GRIFFIN.

To the north lies a beautiful vista of rolling country and on the same level, thirty-eight miles away, is Atlanta, "the Gate City of the South."

Twenty-five miles to the east is the great Central Georgia Power Company, generating and dispensing a wealth of electricity.

To the south Pine Mountains loom blue in the distance, while the intervening valleys and high lands are covered with orchards of Georgia's famous Elberta peach.

When the pink petals of the peaches have taken the brown and red of the soil, then King Cotton begins to peep forth, foretelling the coming harvest of Southern wealth.

As summer advances and golden harvests of wheat and oats are gathered the corn leaves rattle in the breeze and the sugar cane stands tall and majestic in the field.

Then the cotton fields show their fleecy blankets until in the distance, on the hillside, the sun shining, they look as though a summer cloud had dropped from the cradle in the sky and Old Sol was trying to gather it up again.

Thirty miles, almost due south, in the Pine Ridge, is the popular Warm Spring, where Nature turns on inviting tepid water for the eager bathers and at the same time furnishes cooling medicinal waters to drink from natural bubbling springs.

North, south, east and west, in every direction, the fields are rich in harvests and the ground guards hidden treasures of untold wealth.

In Griffin dwell happy, cultured people, surrounded by that innate presence of the old and the new South. Here is a peculiar fascination in the charming social and religious atmosphere, and strangers linger, loath to depart, while college boys and girls return eagerly to the haunts of childhood.

Griffin, the Gem City! A treasure, a valuable possession in a setting of gold. Harvested fields, golden coffers.

Griffin, county seat of Spalding county, has a population of 8,000. Within a radius of one mile and a half the population will exceed 12,000. This is Greater Griffin.

Griffin's atmosphere is moral, religious and educational.

Greater Griffin has thirteen churches, each city church owning a handsome, comfortable home, ranging in value from $1,000 to $40,000. It also has seven splendid school buildings. The churches have large and active home and foreign missionary societies, junior bands and social service organizations. These are the Women's Work clubs for women, Boynton chapter, U. D. C.; a large D. A. R. organization and the Griffin School Improvement club; a city and county Sunday school association; a camp of Boy Scouts.

Griffin has many beautiful and attractive homes; a wealth of magnificent trees; flowers shed perfume in Griffin nine months out of the year.

Griffin has civic pride.

Griffin, commercially, has light, water and sewerage systems owned by the municipality, valued at $210,500. Electricity costs, for domestic purposes, 4½ to 7 cents per kilowatt; for motor customers 2 to 4 cents. Water abundant, pure, from artesian wells.

Griffin has three first-class hotels; three wholesale grocery houses; 300 retail houses; seven cotton mills, annual sales $3,500,000; three cotton seed oil and gin plants; annual sales approximate $300,000 to $325,000; three fertilizer factories, annual sales $250,000; three buggy and carriage manufactories, output 4,500 vehicles per annum; one large planing mill, door, sash and blind factory, annual business $250,000; two bottling works; one ice plant, capacity 50 tons; one broom factory; one back band factory; two candy factories; one roller factory; two coal, lumber and building companies; one daily newspaper; one weekly newspaper; one job printing and bookbinding establishment; four garages; four banks, capital and surplus $750,000; two cold storage plants; ample park and pleasure grounds; a county fair association; a chautauqua association; canning factory for peaches; canning factory for vegetables; two main line railways, Georgia Central and Southern; one branch line, Chattanooga; twenty-three passenger trains daily; free mail delivery; two confederate monuments; Georgia state experiment farm; fair grounds offer fine training track for horsemen; brick streets in business section.

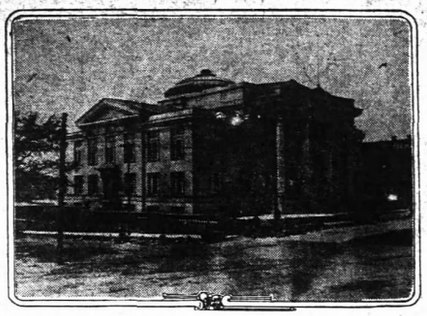
Griffin is in the center of the finest farming section in the state; is on the automobile, state and National highway.

Griffin has strong Masonic, I. O. O. F., Red Men, K. of P.'s, Junior Order, Woodmen of the World and Elks lodges.

Griffin, a most attractive place to visit, a more attractive place to live, offers superior advantages to those seeking a business location.

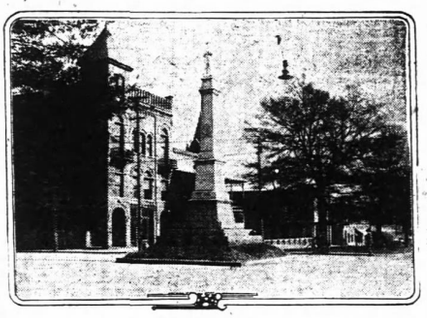
Griffin cordially welcomes all comers.

SPALDING COUNTY COURTHOUSE



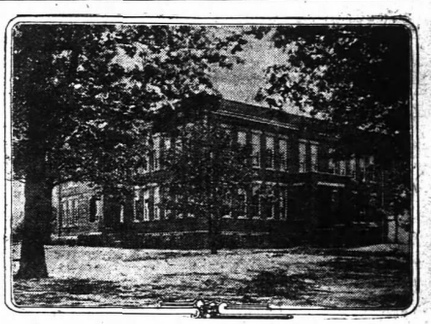
Spalding County Courthouse. Finished in 1912. Cost $100,000. Most complete and convenient courthouse in the state.

MASONIC TEMPLE



The stone building in the above picture is the Masonic Temple. Confederate Monument erected by the Boyton Chapter, U. D. C.

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL



Fourth Ward School of Griffin, Ga.

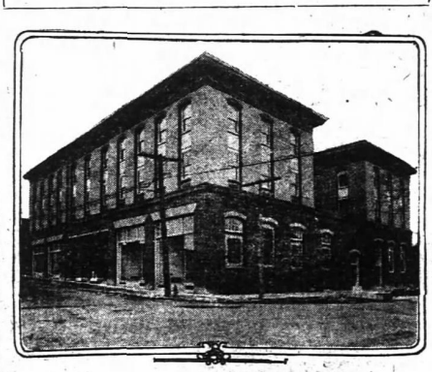
Griffin is justly proud of its fine system of public schools. The high school with a four-year course of study is one of the accredited schools of the state, and is ranked by the state university in class A.

There are three large grammar school buildings in different parts of the city for the white pupils. These schools rank second to none in the state.

In addition to the high curriculum of the school there are special departments in arts and crafts and also music. Manual training and domestic science will be added at an early date.

The grounds about the school buildings, comprising in all sixteen acres, are being improved, by making equipped play grounds in the rear of each building and placing seats and beautifying the already beautiful groves in the front to be used as parks for patrons as well as pupils.

HOTEL GRIFFIN



Hotel Griffin, at Griffin, Ga.

Recently constructed at a cost of $80,000. Modern in every particular. Central in location, affording every facility, convenience and pleasure for tourists, automobile parties and the public in general.

REMEMBER

Griffin-Spalding County Fair Association

GRIFFIN, - GEORGIA

November 10 to 15, 1913

Make this a Home-Coming Week.

Griffin's New Hospital.

One of Griffin's splendid institutions. Estimated value of plant, $35,000. In addition to the main building there is a two-story nurses' home and a separate colored ward, all surrounded by beautiful and well-kept grounds. It is maintained jointly by the city and county. An efficient superintendent and a competent corps of nurses are in charge and a limited number of girls are in training for nurses.

BRILLIANT CHAUTAUQUA IN GRIFFIN

Beginning June 12 Lasting One Week

Welcome

PHONE WANT ADS AND REPLIES TO MAIN 5400

It's Never Too Late TO INVEST IN Atlanta Real Estate BUT THE MORE YOU DELAY, THE MORE YOU Must Pay

PHONE WANT ADS AND REPLIES TO ATLANTA 109

MONEY TO LOAN.

FARM LOANS—We place loans in any amount on improved farm lands in Georgia. The Southern Mortgage Company. Gould building.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS TO LEND on Atlanta home or business property, at lowest rate. Money advanced to builders. Write or call.

S. W. CARSON,
24 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.
RALPH O. COCHRAN CO.
74-76 PEACHTREE ST.

MORTGAGE LOANS

ON improved city property; small expense; no time lost; loan correspondent for the PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

TURMAN,
BLACK & CALHOUN
Second Floor Empire Bldg.

6 PER CENT LOANS on Atlanta property. J. R. Nutting & Co., 801-4 Empire Life building.

LOANS on Atlanta real estate, one to five years; lowest rates. John Carey, 2 Whitehall street. Germania Savings Bank.

R. C. DESAUSSURE.

TIME and monthly loans negotiated on real estate. Room 813 Atlanta National Bank Bldg.

MONEY to lend on improved real estate. C. C. McGhee, Jr., 621-625 Empire building.

FOR real estate loans see Dan R. Smith. 736 Fourth National Bank building.

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE AND others upon their own names; cheap rates, easy payments, confidential. D. H. Tolman, Room 209 Austell building. 26

CLIFF C. HATCHER INS. AGENCY. Loan agents Travelers Insurance Co. Loans on well located property at small expense. Purchase money notes bought. 221 Grant bldg. 26

LOANS—Money to lend on Atlanta real estate, some of $2,000 to $5,000, 6 per cent; $2,000 at 7 per cent, and $500-$1,000 to $2,000 at 8 per cent. We buy purchase money notes and Dupont & Gay, 409 Equitable building. 26

PAINTING—Wanting large loans on business property, or money to build business houses on central property, please come in to see us. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Banking and Loan Company, 209 Grant building. Telephone Ivy 5841. 26

MONEY TO LOAN.

PLENTY of 6 and 7 per cent money to lend on improved property, either straight or monthly plan. Also for purchase money notes. Foster & Robson, 11 Edgewood Avenue.

MEDICAL.

RAGAN'S BLOOD REMEDY GUARANTEED to cure Rheumatism, Syphilis, all contagious blood poison, germ diseases. Write me. Dr. A. Ragan, Lonsdale, Ga.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for irregularities. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bros., manufacturing chemists, 111 North Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

AUCTION SALES.

THE SOUTHERN AUCTION AND SALVAGE CO. at 90 S. Pryor, will buy or sell your furniture, household goods or pianos. Phone Bell M. 3506. 28

WANTED—To buy or sell your furniture and household goods or office fixtures, cash advanced on consignments. Peninsula Auction House, 51 Decatur street. Main 1434; Atlanta 2285. 28

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

WINDOW AND HOUSECLEANING. WATKINS WINDOW CLEANING CO., 97½ Whitehall st. Main 1172. Atlanta 1172. 31

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
CHARLES T. HAYNIE.
ALL kinds job work. 52 Peters st. Main 1167. Atlanta 1190. 31

JEWELER.
G. T. M'CURDY
FINE watch repairing. 121 Whitehall. M. 2699

LACE CURTAINS LAUNDERED WORK called for and delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. 40c per pair to 50c per pair. Main Atlanta Phone 2941. 31

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS (Mfg.) HARRY BRUDON'S Variety Plant. Main 5100. Fine handles repairing and recovering a specialty. 31

GROCERIES.
FOR anything to eat, phone Ivy 902 and 903. Camp Grocery Company, 345 Peachtree street. A complete line of fancy groceries and fine meats. We make a specialty of fresh vegetables and fruit. CAMP, Manager.

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, BRASS AND COPPER PLATING.
SIMMONS PLATING WORKS
AUTO PARTS, brass beds and silverware a specialty. 125 S. Pryor street. Main 1190. 31

ABSTRACTS AND TITLE INSURANCE. ATLANTA ABSTRACT AND TITLE GUARANTY CO. Equitable building. Bell phone Main 5420.

TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED.
BOLLING Blacksmithing and Iron Fence Company. Fence repairing, fence guards. 252 to 254 South Pryor. Main 1421. 31

BICYCLE REPAIRS.
ATLANTA BICYCLE COMPANY, 10 PEACHTREE. Call us for bicycle repairs and supplies. Main 1320, or Atlanta 1408. 31

MATTRESS RENOVATING.
SANITARY MATTRESS RENOVATING—Factory new and up-to-date, prices right, give us a trial. Jackson & Orr Company. Means street and W. & A. railroads. Bell phone 31

HATTERS.
Ladies' Panama hats cleaned and shaped, 50c. Gents' Panama hats cleaned and shaped, 75c. While hats bleached and shaped, 50c. Soft and stiff hats cleaned, reshaped, 50c. Ostrich plumes or braidings, 25c each extra. Straw hats bleached and dyed, 50c. Out-of-town orders given prompt attention. ACME HATTERS, 20 S. PRYOR STREET. Bell, Main 2291—Phone—Atlanta, 946

CONCRETING PLUMBER.
PICKERT PLUMBING CO.
BOTH PHONES 836. 141½ EAST HUNTER ST.

LIGHTING FIXTURES.
ELECTRIC and gas fixtures installed. The C. W. Mitchell street. Phone M. 681 31

STOVES AND RANGE REPAIRING.
DAN, THE FIXER
STOVES AND REFRIGERATOR REPAIRING. We sell second-hand stoves. Ranges for sale. We sweep chimneys. Atlanta Phone 2699. Bell Phone Main 2699.

FIREPROOF STORAGE.
WE store household goods in our places. Office and warehouse 239-41 Edgewood avenue. Ivy 2007. John J. Woodside Storage Company.

SIGNS.
SIGNS STOLLER COMPANY MAIN 788.

BRIDGE BUILDERS.
AUSTIN BROS.
STEEL MATERIAL

BARBER SHOPS.
HAIR CUTS—15c
2 Visitors' Place between Peachtree and Broad

TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUITCASES RETAILED AND REPAIRED.
ROUNTREE'S 17 WHITEHALL
Phones: Bell, Main 1576. Atlanta 1084

FLY SCREENS.
FLY SCREENS
METAL AND WOOD FRAMES, portable garages. W. J. Baker Company. Bell phone Ivy 926. No. 811 Empire Life Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SAVE MONEY NOW on Furniture at HIGH'S.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

PHENOLINE.
A disinfectant, deodorant and germicide; destroys all insects. The Phenoline Manufacturing Company, 106-A Edgewood avenue. Main 2217, or Atlanta 5238. 31

CONTRACT PAINTING AND WALL TINTING.
J. A. JOHNSON.
PAINTING and wall tinting of all kinds. Bell phone West 1288-J. 31

FLY SCREENS.
FLY SCREENS FLY
COME see our roll away screen, our roller-bearing screen, our sliding screen, none better. It will pay you to see our goods and get prices. 217 Ivy. Bell, Main 1319. Porter Screen Company. J. J. Crawford, Agent. 1

CARPETS AND RUGS CLEANED.
ATLANTA STEAM CARPET CLEANING COMPANY, 27 W. Alexander St. Phone Ivy 4186. Moist and dry cleaning. Rugs woven from your old carpets and rags. Porch shades made to order. 31

GAS STOVES.
GAS STOVE COOKERY.
PORTABLE gas stoves moves gas from to kerosene oil, 12 parts air, no wick, smoke or odor. Clean, cooks and boils all your dinner on these eye, any stove. S. B. Henry, 201 Whitehall st. Phones Bell 5368, Atlanta 2506 31

BLUE PRINTS.
DIXIE BLUE PRINT CO.
BEST equipment in the south, best prints of any kind or any size, on paper or cloth. Bottom prices. 40½ Luckie street, Atlanta, Ga. Phone Ivy 5366.

M'BRELLAS—Wholesale and Retail.
"Taylor-Made" Umbrellas
BUY from factory, all prices and styles, recovering and repairing, every umbrella kept in repair free, parasols for salesman, prompt service. TAYLOR UMBRELLA CO., 31 Whitehall St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
ATLANTA MUSICAL MFG. CO.
Instrument Makers.
NOW LOCATED AT 240 EDGEWOOD AVE. All kinds of high-grade, light machine work done. Special attention given to repairing of engineers' instruments. REVISED and TRANSITED. 31

FURNITURE FOR CASH.
We don't have to buy on the installment. The first payment is all we want. Only cash furniture store in Atlanta. 82 S. Forsyth. Camera Furniture Company. 31

LET US MOVE YOU.
WANT to furnish you servants and move your furniture. Thompson & Evans, furniture movers and employment agency, Room 304, Odd Fellows building. Phone 2060 A. Can say "Move me." You can say within 10 days. 31

LAWN MOWERS RESHARPENED.
IF YOUR gas stove needs relining let us do same it good as new. We also make a specialty of repairing ranges and of sharpening lawn mowers, all our tools are skilled white experts. The Atlanta Stove Co., 101 N. Forsyth st. Ivy 5440. 31

PAINTS AND CREOSOTE STAINS.
C. P. BINDER & SON.
MANUFACTURERS of high grade paints, white lead and creosote stains. We make ready mixed paints to order. Corner La France and Lowry streets. Bell phone, Ivy 5452; Atlanta 64. 32

SLATE ROOFING.
REPAIRED by practical men, also new roofs laid properly. Johns Slate Roofing Co., 210 Peters bldg.; estimates gladly furnished. Main 5215. 31

FURNITURE REPAIRING AND UPHOLSTERING
FURNITURE repaired, upholstered, refinished and packed for shipping. Satisfaction guaranteed. Irving K. Carson, 479 Marietta street. Atlanta 3567. 31

UPHOLSTERING, REPAIRING AND REFINISHING FURNITURE.
ATLANTA UPHOLSTERING CO., Phone 5057 F. Satisfaction guaranteed. 31

MODEL AND DIE WORK.
Carroll-Reid Novelty Co.
FIRST-CLASS model and die works our specialty. 146 W. Mitchell st. Main 3121.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.
GOOD business room, 12x24, good location, price reasonable. 239 Peters street.

DESK SPACE with use of telephone. Apply 533 Candler building.

FOR RENT—Half of lot at 33½ Auburn avenue June 6. Call Ivy 9041.

FOR RENT—Part of new square feet warehouse space, very best location for package and railroad facilities. Apply to Edgar P. Watts & Harper, 725 Atlanta National Bank building. M. 1705.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.
ONE nicely furnished front room, with all conveniences. Phone Ivy 3290. 34

NICELY furnished, large, cool, front room. 64 Forrest avenue. 34

10 EAST BAKER.
ROOMS with all conveniences, one or more rooms with kitchenette. Ivy 3560-J. 34

238 PEACHTREE
TWO nicely furnished rooms to two young men or business women, separate beds, hot water, bath. Ivy 1205. 34

NICE downstairs front room, with all conveniences, in nice location. Ivy 4940-J. 34

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, electric lights, private bath; suitable for two gentlemen. Apply 470 Hamilton street. 34

236 CENTRAL AVENUE.
NICELY furnished rooms, with or without board; close in. 34

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping. Phone 5410-J Ivy. 200 spring, references required. 34

DELIGHTFUL rooms, excellent table; rates reasonable; private baths; 2 blocks car line. 34
526-528 WEST 114th street—Delightful rooms, quiet location, private baths, excellent table, convenient to subway or surface cars. 34

THE Felton, 197 Ivy street. Nicely furnished rooms. Hot and cold water. 34

FURNISHED rooms for rent; all modern conveniences. 244 S. Pryor st. Main 1907-J. 34

ONE large sitting room and room suitable for one or two gentlemen. 79 W. Baker St. 34

THE FARLEIGH APTS. Furnished rooms and apartments. 124 Spring street. 34

ONE furnished room, with kitchenette combined, suitable couple for cooking housekeeping. Will all conveniences. 49 Woodward Ave. Atlanta 5719-A. 34

IVY—Large cool rooms, hot and cold baths, use of phone, north side. Ivy 5356. 34

NICELY fur. front room, men preferred, hot and cold water, no children. 2294 Spring St. 34

ONE nicely fur. room, close in. 196 Luckie St. 34

ONE nicely fur. front, first floor room, for gentlemen or couple, 2 blocks walk to city. 64 Williams street. Atlanta 3570. 34

ELEGANT rooms, 50c and up per day, $2.50 and up per week. Hot and cold baths free. Gate City Hotel, 105½ South Forsyth St. 34

TWO SMALL furnished rooms, lower floor, desirable, with or without board. 141 Spring. Apt. 2. Ivy 9082.

FOR RENT—Two gentlemen, two well-furnished rooms in modern home. Call Ivy 262. 34

FAIRLIE HOUSE, 15 FAIRLIE ST. NICELY furnished rooms, hot and cold baths, also furnished room for light housekeeping and sleeping. 34

ONE nicely fur. cool room, all modern conveniences, close in. Ivy 2185-L. 207 Spring st. 34

NICE, comfortable single room, all conveniences. Ivy 5417-J. 34

WEST PEACHTREE
PRIVATE HOME—Bright front room, beautifully furnished. Price reasonable, walking distance. Ivy 3451. 34

LARGE, airy room for two young men or business women; all conveniences. 126 Windsor street. Call Main 3588. 34

ONE newly furnished room, young men preferred. 56 W. Peachtree. Ivy 5502-J. 34

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, with sleeping porches; use of phone and bath. 116 Marietta street. 34

FURNISHED room, close in, all conveniences. 102 Capitol avenue. Call Main 3532-J. 34

GRESHAM APARTMENTS.
17 W. CAIN. IVY 6050.

ONE furnished suite, several single rooms; meals furnished if desired; transients solicited. 34

143 SPRING STREET
NICELY furnished rooms, single; also for light housekeeping. Ivy 6002-L. 34

FURNISHED room for light housekeeping, also rooms with board. 162 Courtland. 34

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

ALBION HOTEL
FOR gentlemen and ladies, in center of city, good cafe and lobby. Prices reasonable. 23½ S. Broad st. 34

NICE, cool, light rooms; private family; hot bath. 151 Spring. Ivy 6540-J. 34

LIGHT airy rooms, also rooms for light housekeeping. 214 Courtland St. 34

FOR RENT—Large front room for gentlemen or couple. Phone 1414 Atl. 34

DESIRABLE room for two gentlemen on Juniper street; for information, call Barnett, Ivy 1751. 34

NICE large airy rooms, every convenience. Ivy 6780-J. 62 Williams st. 34

NICE front room, furnished; all modern conveniences. 96 North ave. Ivy 5093-J. 34

ONE nicely furnished room, adjoining bath, with owner; for gentlemen. 21-A Williams. 34

TWO furnished, also one furnished room and kitchenette; all conveniences for light housekeeping. 158 and 160 Washington. 34

ONE fur. room for rent. 22 W. Peachtree st. 34

THE MARTINIQUE.
COR. ELLIS AND IVY STS.
(Next Door to Elks' Club).
FURNISHED ROOMS, with connecting bath. 34

RYLES PRESENTS—Quick sale, eleven cases at $3 per case. Regular wholesale price, $3.85. Phone J. S. D., Main 3026. 34

APT. F, 89 W. Peachtree, rooms for gentlemen, adjoining bath. Call Ivy 6067 after 7 p. m. or Sunday, with references. 34

102 IVY STREET.
NICE cool rooms, block of Candler Bldg. 34

DELIGHTFUL airy room, nicest apartment in city. On Peachtree Place, Ivy 6206; references. 34

CENTRAL HOME—Will accommodate a few southerners during the summer months with or without board; beautifully located; opposite park; large rooms; parquet flooring; electric lights, telephone, excellent table. Reasonable rates. Mrs. A. Weihmiller, 7 West 124th St., New York. 34

ONE fur. room for rent. One or two gentlemen. 5 Wellington Circle, N.E. 34

LARGE furnished room, all conveniences, close in. 50 Williams street, Atlanta phone 3870. Walking distance. 34

NICELY fur. front room, private family, with or without board. 574 Peachtree. Ivy 1376-L. 34

86 EAST NORTH AVE., nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. Ivy 6501. 34

FOR rooms with or without private bath; all conveniences. Phone 3281 Ivy. 34

THE PICKWICK
NEW, TEN-STORY, fireproof building. Rooms single or en suite, with bath. 77 Fairlie St., adjoining Carnegie library.

STOP at Gate City Hotel. Best $2.00 house in Atlanta. Rooms 50c to $1.00. Meals 50c. 108½ S. Forsyth St. 34

CENTRAL HOME, 8 Trinity avenue. Rooms 25c, 50c and $1.00. 34

DELIGHTFUL front room with all conveniences, in north side private home. Ivy 1294-J. 34

ONE room for rent to one or two gentlemen, vacant June 1 splendid location. Ivy 6257. 34

FURNISHED room, close in, all conveniences. 102 Capitol avenue. Call Main 3532-J. 34

NICELY fur. rooms, with all conveniences. Ivy 5092-L. 75 W. Baker street. 34

NICELY furnished front room, board if desired, 5 walking distance. 40 W. Peachtree Place. 34

COOL, front room, with three windows, suitable for two gentlemen, in private family. Ivy 6833-J. 63 East Cain street. 34

TWO fur. rooms for light housekeeping. Ivy 3044. 529 Courtland. 34

ONE well fur. front room, all conveniences, private family; gentleman preferred. 82 West Baker. Ivy 4644. 34

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO connecting housekeeping rooms, with kitchenette. Ivy 5450-J. 24 East Baker. 33

THREE connecting rooms, fur. or unfur., sleeping porch. Ivy 4644. 34

THREE cool, upstairs rooms for light housekeeping. 161 North ave. Phone Atlanta 3780.

THREE or four fine connecting rooms for light housekeeping. 122 East Pine street.

TWO or three unfurnished rooms, vacant June 1. 6 Glenn St. Ivy 6718-L. 35

TWO unfurnished rooms for rent in private family, no children. 142 Grant street. Phone Main 5147. 35

THREE light housekeeping rooms, adjoining bath. 31 E. Harris. Phone Ivy 5741-J. 35

TWO OR THREE furnished or unfurnished rooms for rent. 171 Woodward ave. Atlanta Phone 3429. 35

TWO or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, all conveniences. 330 Lee street. 35

TWO connecting rooms for light housekeeping. 163 E. Pine street. Phone Ivy 527-L. 35

THREE connecting rooms for light housekeeping, in nice neighborhood, close in. 16 Pulliam.

THREE nice rooms in private West End home for housekeeping or convent without children, every convenience. West 128-J. 35

TWO or three unfurnished rooms, good location, with all conveniences. 167 Central avenue. 35

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES.

COMPLETELY furnished 7-room house, for summer, possession given June 7; bargain on right party. 1 Fort Valley avenue. Main 4270-L.

FOR RENT to adult party during summer months, nicely furnished home, 940 N. Jackson, phone 5119 Decatur. 36

FOR summer months, 6-room fur. cottage, desirable neighborhood, north side, no objection to children. Phone Ivy 1709-J. 36

Completely fur. 5-r. h. for summer; references required. 144 E. Pine st. Phone 4175-J. 36

AM leaving city; will rent my 6-room home on North avenue, everything up-to-date, including piano; newly painted and papered. Ivy 5741-J. 36

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

FOR RENT—7-room cottage, barn, a large orchard and four acres of land on car line. Phone Main 5192 Bernard L. Chappell, Attorney, Owner. 37

NORTH SIDE COTTAGE, attractively finished, thoroughly modern, furnace, Pyrene street, between Peachtree and Peachtree Place. 840 Ivy 2610. 37

FOR RENT—21 West Fifteenth street, 10-room brick house, with all conveniences, two baths, large lot, with servant's house, stable and garage; $100 per month. Apply to Lease Dept. Real Estate Trust Co. 37

FOR RENT—Two-room cottage, barn, a large orchard and four acres of land on car line. Phone Main 5192 Bernard L. Chappell, Attorney, Owner. 37

NORTH SIDE COTTAGE, attractively finished, thoroughly modern, furnace, Pyrene street, between Peachtree and Peachtree Place. 840 Ivy 2610. 37

FOR RENT—21 West Fifteenth street, 10-room brick house, with all conveniences, two baths, large lot, with servant's house, stable and garage; $100 per month. Apply to Lease Dept. Real Estate Trust Co. 37

FOR RENT—7 Carnegie Way, opposite the Carnegie Library, no better location in the city for a boarding or lodging house. Price, $60. John J. Woodside, 12 Auburn Ave. 37

OUR RENT is reasonable. Will cut 5 lots to acre and sell for $800 and up each. $4,000 cash and terms. Call, write or phone for one. Ivy 8390. Charles F. Glover Realty Company, 2½ Walton street. 37

FOR RENT—Five-room cottage, on car line, 104 Ellis avenue, Ivy 5356. Phone Main 3182. Bernard L. Chappell, Owner. 37

MODERN, north side cottage, 6 rooms and bath. $20, immediate possession. Ivy 6435. 37

FOR RENT—Houses, stores and apartments. Call, write or phone for our Bulletin. Bob Thomas 5400. Thomas & Ivy, 12 Auburn Ave.

FOR RENT—Five-room cottage and store house connected, on car line 194 Ellis avenue. Capitol View. Bernard L. Chappell, Attorney, Owner. 37

OUR weekly rent list gives full description of everything for rent. Call for one or let us mail it to you. Forrest & George Adair.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—6-room bungalow in suburbs, lot 100x200, with stable. Ivy 6435. 37

Owner leaving city, will rent reasonable reliable party. Ivy 4502-J. 37

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

ROOMS and board in one of the best homes in the city. 141-A, Washington. 35

NEW north side apartment, four rooms, two porches, screens, electricity, refrigerator. Ivy 8807. 38

UPSTAIRS flat, conveniences for housekeeping, private bath, adults only, newly papered. Ivy 4347-J. 166 Courtland. 38

5-ROOM APT., modern conveniences, front porch, private entrance, ideal for summer. Ivy 6210.

BEAUTIFUL, sunny, 5-room apartment, close in, steam heat, hot water, gas stove, tile bath, tile porch, sleeping porch. Rae Owner, 713 Peters building, or phone Main 1225. 38

BEAUTIFUL, modern, 6-room apartment; furnished or unfurnished, north side. Ivy 847-J.

THREE or four cool, clean, well fur. apartments for rent. Location perfect. Apply at 237 Peachtree. 38

FIVE-ROOM apartment on Peachtree Place; modern conveniences, no children. Ivy 4013. 38

BEAUTIFUL, small apartment, till September 1; references required. Apply Apartment 9. 38
East Cain.

RESORTS AND HOTELS.

Wilton Lodge, Turnerville, Ga.
COOL, comfortable and homelike; excellent fare; climate unsurpassed; rates reasonable; near by Tallulah Falls. 38½

RESORTS AND HOTELS.

ASHEVILLE suburban home of eight rooms and bath; 500 feet from street car line; lot 150x200; fine shade and fruit trees, unsurpassed view of the mountains; house has modern sanitary plumbing, electric lights; cement cellar and upstairs sleeping porch; nice garden and good stable; further particulars on application. Address Owner, Martin L. Lee, Asheville, N. C. Price, $5,500

FOR RENT—STORES

$20 PER month, large, splendid brick storeroom, splendid location for first-class grocery store. Apply Wyatt & Harper, 725 Atlanta National Bank building. M. 1705.

SAVE MONEY NOW on Furniture at HIGH'S.

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

FOR RENT

GEORGIAN APARTMENTS, 215 Ivy Street and 40 E. Harris Street, 5 rooms each; all modern conveniences; now being thoroughly renovated; steam heat.

A. F. LIEBMAN
REAL ESTATE AND RENTING.
17 WALTON.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE AND RENT

COFIELD INVESTMENT COMPANY
605 EMPIRE BUILDING. TELEPHONE MAIN 2224.

PEACHTREE ROAD LOTS

WE HAVE a few well located lots one block off of Peachtree Road in the desirable residence section at bargain prices. Call on us for full information.

J. M. BEASLEY, Sales Manager.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY we have a bargain price on a lot situated in a very choice part of Piedmont avenue, on a pretty elevation. This is a 60-foot lot, with an east front, and a perfect beauty; can be sold for $1,000 under the market value. Price is only $2,850. Can you beat it?

NORTH SIDE BUNGALOW $2,850.
$75.00 CASH.

BRAND-NEW, well built, at a price and on terms you cannot afford to overlook if you are tired of paying rent.

WE LEND MONEY ON REAL ESTATE.

E. RIVERS REALTY COMPANY
8 WEST ALABAMA. BOTH PHONES 1207.

HIGHLAND VIEW

All city improvements.
Ten minutes' car service.
A FEW CHOICE LOTS LEFT AT BARGAIN PRICES.

ATLANTA DEVELOPMENT CO.
609-13 THIRD NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

ATKINS PARK

THE MOST beautiful and select residential park in Atlanta. Located at the entrance of Druid Hills. Now is your opportunity to buy one of these choice lots, while they are in your reach. Several handsome homes are going up in this park at once. Don't wait until prices advance. "ACT NOW." YOU WILL NEVER REGRET HAVING DONE SO. Terms can be had if desired. We would like to tell you all about this property, its restrictions and advantages. Phone us and we will call and show you this property.

THE L. C. GREEN COMPANY
305 THIRD NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
Phones Ivy 2943 and 4546.

EDWIN L. HARLING

REAL ESTATE. 52 EAST ALABAMA STREET. BOTH PHONES 1287.

ON GLENN STREET—In a few feet of Cherokee avenue, we offer a modern, 5-room cottage, lot 40x140 for $2,000; $200 cash, $20 per month for the balance. There is no use paying rent when such houses as this can be bought for such a low price and easy terms. Let us show it to you at once.

NEAR THE AUGUSTA AVENUE ENTRANCE at Grant Park, we offer one of the most complete 5-room cottages in this section for $2,250. This can be bought on very easy terms. You make a small cash payment on it and rent will pay the balance; no loan.

CLOSE IN—On Edgewood avenue we offer a lot 81x218 for $500 per front foot. The improvements on this lot are bringing enough to pay all fixed charges. The adjoining property to this is being held at $800 per front foot. Take it up with us at once if you want to make money on Atlanta real estate.

ON EDGEWOOD AVENUE—We have a vacant lot 25x116 to another street, that we offer for $1,750 cash. Let us show it to you and if you think our price is not right, make us an offer, as the owner says he must have some cash at once.

RIGHT NOW,

WHILE MONEY is tight, I can sell you 20-acre tract inside city limits, with water, lights, gas and paved sidewalks for $1,000 an acre. Will cut 5 lots to acre and sell for $800 and up each. $4,000 cash and terms.

EDWARD H. WALKER.

WALKER REAL ESTATE COMPANY
35 N. FORSYTH STREET.

B. F. BURDETTE REALTY CO.
413-14 EMPIRE BUILDING. BOTH PHONES 2099.

PEACHTREE CORNER LOT on terms of $1,200 cash, balance easy. Beautiful shaded lot located northeast corner Peachtree and Highland drive, near Piedmont avenue. Car line, water and sewer. Opposite Mr. Hanson's new home. The price is $5,200, and we can get $3,200 for two lots on rear, fronting Highland drive. Investigate this bargain.

WEST PEACHTREE at $250 per front foot. Good section, and a money-maker at this price. Investigate this in person. You will not be wasting time. Terms can be arranged.

PAULDING COUNTY FARM AT $20 PER ACRE

280-ACRE FARM, on good road, in 8 miles of Dallas, Ga., near two railroads; 100 acres in cultivation; two dwellings, painted and plastered; two good 2-story barns, pastures at each house; 30 or 40 acres good bottom land, balance slightly rolling. Some good timber. If you want a farm in 30 miles of Atlanta, come us about this. Party might trade for good renting property in the city at right price.

GEORGIA HOME AND FARM COMPANY
CANDLER BUILDING.

43 ROSALIA STREET

5-ROOM BUNGALOW in the Grant Park section, beautiful grove – lot close to South Boulevard school, one block from Park Avenue car line. Price $3,150; $500 cash, balance $25 per month. Why not quit paying rent?

J. R. J. H.
SMITH & EWING
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
130 PEACHTREE.
Ivy 1513. Atl. 2865.

FOR RENT—STORES.

THREE handsome new stores and loft at Nos. 134, 136 and 138 Whitehall st. Nos. 5 and 7 South Broad st. Geo. W. Scipio. Phones 205. No. 19 Edgewood ave. 34

FOR RENT—AUTOMOBILES.

DUNHAM MOTOR CO.
FIVE and seven-passenger cars. Garage, 123 East Ellis street. Call Bell phone Ivy 3496 day, Main 4320 night. 40

NEAR BEER LICENSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply at the next meeting of the General Council for license to conduct a near beer saloon, white only, at No. 6 Walton street. Gus L. Cantrell. 41

SAVE MONEY NOW on Furniture at HIGH'S.

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

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GEORGIA HOME AND FARM COMPANY
CANDLER BUILDING.

43 ROSALIA STREET

5-ROOM BUNGALOW in the Grant Park section, beautiful grove – lot close to South Boulevard school, one block from Park Avenue car line. Price $3,150; $500 cash, balance $25 per month. Why not quit paying rent?

J. R. J. H.
SMITH & EWING
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
130 PEACHTREE.
Ivy 1513. Atl. 2865.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED HOUSES

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE AND RENT

W. A. FOSTER & RAYMOND ROBSON
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND LOANS.
Bell Phones 1031-1032. 11 EDGEWOOD AVE. Atlanta Phone 1831.
"IF YOU SEE IT IN OUR AD. IT'S SO."

FOR RENT

15 r. h.	306 East Hunter St.	$100.00
9 r. h.	17 North Ave.	90.00
12 r. h.	636 Edgewood Ave.	80.00
9 r. h.	7 Wellington, Battle Hill	15.00
10 r. h.	84 Norwood Ave.	60.00
10 r. h.	46 West End Ave.	50.00
9 r. h.	46 Williams St.	45.00
9 r. h.	106 Raines St.	40.00
8 r. h.	309 Central	30.00
9 r. h.	682 Highland Ave.	45.00
8 r. h.	143 Summit Ave.	31.50
8 r. h.	690 S. Boulevard	35.00
8 r. h.	25 Colquitt	40.00
7 r. h.	11 Krogg St.	22.00
7 r. h.	New Howard St., Kirkwood, Ga.	25.00
7 r. h.	143 Pulliam	21.00
7 r. h.	86 Bedford	35.00
7 r. h.	147 N. Jackson St.	45.00
7 r. h.	106 Marshall	45.00
6 r. h.	369 Cherokee	55.00
6 r. h.	180 Cameron St.	20.00
6 r. h.	Thompson Station	18.00
6 r. h.	1170 Caldwell Ave.	20.00
6 r. h.	15 W. Baker	22.50
6 r. h.	575 Edgewood Ave.	27.50
6 r. h.	13 Howard St., Kirkwood, Ga.	22.50
6 r. h.	20 Clifford St., Murrayhill	25.00
6 r. h.	52 Druid Circle, Inman Park	25.00
6 r. h.	40 Whiteford Ave., Edgewood	22.50
5 r. h.	Vaughn St., Clifton	15.00

And a large list of larger and smaller houses.

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REAL ESTATE AND RENTING
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BEAUTIFUL TRACT of acreage on Pace's Ferry Road between Maddox home and Howell Mill road. There are 28 acres in this magnificent tract of land. The elevation, trees, exposure, etc., is simply ideal. In other words, it is a grand home site, or is situated so it could be subdivided into small tracts. This is about the only acreage on this road that has not been traded to death. The present owners have had it for fifty years. Price, on easy terms, $13

Woman's Department National Civic Federation

FEDERATION WORK CLEARLY OUTLINED

Miss Maud Wetmore, President, Writes an Interesting Article Explaining Plans of Various Departments.

MISS GERTRUDE BEEKS.

The National Civic Federation is an organization of men, the distinctive characteristics of which is that its membership is drawn equally from representatives of three elements of the community—capital, labor and the general public. It deals with public questions of interest to all three by methods deemed advisable by all three. Hon. Seth Low is the president of the National Civic Federation, and its membership extends broadly over the United States.

Woman's Department.

The Georgia section was formed as the direct result of a visit made to Atlanta by Mrs. John Hayes Hammond, at that time president. The present president, Miss Maud Wetmore, of Rhode Island and Washington, writes for the Woman's Edition, as follows:

From National President.

I very gladly accept the invitation extended by the Woman's Edition, to write a few words concerning our work.

Up to three months ago we were "The Woman's Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation," and for six years had worked entirely on welfare lines. With the co-operation of the members of the cabinet, most of the federal buildings in Washington have been made sanitary and the conditions greatly improved. The loan shary bill was endorsed, and though it passed congress amended in a rather unsatisfactory way (making the legal interest 1 instead of 3 per cent per month in the District of Columbia), yet the conditions today are better than they were a year ago. The alleys, whose unhealthy and immoral surroundings have been one of the serious problems Washington has had to contend with for over forty years, are gradually being cleaned up by the adoption of the Octavia Hill association plan.

The metropolitan section, which has the direction of the work in New York and New Jersey, has achieved extraordinary results in the past year through its industrial new buildings committee, its committee on dangerous and healthful industries, the shirt waist committee, hotel employees committe, school and vacation committee.

These various committees have taken up in turn the good and bad features connected with the work above mentioned and by influence or through correspondence have succeeded in awakening a general interest in the need of better conditions for all concerned.

Thorough investigations were made of the plans of new theaters, moving picture and vaudevil houses, factories, hotels, etc., suggesting and recommendations were offered and in most instances courteously received. The vacation committee started in November 1911, with 43 girls and $26.70 in deposits, today has a membership of 11,000, and $40,000 in deposits. This committee urges women and girls to save part of their earnings for summer vacations. Boarding houses are investigated, trips to the country arranged and a general interest awakened in matters important and of educational value. The girls gave last year, by their own will, a ball at which they raised $2,000 to aid in paying for this work.

The Massachusetts and Rhole Island section is doing wonderful work among the mills, factories, etc., of the two states, and the vacation committee, though adapting itself to local conditions, is following out the plan so successfully carried out in New York.

The Georgia Section.

The Georgia section, in existence but a little over a year, is permanently organized under the chairmanship of Mrs. John K. Ottley. Plans for future work, which include "The Problems of Youth in its Relation to the Industrial Life," have been laid down by her, and I earnestly hope that the women of Georgia, who are doing so much for the improvement of living and working conditions in their state, will come forward and make this movement one of national importance.

Virginia and North and South Carolina are with us heart and soul. The work Mrs. R. Frank Mebane has put through speaks for itself.

The congressional section, whose members are the wives of senators and representatives, is becoming more and more interested in our department. Suggestions are constantly being made by its members for work which they intend to carry out in their own home cities.

At a meeting of the executive council of the National Civic Federation in February, 1912, the Woman's Welfare Department became "The Woman's Department," no longer limited to welfare work, but empowered to deal in future with industrial economics as related to women and children.

Our field has become broad in the largest sense of the word. We ask for the co-operation of the women of the country to enable us to carry out in other parts of the union the same kind of work which the Georgia section has succeeded in doing in our various sections.

Recreation Camp on Old Plantation.

Through Mrs. James Young Swift, of Rose Hill plantation, near Middleton, Ga., who is chairman of social service of the Georgia Federation of Clubs, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Hill and Mr. and Mrs. Swift have given for a federation recreation camp a large and beautiful tract of land near Farm Hill plantation, the ancestral estate of the Swift and Heard families.

The first group of people to avail themselves of the beautiful opportunity for a summer outing was a number of the members of the Young Woman's Christian association, of Athens, Ga.

Woman's Club Aids Librarian.

The librarian at Albany, Ga., has had the assistance of the Woman's club there in raising funds to secure all-day service at the free library, and The Albany Herald says of the work:

"To the zeal and enthusiasm of the librarian and the library extension committee of the Albany Woman's club, of which Mrs. Menko is chairman, patrons of the Carnegie free library owe the inauguration of an all-day service at that popular and helpful educational institution."

Prevention the Watchword Of Present Day Industries

By MISS GERTRUDE BEEKS,
Secretary Welfare Department National Civic Federation.

Little less than revolutionary are the strides that have been made for the betterment of the working and living conditions of wage earners within the past few years. We are witnessing an enlightened humanitarianism in industry in the dawn of what may be called the renaissance era of justice.

The educational effort of the National Civic federation to popularize welfare work has been so effective that we are reaping our rewards earlier than the most optimistic could have expected.

On every side are evidences that welfare work is being developed as a real economy, rather, than a mere philanthropy.

There is a steady increase in the number of corporation welfare departments, to co-ordinate the activities for the benefit of the employees.

One of the most striking instances of the development of welfare work among cotton operatives is that of the Parker Cotton Mills company, in South Carolina, where a thoroughly organized department is placed alongside its manufacturing, purchasing and other important departments. The Parker company is a leader in this development, and is really among the pioneer villages in the United States to adopt this plan. It investigates, diagnoses, suggests and finally brings about the new order of things, methods distinctly in line with welfare ideals.

The exhibits of welfare work at the recent conference on hygiene and demography were, in some instances, marvels of progress, particularly those of the John Wanamaker store at Philadelphia, with its extraordinary new recreation and school rooms, gymnasium and other fine features.

The United Shoe Machinery company, with its fine club house, rifle range and other recreation and sanitary arrangements.

The National Cash Register company, with its extraordinary educational industrial exhibit for the benefit of the young.

The National Cloak and Suit company, showing a building amply protected against fire and a new drying apparatus for the wet garments of the women in inclement weather, adjacent to a room occupied by an attendant who lends, free, dress skirts and shoes.

The Pierce Arrow Motor Car company, with its electric water purifiers, splendid and beautiful lunch room and enormous men's wash rooms containing rows of individual wash bowls.

The International Harvester company, showing its great campaign against tuberculosis.

The American Telephone and Telegraph company, with its roof recreation gardens in various towns and throughout the country, and the Nernst company, with its great dust removing apparatus.

Of Extraordinary Significance.

These welfare movements are of extraordinary significance in the industrial world.

Notable is the interest being taken by employers in preventing the spread of tuberculosis and other serious maladies in their own institutions, which brings with it also a distinct service to the community. Medical examinations of employees, put into effect by several companies, making possible early detection of communicable diseases and eliminating from the forces those infected, have brought great benefits.

The board of directors of the National Retail Dry Goods association is circulating among its members from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast an appeal to organize a welfare committee in that trade for the purpose of eliminating the evils which have sprung up since the department store has become an established economic institution in our modern life. There is a large and growing interest in welfare work among department stores, and the proposal to co-ordinate these endeavors for the double purpose of stimulating to further activity those already interested and of sowing the seeds where welfare work is at present unknown arises from the recognition of the far-reaching influence of the good welfare work already accomplished.

Value of Trained Nurse.

In New York city and vicinity, we have met with signal success by making the initial step the installation of an emergency hospital, having a trained nurse in charge, with such characteristics and qualifications as would enable her to become the welfare manager.

As the Hotel Astor Miss Deaver, a high-class, splendid, executive nurse, was installed in a little hospital adjacent to a sitting room provided for the maids.

The first month she had forty-eight cases; the second she took care of 104 cases, and the immediate importance of her work can be understood when it is known that 1,600 employees look to her for relief in emergencies. A few demonstrations may be noted as follows:

One morning an elevator starter came to her, complaining of an inflamed eye. A day or two before a cinder from the subway had gotten into his eye and continual rubbing had inflamed it. He was given immediate relief and lost no time from his work.

A few days before one of the employees had sprained his back from lifting; through massaging and painting with iodine he was instantly relieved and within three days was back at his work.

Another employee had cut his foot on glass. He had neglected it until it was badly inflamed. It was treated antiseptically and he lost no time from work.

One of the cashiers had a headache. She was given relief and returned to work. Women employees suffering from swollen feet from continual walking or standing, were provided with footbaths, which have given relief at once and no time lost.

One boy suffering from a bad throat came for treatment. Miss Deaver discovered symptoms of tubercular glands and took him to the Polyclinic. The operation was performed and has since become a matter of record and of lecture.

Classes Not Yet Helped.

There are classes of employees in our great cities which have not been touched by reform movements and among which there is great need for consideration. They are in apartment and office buildings. With them the first reform should be one day off in seven, and shorter hours. Conditions now are barbaric and inhumane, to say the least. Many of our watchmen, stationary firemen and elevator men work twelve hours a day 365 days in the year, and scarcely know the meaning of a good, restful sleep. Often there is added to the twelve-hour work day the time necessary to go to and from home, waiting for trains and cars and taking the long journeys, the day will be prolonged to fourteen or sixteen hours. Our magistrates' courts are crowded with the cases of incapability of temper, undoubtedly partly due to the long work day. Low wages and insufficient nutritious food contribute to domestic infelicity. Who would not be cross and beat his wife after working twelve hours and taking a long journey home, secting only a few hours sleep and then the long journey back, all to be repeated the next day, and who would not yield to the inclination to stop at the saloon on the way? The man who works at night and is presumed to protect our property, and who must sleep a few hours during the day, with the noise of the children, flies in summer and various other interferences, is scarcely fit to take on this great responsibility which is of interest to every citizen. When we take into consideration the human element the fitness of watchmen in considering fire hazards, we shall make even greater progress than through the legislation we are all endeavoring to get.

What may be accomplished through legislation to secure improvements in welfare work is a new development. In Ohio, the inspector has made welfare work the subject most thoroughly dealt with in the annual report, where he asserts that Ohio employers are far more willing to obey regulatory measures for health and safety of employees than ever before. He recommends strengthening the laws applying to lunch and rest rooms.

We find this position being taken in Georgia and Texas, which are following the other states already having required seats for women employees in all mercantile, manufacturing and mechanical establishments, and that their use may be permitted when employees are not actively engaged in the occupation for which they are employed.

School to Train Workers.

Since large concerns more and more are organizing welfare departments, and the profession of the welfare manager is an established fact, the employees' welfare department of the National Civic Federation has met the demand for new workers in the profession by establishing a course for theoretical training in co-operation with the school of commerce at New York university. To turn out material which will be at once commercially valuable to the employer there were taken in the course of welfare lectures, students who are already mastering some essential to welfare work, such as medicine, surgery, the law, mill engineering, architecture, domestic science, or trained nursing, for the reason that any one of these professions enables the beginner in welfare work to undertake a line of endeavor directly benefiting the employees in a commercial establishment.

The course includes lectures upon the distinction between charity and welfare work, the problems of the beginner, the relation of trades unionism to welfare work, expert talks on fire protection, ventilation, sanitation, discipline, failures in welfare work and upon various other special lines intended to inform the student as to how the work may be taken up, either in an industrial village, a mining community, a railroad or a city factory or store. The relation of the short work day and of a just wage, the cost of welfare work, and the outlines of a proper business organization also will be among the lectures delivered by prominent welfare workers, practical business men and scientists. Proper lunch rooms, fire drills, educational facilities and homes for employees will be illustrated with stereopticon views and moving pictures.

VERSE

Beautiful butterfly words
Flitting o'er meadows of thought,
Greeting the green with your wings
Ephemeral, bright, color fraught!

Clumsily caught in my net—
My verse-net I handle so ill—
Ye palpitate there for an hour,
Then ye lie broken and still.
—Lillie Cubiniss Peeples.

For Women Lawyers Campaign Begun.

One of the first bills introduced in the house at the last session of the legislature was one providing for the admission of women to the bar of Georgia. The authors of this measure were Speaker Holder, of Jackson; Representative Beck, of Brooks; Tippins, of Appling, and Murphy, of Bulloch. Besides allowing women to practice law in the courts, it provides that graduates of law schools authorized to confer LL.D. degrees shall be admitted.

This measure comes as a relief to the women graduates of law schools.

JACOBS' PHARMACY

Society Girls, College Girls and Business Girls Find Robinnaire Toilet Preparations Best

ROBINNAIRE Toilet Preparations are exquisite products which appeal to the fastidious—there are none purer or better. They are made in our own laboratory, from the best ingredients, scientific formulas carefully compounded by our expert chemists, and we know that they are superior even to many higher priced goods, and we guarantee them to be pure, fresh and of the finest quality.

Robinnaire Hair Dye—One application restores gray or faded hair to its original color and beautiful sheen, and we guarantee it to be non-injurious. It is not a dye to artificially bleach the hair; but if your hair is fading and turning gray, it will darken it and restore the original color, and it does not stain scalp nor leave hair sticky. Prepared for light, medium and dark-brown and black hair. Trial application **25¢**; regular size **75¢**; postage either size 6c.

Robinnaire Liquid Depilatory removes superfluous hair from face, arms, neck and acts instantly whether down or coarse growth; better than powders and pastes, because prepared in our laboratory in the correct proportion to give satisfactory result without injury, and we guarantee it to be harmless. **$1.00**, postpaid anywhere.

Robinnaire Rose Cold Cream—Fragrant like fresh cut roses, and never becomes rancid; contains no animal fats; pure and beneficial to the skin. **25¢, 50¢**; postage either size 6c.

Robinnaire Liquid Face Powder, very cooling; absorbs perspiration and keeps one comfortable; white and flesh, **50¢**; postage 6c.

Robinnaire Face Bleach clears and whitens the skin; removes tan, freckles, sunburn, sallowness. Trial size **25¢**, regular size **$1.00**; postage 6c or 10c.

Robinnaire Skin Tonic feeds the skin through the pores, and an excellent and rational treatment to develop bust, neck and arms; makes the skin soft, firm and white, and is in every way beneficial in its action; neither greasy nor sticky. **50¢**; postage 6c.

ROBINNAIRE Liquid Rouge gives a natural color which cannot be detected, and does not rub off; superior to powder or cream, and more evenly applied. **25¢**; postage 3c.

Robinnaire Face Soap, non-irritant, highly antiseptic, healing and nourishing; contains lanoline, sweet almond oil, palm oil, cocoanut oil and other valuable skin remedies, and no soap is purer or more beneficial to the complexion. **25¢, postpaid anywhere.**

Robinnaire Pearl Nail Enamel produces instantly a beautiful and lasting polish, and its delicate rose tint does not discolor the skin. **25¢**; postage 3c.

Robinnaire Liquid Nail Enamel produces a brilliant and lasting lustre; there is nothing superior; *camel's hair brush with bottle.* **25¢**; postage 6c.

Pretty Vanity FREE With Either Size Robinnaire Face Powder.

Robinnaire Face Powder, an adhesive, invisible powder which does not dust off, and gives the complexion a soft, youthful delicacy and protects against severe action of sun and wind; pleasantly perfumed and prepared in white, flesh, pink and brunette. **25¢, 50¢.** Vanity contains wool puff, sifter powder compartment and mirror reflecting entire face; decorated in gold and royal purple; dainty, serviceable, and FREE with either size Robinnaire Face Powder. Postage, including the Vanity, 6c.

Massage Complexion Brush FREE with Robinnaire Massage Cream.

Robinnaire Massage Cream—When pores are clogged with perspiration and foreign matter, the thorough cleansing with a good massage cream more than repays; it keeps the complexion clear and rosy, the skin soft and free from wrinkles. Use Robinnaire Massage Cream, for there is none purer or better; removes all impurity, stimulates circulation, brings a healthful, natural glow to the checks, and makes the skin soft like velvet. **40¢, 75¢.** Complexion Brush of fine rubber, hand strap and snap fastener, the usual 50c grade, FREE with either size Massage Cream. Postage, either size, including the Complexion Brush, 6c.

Jacobs' Cut Prices Will Save You About ¼ And Parcel Post Delivers to Your Door

DO you know that you can order by mail, direct from Jacobs' Pharmacy, at Jacobs' Cut Prices, prescriptions, medicines, toilet preparations and sundries, many household articles and bathroom supplies, baby foods, rubber goods, stationery and a thousand other things?

With few exceptions these goods can be shipped to your own door by Parcel Post, and the very low postage rates combined with our cut prices will bring your cost way down below the charges of your local stores.

With our illustrated catalog you can select your purchases just as easily as you would at the store, in one-quarter of the time, and in the comfort and convenience of your own home, and greatly reduce your cost on many home necessities. We have the best-equipped mail order department in the South, and guarantee satisfaction with every purchase.

Write for our catalogue of over 10,000 articles, with 500 illustrations. Sent free to anyone living out of town.

Jacobs' Liver Salt on Arising

and You'll Enjoy Your Breakfast

NO appetite in the morning? Bilious? Headache? Best thing in the world for you is Jacobs' Liver Salt.

Bad breath, biliousness, constipation, flatulence, daytime drowsiness, wakefulness at night, mean FOOD-POISONING. Undigested food, fermented, is doing out poison to the system.

Jacobs' Liver Salt instantly flushes the alimentary tract with water, sending a cleansing stream through it from all parts of the system. Packed, clogging matter is loosened, and with the fermentation washed away, pressure is removed, liver and kidneys resume their natural cleansing processes of elimination. No forced action as with calomel and severe purgatives; never a griping pain or nausea.

Take Jacobs' Liver Salt on arising. It is effervescent and stimulating. You feel better at once, good appetite for breakfast and good digestion; that dull heaviness vanishes and your brain is clear and quick. Keeps one up to the top notch.

Jacobs' Liver Salt is the business man's best stimulant. **25¢.** delivered anywhere.

HID Eliminates Perspiration Odor

HID keeps the body sweet and as fresh and free from odor as when you step from the bath.

HID is an antiseptic deodorant, very pure, very dainty, and positively harmless. Purest, daintiest preparation ever produced to enhance the toilet of refined people. Prepared in both forms, liquid and cream.

The Cream HID eliminates every trace of odor, but does not retard perspiration; very dainty, not astringent; **25¢** postpaid.

The Liquid HID restores excessive perspiration to normal and eliminates all odor and stain. Dress shields unnecessary. **25¢** postpaid.

Dr. Palmer's Skin Whitener

Successfully Bleaches Dark Complexions, Removes Tan, Freckles and Sallowness. Clears Complexion of Eruptions—Makes Skin Soft and Fair.

Palmer's Skin Whitener lightens dark skin and we guarantee it to be harmless. Removes freckles, tan, sallowness, liver spots, blotches and other discolorations, and makes the skin soft and firm. Made in our own laboratory, from a scientific formula, thoroughly tested, and we know its superior merit. **25¢** postpaid anywhere.

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152 Decatur St.	**245 Houston St.**	**102 Whitehall St.**
423 Marietta St.	**216 Lee St., West End**	**70 W. Mitchell St.**

WOMAN'S EDITION SPECIAL DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS

Sporting Editor, Mrs. Nash Broyles; associates, Mrs. George Harrington, Mrs. Rix Stafford, Mrs. Voldemar Gude, Miss Alexa Stirling.

A GROUP OF ATLANTA'S ATTRACTIVE ELECTRIC BELLES

Photo by Francis E. Price.

At the top: Left, Miss Helen Dargan; center, Miss Mary Helen Moody; right, Miss Laura Ansley. At the bottom: Misses Harriette Cole and Kathryn Gordon; right, Miss Annie Lee McKenzie.

GOLF IS THE IDEAL GAME FOR THE GIRLS OF TODAY; TEACHES STRONG LESSON

Gracefulness, Good Sportsmanship and Health Some of the Game's Principal Objects.

By Alexa Stirling.

There are a great many good reasons why girls should play golf. All sports are good, but the advantages of golf are numerous.

Golf is a game where one person is absolutely independent of another; whereas in tennis and all other games that I know of an opponent has to be found whose playing is equally good—or poor, as the case may be—to make it enjoyable.

But in golf two people whose games are entirely different, as far as quality goes, can play on equal terms and have a very good time.

Golf Not Ungraceful.

Some people think golf is an ungraceful game for women. It is, the way some people play it, but not as it is supposed to be, or can be, played.

One never sees professionals get into an unpleasing attitude, the reason being that they know how and do play the game as it should be played. Women can do it also and should.

Golf is an especially good game for young girls, as not only must the rules of the game be followed but the etiquette of the golf course demands fairness and consideration for others, such as not talking or moving when a person is about to play.

Sportsmanship.

Golf is also a splendid thing to test a person's sportsmanlike qualities.

A girl that can take a beating gracefully is thought a great deal more of than the one that makes a fuss about it. Girls must be good sports and also play the game according to the rules.

Men look down on a man who is not a good sport and does not play fairly and according to the rules of the game. There is no reason why girls, just because they are girls, should not have the same standard.

Costumes Simple.

A great advantage of golf is that a girl, if she does not care to change, can play in her ordinary street clothes, with perhaps the exception of shoes, which should be flat-heeled and rather heavy.

It is not necessary to rival the gentlemen in their varied and interesting costumes.

One of the good things about golf as far as health is concerned, is that it need not necessarily be made strenuous; a girl can play alone and leave off at the first sign of fatigue. The game involves a good deal of walking, which is fine all around exercise, without any strain on the nerves.

Practice Regularly.

If a girl wants to play a good game of golf she cannot expect to do so if she does not go out to the course oftener than about once a month.

She should start by having a few lessons from a professional, after playing for a short time. A good book on the game will be found to be of great assistance, unless the player has unlimited opportunities to watch good players or has friends who can direct her personally.

Practising alone is the best way of improving one's game.

In acity the size of Atlanta there ought to be far more good girl golfers than there are, for the good of both the girls and the reputation of the state in tournaments.

We read:

The part women have played in Alaska will some day be fully told, it is true that pioneering has largely entered into the general plan, but since the day of a daily steamship or through trains many of the towns have ceased to be in the pioneer class. The church and the home can be found throughout all parts of the territory, and even in those sections that are remote and where the winter is severest the bishops and the traveling minister have beaten down the trail. Women's clubs are to be found everywhere and the women of Alaska have progressed along with their sisters in the states.

DINNER DANCE HAS RIVAL IT'S THE LIFE OUT DOORS

Health and Beauty Can Be Secured by Devotion to Athletics—Golf, Tennis, Riding and Swimming Have Many Devotees Among the Fair Athletes of Atlanta.

By Adrienne Battey.

Apropos of fashion's latest demand—a dark olive complexion—a rumor has gone the rounds that a very attractive girl of the younger set recently went to New York for a preparation to stain her fair skin a deeper hue.

Certain it is that the young lady in question is now the most decided brunette in town. One of her friends, a trifle bolder than the rest or, perhaps, with an idea of gaining information for future use, confronted Miss Blank with the rumor, in unabridged form, and a question.

The answer, that gave precedence to a heart-laugh, was equally spontaneous and sincere.

"Athletics. Why, didn't you know? I've gone in for all kinds this spring—tennis, riding, golf and swimming."

New Eera for Woman.

This wholesome pursuit of health, and incidentally good looks, the growing preference for life in the great outdoors to the more artificial pleasures, is becoming so general as to be considered not the least encouraging indication of a new era for woman.

There are many familiar faces missing from the teas and bridge games these balmy afternoons, and swimming parties—in private pools, that are a feature of several country homes—will soon rival the dinner dance in favor.

Among the tennis enthusiasts who have courts on their own grounds, and can play sets before breakfast, are Edith and Elizabeth Dunson, Susie Hallman and Mrs. Henry Troutman. Seen frequently on the courts of Brookhaven, East Lake and the Driving club are Aimee Hunnicutt, Marian Goldsmith, Irene Austin, Elizabeth Morgan, Margaret Traylor, Marian Foster, Sarah and Laura Cowles.

Mrs. John Hill is a leading figure in the group of well-known women riders, which includes Mary Allgood Jones, Margaret McKee, Isabel Robinson, Eleanore Raoul, Josephine Stoney, May Atkinson, Charles Owens, Helen Jones, Margaret Northen, Josephine Mobley and the Misses Windle.

Among the Golfers.

Hildreth Burton Smith, Aurelia Speer, Nellie Kiser Stewart, Adeline Thomas and Mrs. Hamilton Block are a few of the many golfers who spend several hours each day on the links.

Swimming is perhaps the most popular of all the mid-summer sports, and participating in the water contests of the present season will be a group of young women who excel in this as well as other athletic pastimes. The number includes Helen Thorn, Lida Nash, Emma Kate Amorous, Alexa and Nora Stirling, Janie Cooper, Emma Lowry Freeman, Mignon McCarty, Laura Ansley, Margaret McCarty, Mrs. Marshall McKenzie, Mrs. Joseph Eby, Mrs. Charles Shelton, Jr., and others.

The summer girl has come into her own, and claims the right of way over her fairer sister who can not be persuaded to part, even for the moment, with straight fronts, Louis Colonials and "La Dorine."

THE ROMANTIC GAME OF TENNIS PROMOTES SUNBURN AND "LOVE"

By Harriett Broyles.

For the maid and youth seeking pleasant diversion in the athletic field, bordered with a tinge of romance, I, by all means recommend tennis as the game of games to indulge in.

It takes the energy and zealousness, so characteristic of youth, and the rapidity of motion that is necessary to play the game well, prevents it from becoming monotonous.

What, afraid of getting sunburned? My dear young lady, don't you know that the athletic, tanned and rosy maid has supplanted the pale and sedate girl of yesterday, and that every sunburn which you so greatly fear, would only heighten your charms and make you more attractive to the masculine eye?

No doubt, dear reader, you are beginning to wonder where the romance of the game comes in. Why it is full of love, and you can love thirty or forty in one game, and a girl is so fascinating in the tennis court that with every stroke she draws the male heart nearer to ensnare it in the web of life.

So, girls, get busy and soon become devotees of the game of tennis.

GOLF BRUSHES AWAY COBWEBS FROM THE BUSY MAN'S BRAIN; RESTORES LIFE AND HEALTH

"I'd follow the springtime and play golf."

A man of the widest culture and one who had studied closely the problem of life and how to get the most out of it was asked what he would choose, had he ample wealth and time at his disposal.

His reply was: "I'd follow the springtime and play golf."

The answer of this philosopher finds a ready response in the hearts of a great majority of those who love the ancient game and hence it shall serve as a suitable text for this article on golf playing.

Few Understand It.

It is to be deplored that in a city the size of Atlanta so few people, comparatively, know what golf means to those who play.

Those who have never taken it up look idly on at those who play and wonder what the fascination can be.

Many are even disposed to ridicule the game and those who play it, but it is the rarest thing for one not to enthuse over golf who has once taken it up in earnest.

Only those who play the game for its real worth and the benefit that comes from this wholesome outdoor sport know how to appreciate it fully. So wonderful are its influences upon one's health and happiness that these broad statements may be offered as fact:

What It Does.

Golf rainbows the entire outlook upon life.

It takes one away from every day petty troubles.

It restores to health and prolongs life.

One who plays regularly makes up for time required for the game.

Golf helps one to do better work and to do it more cheerfully.

Every one who has played the game faithfully will testify to its helpful effect.

The course at East Lake, where most of our golf is played, has had a most wonderful influence for good. Hundreds of busy men, who have felt the wearing strain of business or professional cares have found in the game out there the one recreation which enables them to keep up their work in the city and at the same time enjoy this most wonderful of outdoor sports.

Young men and young women have found in it that wholesome exercise which makes them a hundredfold better physically and morally.

Makes One Normal.

Golf makes one normal—helps one to live naturally and sanely and enjoy every day.

There are scores of men playing at East Lake, who, finding the touch of age coming upon them, are off the weight of years and prolonging life a score of years or more.

As an instance of what the game does to prolong life there are thousands of men in all parts of this country today beyond the seventy and eighty mile post, in almost perfect health, enjoying every day, and all because golf keeps them in perfect condition—normal.

This great fact is being understood more fully and men beyond 60 are taking up the one wholesome game which makes old age a joy and worth while.

Played as the game is, in God's open landscape, the player gets inspiration which cannot come in any other way. It's the game of the field, the sky, the sunshine, the fresh air—all that makes the blood tingle with new impulses and puts the player in love with all the world.

A royal game, indeed, is golf.

HORSEBACK RIDING AN INHERITED ART

Love of Animals and Outdoors Are Primary Requisites of This Fascinating Sport.

By Margaret McKee.

The people of Atlanta promote everything almost except riding. They have no horse shows nor riding academy, but the few men and women who do ride regularly have inherited, and not cultivated, this art.

I think my own love for these animals was born within me, because my earliest recollection in riding was an old carriage horse, a pony having been denied me as being dangerous.

Everything was done to discourage me, but I soon found some articles on the subject, and, noticing that my single rein bridle was not like the show-ring bridle, I tore two bridles to pieces and united them, making a double bridle.

Double Bridle Correct.

I learned to handle the four reins in the easiest manner, and, fortunately, found it was the correct way, the snaffle on the outside and the curb in the middle, as when I was little I loved to drive and ride my goats and dogs, even making a set of double harness for them, which was not very pretty, but quite complete.

Now, I am interested not only in park riding, but in polo and hunting, although, as yet, I have never been able to even see any of these sports. Nevertheless, I hope some day, not only to see but to be a participant in them.

Love of Animals.

My happiest day was when I bought my first horse, and, ever since I have been utterly at a loss and miserable if I have not one in my stable. If, when a person sees a good horse he does not at once become interested and thrilled by the touch, I know of nothing to excite one to that love.

The difference classes of horses, their qualities and management, I cannot relate. While I have read and noticed very much, I have had too little experience to write on them.

"Which Side Won?"

By Harriett Broyles.

I heard quite a funny little story the other day about one of our society women who had never seen a game of baseball.

Her husband, who is quite a fan, consented to take her to a game one day on condition that she would not ask foolish questions.

She promised and behaved beautifully, applauding at the right time, and really seeming to keep up with the game.

Her husband was quite pleased and on the way home he remarked:

"Dear, you seemed to understand the game wonderfully and didn't ask a single question."

She said: "It was splendid, but now that it is all over, may I ask you one question, 'Which side won?'"

"Ask the Horse."

By Harriett Broyles.

Oh, I must tell this little story on one of our girls, who has since become quite a horsewoman. Several years ago in the North Carolina mountains she was taking her first ride, and after mounting, her horse decided to wander off to one side to eat the grass and clover in the field, and one of the party called to this girl and asked when she was going, she replied, "Ask the horse, not me."

The Royal Shoe Shop
86 North Broad Street

Carries the exclusive styles of the famous *Rice & Hutchins Shoes*, including the Educator Shoes for little folks.

Our stock is complete, prices most reasonable. Convince yourself like others by trying a pair.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled

ROYAL SHOE SHOP
86 North Broad Street

FIELD SUPERINTENDENTS, SPECIAL AND LOCAL AGENTS

The Cosmopolitan Life Insurance Company

Of Atlanta, Ga., with net assets of $368,000, and with a board of directors composed of leading bankers and business men of Atlanta and elsewhere, desires to secure the services of two HIGH-GRADE FIELD SUPERINTENDENTS for work in GEORGIA; also SPECIAL AND LOCAL AGENTS.

Applicants will be required to furnish highest testimonials as to character and as to ability as personal producers.

Write or call at office of company.

Third National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

MILTON DARGAN, Jr. *HINTON J. HOPKINS*

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Yorkshire Insurance Company, Ltd., of York, England
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Offices, Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia

Midsummer Styles

Beautiful Trimmed Hats in white, light blue, pink, from **$5.00 to $15.00**

Panama Untrimmed--- From $3.50 to $12.50

Our hats are recognized as the models for style

38 WHITEHALL STREET

Brenau College

Education alone can conduct us to that enjoyment which is at once best in quality and infinite in quantity.---Horace Mann.

BRENAU is an institution with individuality. It has conscience and personality. Its beautiful grounds, handsome buildings and thorough courses are the expression of high ambition, devotion and an educational ideal that recognizes nothing but the best.

BRENAU is noted for the splendid equipment of its various departments, the pleasant home-life afforded its girls, the select character of its patronage, the thoroughness of its instruction, and the healthfulness of its location.

IT IS equally well known because of the beauty of its buildings, its lovely grounds, the sanitary and cheerful dormitories, the well lighted and well ventilated class rooms. There are no dark corridors, no cracked, soiled walls at Brenau. It is furnished and maintained just as an elegant, beautiful home would be, the esthetic charm of the surroundings contributing much to the contentment of the girls during their college life.

THE college was founded in 1878, and since that time has ranked as one of the leading educational institutions of the State. It makes its appeal for patronage purely on the ground of merit. While its spirit is distinctly Christian and deeply religious, it has neither denominational nor political affiliations.

ITS splendid educational advantages are supplemented by a pleasant social atmosphere, and properly directed athletics, gymnasium work and domestic science courses round out completely the girl's education.

REGULAR sessions open September 11. Summer school opens June 30. Closes August 10.

Address

Brenau College

Gainesville, Ga.

WORK OF VARIOUS ATLANTA HOSPITALS

By Mrs. Bates Block.

Atlanta at present boasts eleven hospitals, St. Joseph's Infirmary, Wesley Memorial hospital, and the Tabernacle infirmary, presided over by various religious denominations; Piedmont sanitarium, Davis-Fletcher sanitarium, Elkin-Goldsmith sanitarium, Atlanta hospital, Noble sanitarium are all private institutions; a hospital for contagious diseases, and Battle Hill Tuberculosis sanitarium, maintained by the city, and last but not least, the Grady, the municipal hospital of Atlanta. Besides these we have a number of private institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of nervous diseases, drug habit, whisky and opium cure. Among them also a negro hospital, supported and supervised by the intelligent and progressive colored people of our community.

The Grady hospital, the only municipal hospital in our city, was built as a memorial to the late Henry W. Grady, one of Georgia's most illustrious and beloved orators and statesmen. Funds for its erection were raised by private subscription. The cornerstone was laid December, 1890, by the late John S. Davidson, of Augusta, and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients January, 1892. A children's ward was added in 1896, which was built through the efforts of the Grady Hospital Aid association, a body of big-brained, big-hearted Atlanta women.

In 1905 the maternity ward was built by "the Order of Old-Fashioned Women," a band of Atlanta's young society matrons. The city council of Atlanta annually appropriates funds for the maintenance of the hospital, but the increase in Atlanta's population has been so rapid that the sum expended is entirely inadequate to meet the demands.

In 1910 a bequest of $10,000 enabled the city to go forward with the construction of the new hospital building then already in progress.

With the completion of the new building the capacity is doubled, and the many additional facilities will, in future, render the work much less strenuous. The present building is a marvel of architectural skill, combining as it does the practical and artistic. The high ceilings, well lighted, well ventilated rooms, tiled halls, porcelain baths and clean, white beds makes one almost long to become an inmate. Indeed for beauty and utility the Grady is not surpassed by any hospital in the country and equalled by few.

Children's Ward.

Besides the children's ward and the maternity ward there is a room set apart for hopeless cripples and deformed cases, and an outdoor patient department is maintained for the city's poor who are not ill enough to be taken into the hospital, but who come daily for treatment.

The colored ward (and it is the only hospital in the city where negroes are admitted except the Battle Hill Tuberculosis sanitarium), receives the same kind care and attention accorded the white inmates, and is watched and taught and day by efficient, sympathetic nurses.

When Atlanta was threatened some weeks ago with a meningitis epidemic there was absolutely no place in the city where this dread disease could be treated, and its virulent contagion found its death in hundreds if allowed to spread. On Saturday morning of April 6, Dr. Summoral was consulted and in less than a day an outhouse was cleaned, sterilized and furnished, and two nurses installed, and on Sunday morning, April 7, fifteen patients, suffering with malignant meningitis, were received. Up to May 16, 50 cases had been treated and only 27 deaths.

So Atlanta has and is doing much for her sick and afflicted, but her hospital growth must keep pace with her financial growth and her increased population.

Wesley Memorial Hospital.

The Wesley Memorial hospital was founded August 18, 1905, by Bishop Candler and the late Dr. C. D. Hurt. It is not a local institution, but under the auspices of the Methodists of Georgia, and a memorial to John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist church.

Many interesting cases are told of the children's ward in a pamphlet issued by the Women's Auxiliary. In the children's ward, "Wrapped in rags, lying in a market basket is little Clifford, 9 years of age, so dirty and uncared for, weak and sick, that he had to be chloroformed before the nurse could even bathe him, or the doctor examine him. He is from the mountains of north Georgia, and has a diseased hip joint. Now, after three months, and a most delicate operation, from which a pint of pus was emptied from the hip, little Clifford is rapidly recovering, and so wonderful is his cure, that he is called by the nurses the 'Prize Package of the Hospital.'"

Battle Hill.

In 1910, the city council and county commissioners appropriated a sum of money for the purpose of buying land and constructing a tuberculosis hospital. The buildings were completed and ready for occupancy in April. Through the generosity of the late Captain W. G. Raoul, a completely equipped cottage, or preventorium for the care of twenty children was added in 1911.

DECATUR

These are a few offerings that we have in Decatur:

$8500.00—lot 95 x 250—16-room boarding house proposition. Every city convenience except gas. In 2 minutes walk car and 30 minutes from heart of Atlanta. Easy terms.

$9000.00—large 10-room house opposite beautiful court-house square; lot 100 x 250. Good investment as it stands, and value is being pounded into it every day by the development of Druid Hills into Decatur.

$8000.00—on Ponce DeLeon Avenue, 10 rooms, lot 80 x 200, beautifully shaded, and now occupied by one of Decatur's most prosperous citizens. Never offered before, but owner is going to build a new home and offers this on easy terms. THIS IS A GENTLEMAN'S HOME.

$3250.00—Mead's Road, 150 yards car line—water, sewer and sidewalks; 6 rooms, elevated lot; about 20 minutes from Equitable building. Terms too easy to discuss here.

LOTS

CHURCH STREET—300 feet at $22.00 per foot.
McDONOUGH STREET—100 feet at $15.00 per foot.
McDONOUGH STREET (South)—62 feet at $21.00 per foot; this is a beauty.
TRINITY AVENUE—300 feet at $22.00 per foot.
CLEREMONT AVENUE—60 feet at $25.00 per foot.

These lots are all on good streets and are below the market. They are good as investments or are good for homes.

Decatur is absolutely the most attractive suburb around Atlanta, and any buy at present is a good investment. Atlanta is spreading—pushing—and pounding values into every inch of Decatur dirt.

EDWIN P. ANSLEY

Ivy 1600 DECATUR DEPT. Atl. 363

WOMAN'S EDITION; HOW IT WAS MADE

Continued From Page One.

den, Mrs. F. J. Spratling, Mrs. Wm. Percy, Mrs. W. B. Price-Smith.

General Federation Editor—Mrs. Rolling Jones.

State Editor—Mrs. John M. Slaton.

Club page—Mrs. Harvie Jordan, Mrs. Lott Warren.

Poetry—Mrs. James H. Gilbert.

Society—Mrs. Robert L. Cooney.

Sports—Mrs. Nash R. Broyles.

City Editor—Mrs. A. P. Coles.

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Departments—Art: Mrs. Samuel Martin Inman. Music: Mrs. W. Woods White. Drama: Mrs. Thomas B. Felder. Education: Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb. Philanthropy: Mrs. Nellie Peters Black. Book Reviews: Mrs. Percival Sneed. Legislation: Mrs. A. O. Granger. Conservation: Mrs. E. Lee Worsham. Mrs. W. W. Banks. State Resources: Mrs. Joseph Davis. Missions: Mrs. James Jackson. National Organizations: United Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of the American Revolution, National Civic Federation, Congress of Mothers, Southern Association of College Women, National Drama League, Order of Eastern Stars.

An Easy Road to Fame.

(From Leslie's.)

Fame! A wealthy St. Louis manufacturer is reported to have bought a newspaper in that great city to establish his two sons, now at Princeton, in a congenial business, after their graduation. There is probably no shorter road to fame than through the publication business. A striking proof of this fact can be found in the remarkable success and powerful influence achieved in some of our great cities by publishers who were born in obscurity. Public opinion is now largely made by the newspapers, the weeklies and the monthlies and it is a matter of great surprise that this field has been neglected by those who suffer most from an unfair or misdirected public opinion. It has even been suggested that an endowed newspaper might well be established by men of wealth and influence to correct the false impressions created by yellow journals and muck-raking magazines. Some day this suggestion will bear fruit.

With the Complements of

C. A. THORNTON

Walton Building

Through This Splendid Woman's Edition

We want to thank the people of Atlanta and vicinity, and the south, for their generous and appreciative patronage (covering a period of nearly fifty years), a patronage that has enabled us to build up an optical service second to none in the country. Your confidence in us has spurred us to our very best efforts and this confidence is best expressed by the following extract from a letter to us written by your former beloved townsman and associate, the Hon. John Temple Graves, who says: "The eyes of the public are safe in your hands." When you need glasses we shall endeavor to serve you to the very best of our ability.

A. K. HAWKES CO.,
OPTICIANS
14 Whitehall

ATLANTA PHONE 1675 BELL PHONE IVY 1217

A. F. LIEBMAN
REAL ESTATE
and **RENTING**

17 Walton Street ATLANTA, GA.

Ladies

Ask Dealers

To Show You

Red Cross Sanitary Felt Mattress

Price $15.00

Southern Spring Bed Co.

Buy a Home--Like Furniture On Very Easy Payments

UPPOSING the FURNITURE DEALER asked you to pay RENT for your Furniture, for the rest of your life—and, in the end, he were to take back the furniture as HIS PROPERTY! Wouldn't that be preposterous?

It's just as UNREASONABLE for you to pay RENT for your HOUSE—and, in the end, for the property to still belong to your landlord! The cases are exactly the same.

The big FURNITURE STORES will sell you, at the lowest possible prices, FURNITURE on the DIVIDED PAYMENT plan. We will sell you, at the lowest possible price, a pretty HOUSE and LOT, on the same basis—on the DIVIDED PAYMENT plan—$100 down and as little as $25 a month, till the home is paid for. No mortgage to assume.

We have several brand-new bungalows and cottages, in the well-populated and picturesque section of Atlanta known as CAPITOL VIEW—on the street car line—only eighteen minutes from FIVE POINTS.

You don't RENT your FURNITURE—then WHY rent your HOME when you can BUY a home on EASY TERMS like you buy furniture? Phone us—or come to our office—and we'll tell more about our plan for selling you a handsome HOME, on our DIVIDED PAYMENT plan.

W. D. BEATIE, 207 Equitable Bldg.

BELL PHONE, MAIN 3520. ATLANTA PHONE 3520.

WOMAN'S DUTY
TO HER TOWN

The highest civic duty of any woman is to make her town healthier and cleaner—therefore, happier and more cheerful.

The way to civic health and cleanliness is through effective waterworks—correct sewerage systems and good lighting plants. Without these your homes are in danger of the terrible scourge of epidemics.

You can help prevent such a fate sweeping through your town—you can assist in stamping out breeding places of disease—you can banish fears of scourge that takes toll of the homes—by demanding proper sewerage facilities and pure and better water plants.

It is our specialty to improve towns and make them sanitary. We design and install correct systems of sewerage. We build water plants that assure you better water supply. Our system of lighting up towns makes them brighter and more cheerful. We also feature paving plans.

We do these things accurately and promptly from start to finish—plan, construct, operate and finance. That is, if all this is wanted to be done, or, we do any part of the work.

We have done such work for more than 300 Southern towns. If you will write us, we will give you the names of these places, tell you all about the work we did for them and what they have to say about our work.

You should write for this today. It is a part of your civic duty.

The J. B. McCrary Company
MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS
Third National Bank Building Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH GREETS GATE CITY GUARD AFTER TRIP NORTH

Savannah, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—The welcome of Savannah was extended to the Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, today when the company was met by the Georgia Hussars in dress uniform and mounted, and escorted to the DeSoto hotel.

At 7:30 o'clock the troop left the armory and went to the docks. The reception committee of the Hussars had been at the docks since 6 o'clock, and was entertaining the Old Guard aboard ship until the arrival of the troop. A number of automobiles were in waiting and the thirty-eight visitors rode into the city, following the troop.

The visitors were left to themselves during the morning. This afternoon they were carried for a ride about the city and county in automobiles. A reception was given at the Hussars' club. The mayor and aldermen, the officers and directors of the chamber of commerce, the board of trade, the cotton exchange, all the commissioned officers of the First regiment, the Savannah Volunteer Guards and the Chatham artillery and a number of prominent citizens attended.

The Atlantans returned home tonight.

Coming home from its second mission of peace, the Old Guard will arrive in Atlanta from Savannah at 6:45 o'clock this morning.

The trip, according to news dispatches and personal messages received in Atlanta from the Old Guard, has not only been extremely pleasant, but in many ways the most memorable trip ever taken by any military organization.

They were heartily received and entertained in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities of the north.

The Old Guard returned south by steamer to Savannah, where they were last night the guests of the Georgia Hussars.

CORN AND COTTON HURT BY HEAVY HAIL STORMS

Athens, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Hail damaged corn and cotton considerably in Oconee and Clarke counties yesterday and Saturday, the area covered being about the same both days. Lightning in the heavy storm of last night killed two mules and two mares of N. B. Davis, several miles from Athens. Slight damage was done by the high winds also.

LOBBY MAINTAINED BY DINING SENATORS

Continued From Page One.

ink was written the name W. L. Bass.

Senator Ranadell, who received one of the letters, said the American Cane Growers' association had been in existence for ten years or more; that it maintained an office in New Orleans and conducted open campaign in behalf of the sugar producers of Louisiana. He added that for several weeks the organization had kept an office in a Washington skyscraper with its name over the door.

The letter did not appear in the lobby investigation today, but it probably will.

McLean First Witness.

Senators McLean was called as the first witness today. He testified he was a small stockholder in several corporations, but had never sought to influence senators because of his interests. He gave a list of various callers who discussed the tariff with him, but he considered none of them lobbyists.

Senator Dillingham testified he had no financial interest in any business affected by the tariff or other legislation, and represented no one who had. He could not remember the names of persons who had talked with him, except Mr. Ulman, of New York, who urged that no duty be put on green furs. He knew of no lobby or the use of money to affect legislation.

Senator Fletcher gave among the names of his visitors C. E. Merriman, of Chicago, and Tampa, in regard to Havana cigars; G. Harold Powell, representing California citrus fruit interests, and a Mr. Davie, of Colorado and Florida, concerning beet sugar business.

Senator Fall testified he was a large owner of cattle, horses, sheep and cows. He gave the names of cattlemen who had visited him in the interest of health restrictions on the importation of meat, and officials of a Wool Growers' association urging duties on wool.

Under cross examination Senator Fall said a Mr. Burbridge, of Colorado, whom he believed was interested in the "sugar trust," had talked to him.

"His attitude was one of indifference," explained Senator Fall. "He was not a lobbyist, honest or dishonest."

Senator Penrose testified he had no interest in anything affected by the tariff, except as a stockholder in the United States Sugar and Land company, at Garden City, Kas.

"This company has never been a success," he said, "even under a protective tariff, and either is, or will soon be in the hands of a receiver."

Senator Penrose gave the committee a list of 175 persons who had called upon him in the tariff since January 1.

Interested In Cotton.

Senator Lippitt testified that he owned a controlling interest of a cotton cloth plant, capitalized at $6,000,000, and located at Providence, R. I. He had talked with other senators about the cotton tariff. He furnished a list of twenty-five tariff visitors.

Senator Lippitt declared he had not intried to influence any one improperly nor any one so tried to influence him. Common stock of the Manville Cotton company, of which he was manager, had gone down, probably 50 per cent, because of the threatened tariff reduction, he said.

"Is it true you prepared the cotton schedule as appeared in the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill?" asked Senator Reed.

"I am perfectly willin gto say I appeared before the ways and means committee and said the manufacturers did not ask for increased duties, but later I testified a letter which was intended to correct several decisions. I also asked for an increased duty on mercerization, because that was a new process. Shortly after that I went to Europe. When I arrived in New York I was asked by telegraph to come here to act as an expert in advising Mr. Aldrich, who was a personal friend and who had confidence in my kn wledge. It took me a week to study out the changes made in the senate. I had nothing to do with the changes.

"Did you furnish information to senators?

"I talked to Senators Smoot, Lodge and Flint, I remember."

The senator said he believed some of his suggestions in the ways and means committee were incorporated in the bill.

Mrs. T. L. Strickland.

Mrs. T. L. Strickland, a former Atlantan, died Monday at Waycross and was buried yesterday afternoon, according to a telegram received Tuesday by Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of which she was a member. Both Mrs. Strickland and her daughter, Miss Mattie Strickland, are well known in Atlanta, where they lived for a number of years.

Altitude Record.

Buc, France, June 3.—The world's altitude record for an aeroplane carrying a pilot and a passenger was broken today by Edmund Perreyon, who rose 15,345 feet.

Perreyon also holds the world's altitude record for an aeroplane carrying only a pilot, having risen a height of 19,650 feet at Buc, on March 13, this year.

Ten-Day $10 Tickets to Wrightsville Beach on Sale Every Thursday.

Season tickets on sale daily. Through sleepers. Make reservations in advance. SEABOARD.

Phone your want ads and replies to Main 5000 or Atlanta 109.

Women Avoid Poisons!

Tyree's Antiseptic Powder is a household necessity. Non-poisonous. Best germicide or wash for women. Recommended by physicians. 25c and $1.00. All druggists. Booklet and Sample free. J. S. TYREE, Chemist, Washington, D. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE AND RENT REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE AND RENT

FOR SALE AT

— A-U-C-T-I-O-N —

SIX UP-TO-DATE HOMES

And 19 Ready-to-Build-on Lots

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1913,

At 3 p. m., on the Premises.

THESE are 5 and 6-room houses, with every city convenience and connection, including furnace in several of the houses, but no gas as yet. These houses were built of the best material, under the personal direction of Colonel I. N. Ragsdale, who could not be induced to build a shoddy house.

These houses are real city homes, located in the social center of the Tenth Ward, and only a step from the best car service in Atlanta.

We urge you to go out and inspect this property. Each house will be plainly placarded, showing cash payment and monthly payments; also the amount of the loan to be assumed.

THESE HOUSES ARE NOW RENTED, and bring in from $18.50 to $30.00 per month. Think of what a help that will be to you, in meeting your payments, should you not be ready to occupy the house.

The houses and lots front on the following streets:

Arlington Avenue, Princess Avenue, and LaRosa Terrace.

Arlington Avenue runs off of Lee Street, right at Colonel Ragsdale's handsome home. Princess Avenue runs off of Avon (Oakland) Avenue, between the Baptist church and Captain E. P. Ryan's fine home, giving the property two approaches, each of which is a prominent street.

THIS SECTION HAS NO OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE

It is logically the place for the people to live who are engaged in business, or who are employed among the many industrial and manufacturing and railroad enterprises around the Terminal Station, Whitehall Street, Mitchell Street, and the Central and West Point railroads, and the adjacent territory. The car service and the way the streets run prove these statements to be true. Think about it, and you'll see it as we do.

THE LOTS ARE READY TO BUILD ON

These are the lots to buy, either for home sites or for speculation, because they are ready to build on. In addition to this, every lot is a beauty, with nice young oak shade trees scattered over them. Also, because their location is excellent. They are only a short distance from the business center of Oakland City. Only two blocks from the City School, and near the churches; and the farthest lot is only two blocks from the car line; and, best of all, they are socially in the swim, and

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS DOWN AND PAID FOR.

THE TERMS ON THE HOUSES

will range from $150 to $250 cash, and the payments will range from $22.50 per month to $32.50 per month, with 6 per cent simple interest. Small loan on five of the houses, to be assumed by the purchaser.

THE TERMS ON THE LOTS

are right. Every lot will be sold on terms of $50 cash, and the balance $15 per month, with only 6 per cent simple interest on the deferred payments.

HOW TO GET THERE—Take cars at the corner of Forsyth and Alabama streets, marked "East Point," "Hapeville" or "College Park." Get off at the corner of Avon (Oakland Avenue). You will then be only a step from this property.

COME AND BE SURE TO BUY—You will never regret it if you do, and you will be sorry if you don't. Get plans from

FOSTER & ROBSON,

AGENTS

11 EDGEWOOD AVENUE

J. W. FERGUSON & SON, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1913, AT 11 O'CLOCK

One of the Best Lumber Plants in the City Will Be Sold to the Highest Bidder

The ALEXANDER LUMBER COMPANY, situated at the junction of Pryor street and the Southern Railway, with its Machinery, Mules, Wagons and Harness, Planing Mill and stock of Lumber on hand on June 7, 1913, will, on June 10, at 11 o'clock, be sold to the highest bidder. This is, undoubtedly, one of the best equipped planing mills in the city. The mill is in excellent repair, and is now running at full capacity.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Referee, Room 517 Grant Building, and opened on June 10, 1913, at 11 o'clock.

Separate bids to be made on plant, mules and wagons, lumber and material.

For further information address

JAMES S. FLOYD, Trustee
Atlanta National Bank

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 2nd day of June, 1913, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along and in Fort street from Schofield street to the Taylor street. The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: 8-inch vitrified pipe with brick manholes, etc. Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of $275. Said ordinance for the construction of said sewer may be adopted at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of said city of Atlanta, to be held Monday, June 16, 1913, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the City Council Chamber, or at any subsequent meeting of said Mayor and General Council. Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the Act amending the Charter of said city, assessing 70 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer.

WALTER C. TAYLOR, City Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 2nd day of June, 1913, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along and in Porter street from Delray street to near Chestnut street. The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: 15-inch vitrified pipe with brick manholes, etc. Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of $250. Said ordinance for the construction of said sewer may be adopted at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of said city of Atlanta, to be held Monday, June 16, 1913, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the City Council Chamber, or at any subsequent meeting of said Mayor and General Council. Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the Act amending the Charter of said city, assessing 70 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer.

WALTER C. TAYLOR, City Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 2nd day of June, 1913, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along and in Stokes avenue from near Wellington street to Stokes avenue. The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: 8-inch vitrified pipe with brick manholes, etc. Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of $2,000. Said ordinance for the construction of said sewer may be adopted at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of said city of Atlanta, to be held Monday, June 16, 1913, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the City Council Chamber, or at any subsequent meeting of said Mayor and General Council. Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the Act amending the Charter of said city, assessing 70 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer.

WALTER C. TAYLOR, City Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 2nd day of June, 1913, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along and in Bedford Place from Ninth street to Eighth street. The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: 8-inch vitrified pipe with brick manholes, etc. Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of $300. Said ordinance for the construction of said sewer may be adopted at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of said city of Atlanta, to be held Monday, June 16, 1913, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the City Council Chamber, or at any subsequent meeting of said Mayor and General Council. Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the Act amending the Charter of said city, assessing 70 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer.

WALTER C. TAYLOR, City Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 2nd day of June, 1913, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along and in Harwell Place and State street from Marietta street to near Corput street. The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: 12-inch and 8-inch vitrified pipe with brick manholes, etc. Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of $620. Said ordinance for the construction of said sewer may be adopted at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of said city of Atlanta, to be held Monday, June 16, 1913, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the City Council Chamber, or at any subsequent meeting of said Mayor and General Council. Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the Act amending the Charter of said city, assessing 70 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer.

WALTER C. TAYLOR, City Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 2nd day of June, 1913, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along and in Schofield street from Fort street to near Hilliard street. The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: 8-inch and 12-inch vitrified pipe with brick manholes, etc. Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of $575. Said ordinance for the construction of said sewer may be adopted at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of said city of Atlanta, to be held Monday, June 16, 1913, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the City Council Chamber, or at any subsequent meeting of said Mayor and General Council. Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the Act amending the Charter of said city, assessing 70 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer.

WALTER C. TAYLOR, City Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 2nd day of June, 1913, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along and in Delbridge street from Vine street to Sunset avenue. The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: 8-inch vitrified pipe with brick manholes, etc. Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of $300. Said ordinance for the construction of said sewer may be adopted at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of said city of Atlanta, to be held Monday, June 16, 1913, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the City Council Chamber, or at any subsequent meeting of said Mayor and General Council. Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the Act amending the Charter of said city, assessing 70 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer.

WALTER C. TAYLOR, City Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 2nd day of June, 1913, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along and in Inman street from Gordon street to Plush Tank near Sells avenue. The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: 8-inch vitrified pipe with brick manholes, etc. Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of $650. Said ordinance for the construction of said sewer may be adopted at the meeting of the Mayor and General Council of said city of Atlanta, to be held Monday, June 16, 1913, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the City Council Chamber, or at any subsequent meeting of said Mayor and General Council. Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the Act amending the Charter of said city, assessing 70 cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer.

WALTER C. TAYLOR, City Clerk.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY

RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

On Tuesday, June 3rd, at 10 O'Clock

We are going to sell for two estates quite a number of pieces of high-class renting property, among them:

Nos. 14 and 16 Ponders Avenue, just off Marietta Street, which has recently been widened and paved. This property brings a monthly rental of $59.60.

A splendid place on Capitol Avenue, just north of Georgia Avenue, renting for $25 per month.

No. 80 Richmond Street, renting for $7 per month.

No. 50 Wilson Street, renting for $4 per month.

Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Elizabeth Street, renting for $3.50 each per month.

Call at the office for plats, and take a look at this property before the sale.

Forrest and George Adair

For Rent--Ten Room House, Very Close in, North Side

We are offering No. 7 Carnegie Way, which is right at Peachtree, in front of Carnegie library, ten rooms, two stories, brick. Gas and water. Vacant June 1. $60.00 per month.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE

REAL ESTATE—RENTING—STORAGE.

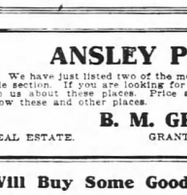
PHONES—B. 671 IVY; A. 618. 12 "REAL ESTATE ROW."

WEYMAN & CONNORS

MORTGAGE BOND BROKERS

Our People Are Always in the Market

Equitable Building "Quick Action—No Red Tape" Established 1890



Transfer Cases

A Reminder

Get ready for transferring your letters from your regular files on July 1. We show you in the illustration a transfer case, similar in construction to the regular transfer file—large enough to take entire contents of a vertical file drawer; requires no shelving; no dust; solid, strong, durable; will not warp, sag or split; has improved drawer backs, roller bearing, sanitary base. Call and let our salesman show you these transfer cases.

FOOTE & DAVIES CO. Edgewood Avenue and N. Pryor St.

EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE

"Just One Minute From Everywhere"

ANSLEY PARK HOMES

We have just listed two of the most attractive homes in this beautiful north side section. If you are looking for something away above the average home, see us about these places. Price and terms are reasonable. No trouble to show these and other places.

B. M. GRANT & CO.

REAL ESTATE. GRANT BUILDING. RENTING.

Will Buy Some Good Purchase Money Notes

REALTY TRUST COMPANY

IVY 1600 LOAN DEPT. ATL. 363

FOR YOUR NEW HOUSE

Don't You Want Some

HARDWOOD FLOORING?

We have it in stock--plain, oak, quartered oak and maple.

LET US QUOTE PRICES. ANYWAY.

WOODWARD LUMBER CO., Atlanta

North Side Bargain

$6250

REDUCED FROM $7000. $1000 Cash, Balance Easy

This house is situated on one of our best North Side streets, and has all modern conveniences. The owner gives us positive instructions to sell at once, hence this cut in price. He built the house for his own home and it has never been occupied by anyone else. In perfect condition. See us this morning before it is sold. We have exclusive sale.

E. Rivers Realty Co.,

8 W. Alabama Both Phones 1207

Special Notices

MEETING NOTICE.

A special assembly of Jason Burr Council, No. 13, Royal & Select Masters, will be held in Masonic Temple this Wednesday evening, June 4, 1913, beginning at 8:00 o'clock sharp. The Royal and Select Masters Degrees will be conferred in full form. By special dispensation petitions for the degrees will be read for the first and second time and the degrees conferred. All duly qualified visiting and resident companions are cordially invited. By order of

DAVID E. SHUMAKER, Recorder.

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON, Thrice Ill. Master.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

SALOSHIN—The friends of Mr. Sam Saloshin, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Saloshin, Mr. Milton Saloshin, Miss Madelyn Saloshin, Mr. Fred Saloshin, Mrs. Carrie Lang and Mrs. C. Dorner, Cincinnati, are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Sam Saloshin Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from the chapel of Greenberg & Bond Co., Dr. David Marx officiating. Interment Oakland. The following pallbearers are requested to meet at the chapel at 3:15 p. m.: Harold Brotherton, Bernie Goldsmith, Henr Simmons, Jake Morris, Mr. Lookridge, Mr. Brady and Mr. Jette.

HENDRIX—The friends of Mrs. Nancy Hendrix, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Franklin, Mr. Jeff Hendrix, Mr. and Mrs. C. Key, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith and Mrs. Jennie Green are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Nancy Hendrix this morning at 10 o'clock from the residence, 190 W. Fourteenth street. The pallbearers are requested to meet at Greenberg & Bond Co., at 9 a. m.

BARKER—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Barker, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Barker, Jr., and William Leonard Barker are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Charles D. Barker, Sr., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from Barclay & Brandon's chapel, 246 Ivy street. The following gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and meet at the chapel: Mr. C. H. Burge, Mr. C. R. Cunningham, Mr. T. T. Glover, Mr. T. H. Shannon, Mr. W. F. Crusselle, Mr. W. H. Sharpe, Mr. C. W. O'Connor and Mr. A. H. Weeks. Rev. S. R. Belk will officiate. Interment at Oakland.

HALL—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hall, Blanche and Robert Hall are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. G. G. Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence, Oak Grove Park. Interment at Hollywood. Pallbearers will be selected from the Brotherhood of Carmen No. 45, and will meet at the parlors of Harry G. Poole, No. 96 South Pryor street, at 2:15.

BARCLAY & BRANDON CO.

Funeral Directors, are now located in their new home, 246 Ivy street, corner Baker.

Private ambulances and private chapel.

Bell phones, Ivy 788-168. Bell phone West 285; Atlanta phone 788.

Harry G. Poole

is now located in his new

"Funeral Home"

96 S. Pryor Street

Next Week Beautiful Bedding Plants 8 Cents Each

ATLANTA FLORAL CO.

686 EAST FAIR STREET

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Atlanta Lodge No. 627

Meet Every Wednesday Night at 8 P. M.

Mclencie Building No. 6 James St.

MORPHINE

Opium, Whiskey and Drug Habits treated at Home or at Sanitarium. Book FREE. DR. J. E. KELLEY, Pres., Dept. 78, Vista, Atlanta, Georgia.

DOWNING INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF LIMITED MEANS

Full literary course, splendid musical advantages, industrial arts and sciences, stenography and typewriting, manual training, begins June 2. Best health record, artesian water, good home life. High standard of moral character. Good railroad facilities.

For further information address

J. M. SHOFNER, Browton, Ala.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids addressed to the chairman of the sewer committee, and endorsed with the name of the bidder, will be received at the office of the undersigned until 3 p. m., Tuesday, June 10, 1913, for the construction of two groups of sewers, group No. 1 approximately five miles in length. Specifications can be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

R. M. CLAYTON, Chief of Construction.

Are You Sick, Diseased, Nervous, Run Down?

HAVE YOU BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URINARY TROUBLES?

IF SO, CONSULT (FREE)

Dr. Hughes, Atlanta's Long Established, Most Reliable Specialist.

I cure to stay cured NERVE, BLOOD and SKIN Diseases, STRICTURE, Prostatic Troubles, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Piles and All Chronic and Private Diseases of Men and Women.

I give 606, the celebrated German preparation, for Blood Poison, and Guarantee results. Everything absolutely confidential.

If you can't call, write.

Free Consultation and Advice to All.

HOURS—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1.

DR. J. D. HUGHES

Opposite Third Nat'l Bank, 10½ N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Influence of Bessie Tift College Felt in Every Part of the State

The college is conceded to be the most potent factor in our civilization for the reproduction and perpetuity of manners, customs and doctrines. To these ends the college has been used by all the more progressive denominations in former years, and by states and nations in a rapidly increasing degree, especially in these latter times.

The ideals of an institution give it body and form, constituency and life. To be sure, every college that is worthy to be classed as such, has the usual fixed courses of study that must enter into every curriculum in each department. By the common consent of our best educators and by the very nature of the several subjects themselves, there is a fixed correlation of the courses of study, thus giving an easy approach and a clear illumination of all the minutiae and details of the content of every literary or scientific degree. Thus we have the warp and woof of every college.

The foundation principles and the ideals, however, point to the class and character of the alumnae, the finished product. Does the institution create power in the human life, does it enlarge vision, give purpose and make alive the issues that concern the larger affairs of the races and the nations of the earth? The foundation principles upon which the institution is builded answer these questions.

Work of Bessie Tift Alumnae.

It is the custom of many colleges for men to point to the number of governors, senators, etc., who graduated from their halls. Bessie Tift college enjoys a like privilege of pointing to her alumnae who are filling a large proportion of the most prominent positions open to women. Whenever our secretaries or state-wide workers go in church work they are sure of the cordial and co-operative support of Bessie Tift students in our organized work. In the home, in the school room, in the churches, Bessie Tift graduates are in the first rank.

There is a reason for this. Education of the mind alone does not produce this result. To produce a well-trained intellectuality is the direct result of a well-correlated course of study correctly pursued. At the same time there must be operative, forces that convince of a dying world's need, of the aching void of the human race without a Savior, a Helper. This is an ever present thought at Bessie Tift college. How best to apply God-given powers, "polished after the similitude of a palace," engage the best thought, at Bessie Tift college.

To this end, eleven years ago, one entire day in each quarter of the year was set apart to study the conditions of the nations religiously. Our students were put into correspondence with the missionaries in the field, and through this correspondence, scenes, conditions, relations and soul needs were revealed to the committees of students, who in turn portrayed to their fellow students their findings in a manner as realistic as their ingenuity could devise. Sometimes, by simple essay, then by reading extracts from letters from the various mission fields, then by pantomime, then by dramatizing—in every way that best carries to the heart the real condition and the real need.

Speakers Brought to the College.

In addition to this, two of our strong preachers were brought to the college to speak on the country that was being studied and its need. One speaker would lecture on Wednesday evening and again Thursday morning at the chapel hour, and the other would speak at 11 o'clock on a different phase of the same subject. In the afternoon and sometimes during the evenings following, the students would portray their findings as narrated above.

This was continued until the Sunday school and mission boards had produced their teacher training and mission study courses. Then Bessie Tift college adopted their use, and with telling effect. Every year our students come under the benign influence of these courses and pursue them voluntarily and with great alacrity. Last year more than two hundred girls took both courses, and carried away with the imprimatur of the college, seals and diplomas from the Sunday school board at Nashville.

Under the instruction of teachers, every one of whom is efficient and consecrated to the progress of the kingdom of righteousness in the home, in the churches and in the nation, Bessie Tift college ideals are steadily and successfully pursued.

MRS. M. C. FATE,
An Alumna and Vice President of Alumnae Association, Hawkinsville, Ga.

Extracts for Woman's Edition.

From "The Ladies' Magazine," or "Entertaining Companion For the Fair Sex," Published in London, 1792.

The editor of this "Companion for the Fair Sex," a copy of which was furnished us, by Miss Bayless, of the Kingston club, evidently believed in the adage that, "A woman must hide her knowledge as carefully as a Calvinist his religion in a Catholic country, or visa versa.

The real truth is that a woman had to hide her knowledge, in those times whether she was in a Calvinist or a Catholic country.

In fact, that would have been the only tenet on which the above two or any other religious sect of the day could have combined namely, that woman was born to serve and had no need of knowledge.

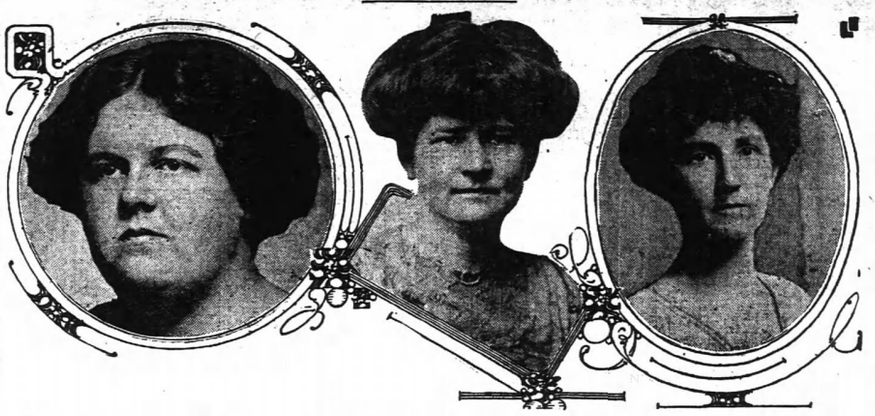
"On modesty: Considerations addressed to the fair sex. Beauty is of short duration. Virtue alone is of permanent value. Religion in females is so attractive.

"Warning advantage the cultivation of wit. Be even cautious in displaying your good sense. It will be thought you assume a superiority over the rest of the company. The great art of pleasing in conversation consists in making the company pleased with themselves. A fine woman like other fine things in nature has her proper point of view, from which may be seen to the most advantage.

There Were "New Women" in Those Days.

"By the present mode of female manners the ladies seem to expect that they shall regain their ascendancy over us by being always in our eyes at public places, by conversing with us with the same unreserved freedom as we do with one another, in short, by resembling us as near as they possibly can. But a little time and experience will show them the folly of this expectation and conduct."

Enthusiastic Workers For Woman's Edition



Left to right: Mrs. St. Elmo Massengale, Manager of Advertising Department; Mrs. J. O. Parmele, Assistant Manager of Circulation; Mrs. Arthur Powell, Manager of Circulation Department. Photo of Mrs. Parmele by Hirshburg; of Mrs. Powell, by Lenney.

EXTRACTS FROM FIRST MINUTES OF GEORGIA FEDERATION OF CLUBS

By Isabelle Ormond Thomas.

The first book of minutes belonging to the Georgia Federation was for years in the possession of Mrs. Eustace A. Speer, the first secretary. Mrs. Speer later presented to the Woman's club this valuable record from which this extract is taken:

The meeting of the clubs for the purpose of federation occurred on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 28, 1899, at the residence of Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, on East Fair street.

The officers elected for the executive board were as follows: Mrs. Julius Brown, president; Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, vice president; Mrs. Eustace Speer, recording secretary; Mrs. Isabel O'Hear, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Joseph Moody, treasurer.

The committee on constitution and by-laws consisted of Mrs. Heber Read, chairman; Mrs. Burton Smith, Miss Jennie Hammond, members.

At the initial meeting, brilliant addresses were made by Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe (Mrs. George Gunton), Mrs. John K. Ottley and Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, of Rome.

An invitation was extended to the City Federation to become members of the National Federation, by Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, who was then president of the National Federation of Woman's clubs.

At the first mass meeting of sixteen organizations were represented, five additional ones joining within the next few days.

At one of the mass meetings a committee was appointed to investigate the possibilities of a permanent home for club women.

The present handsome club house on Baker street is the result of that first committee's investigation. The members were Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, chairman; Mrs. Forrest Adair, Mrs. John King Ottley, Mrs. Julius Brown, Mrs. Porter King and Mrs. Neva B. Strauss.

During the first year Mrs. Julius Brown organized the Bird Lovers' club, which later extended its membership into the thousands.

Of particular interest in connection with ex-Governor Northen's address on the servant question at the Auditorium on Thursday afternoon, was the early advocacy of Mrs. Lowe for a training school for servants for the betterment of mistress and maid.

The Federation had many vital problems brought to their consideration during the first years, the solutions of which have been found in its ever-widening and broadening club work of the past few years.

In order to provide more class room space and suitable building accommodations for the departments of manual training and domestic science, Columbus is having erected at this time an addition to the Sixteenth street school. This provides for a spacious manual training shop in the basement, and a kitchen, dining room and sewing room on the first floor, with two large class rooms on the second floor. The general design of this building is to be the same as the present structure. The contract was let with the understanding that this building would be ready for occupancy and use at the beginning of the fall session, the 23d of September.

HEART TURNS BACK TO THE MOUNTAINS

"What line of organized work interests you most?" was asked Miss Virginia Bowie by a Woman's Edition reporter.

"Well, among so much that is fine," replied Miss Bowie, "it might seem hard to choose, but my heart goes out always to value and encourage the work which organized women are doing for our splendid kinsfolk in the shut-in mountains.

"You see, my people, the Callaways and the Bowies, are all of old mountain stock and I myself lived as a child at the top of the Blue Ridge, in Wilkes county, North Carolina. So you see, to me the schools which give a chance to the mountain boy and girl must always make first appeal."

MRS. WHITE'S DEATH HALTED FORMATION OF AUGUSTA CLUB

By Mrs. Lindsay S. Arrington.

The organization of the Civic club of Augusta was to have been perfected by Mrs. Harry C. White on the 13th of January, plans for this work having all been made after her official visit to the Pallomathia club.

At the time of this visit, Mrs. A. H. Brenner was appointed president of the Tenth District Woman's clubs, and together she and Mrs. White were urging the correlation of the various women's organizations of the city upon some one principle by which a unity of purpose might arouse a unity of spirit, and thus give to Augusta a city federation.

This desire had long been in the minds of many of the women, but had not passed beyond the point of desultory discussion from time to time.

Looking carefully into the details of constitutional rights, it was revealed that some of the strongest and most active organizations could not become members of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and with the true Catholic spirit which ever characterized this splendid executive, Mrs White came to Augusta prepared to give the weight of her influence and her intimate knowledge to the mobilization of the forces already developed into a company of workers together for the common good of the community interests, and as such would be known as the Civic club of Augusta.

The shock of her sudden release from all things earthly was so great as to result for the time in a complete paralysis of thought as to a further advance of the plans so nearly consummated, and which still remain in abeyance, awaiting the time when the desired purpose shall be fulfilled.

NIGHTFALL

HE day is going, my dear, fast going;
Yet you've done naught, I fear, toward sowing
A single seed in the garden of Love,
Or weeding a tare
From the field of Care,
Or breathing a prayer to the God above
For souls a-toiling, a-toiling.

HE day is going, my dear, fast going—
Have you wiped away the tear that's flowing
Down Sorrow's cheek in the struggle of Life?
Or given a smile
To conquer a guile,
Or lifted a soul from tumultuous strife?
Through night a-falling, a-falling—

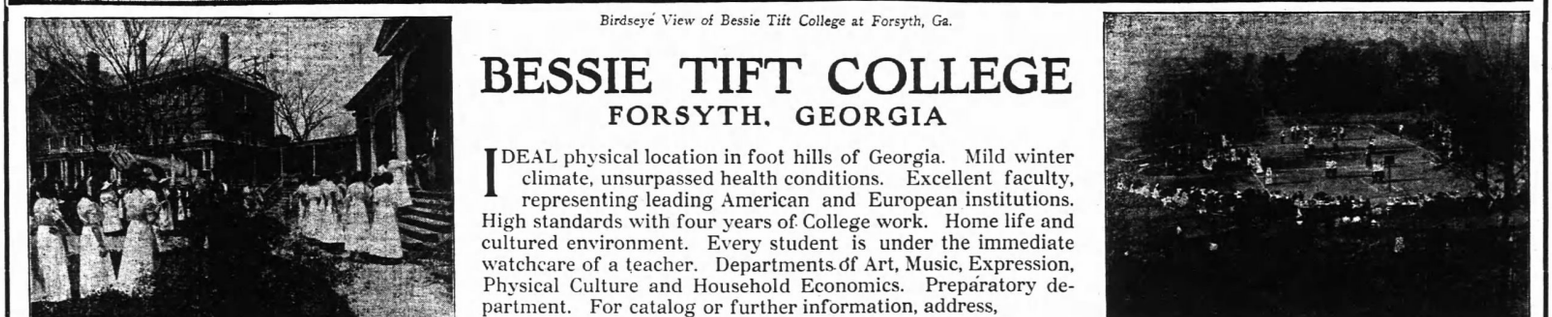
HE night is falling, my dear, fast falling;
You've heard the clarion note that's calling
CONCORDANT MIND, and HAND, and HEART,
Dispelling the gloom,
And bringing the bloom
Of understanding to impart;
Ere night is falling, is falling!
—MARY JOHNSON BLACKBURN.

THE LITTLE SHOP

The Little Shop is appropriately called the shop of all nations, since its prime object is to gather things appealing to women of taste from all countries, selected by women of such taste located in these many lands. From Japan there are sent wonderful embroidered crepe gowns, kimonas to make one break the tenth commandment, oriental things of all descriptions. From Russia, Finland, Holland, France come toys and novelties, children's frocks and books.

Nearly every state in our own United States is represented by some work of its women. The Kalo Shops in Chicago send hand-wrought jewelry, made by women, table silver as well. The women of the Cumberland range make wonderful baskets, the Georgia women, too, make a unique grass basket, exquisite feather fans, and old-fashioned coverlids.

The Little Shop is going to a beautiful new home in the Hotel Ansley the middle of June, where Mrs. M. L. Morgan, the proprietor, is eagerly awaiting birthdays and parties, anniversaries, and all celebrations, where women of discernment and culture may find in a shop owned and operated by a women, presents and novelties for all occasions made by sister women from all over the world.



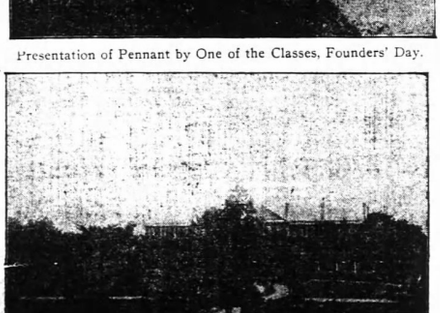
Birdseye View of Bessie Tift College at Forsyth, Ga.

BESSIE TIFT COLLEGE
FORSYTH, GEORGIA

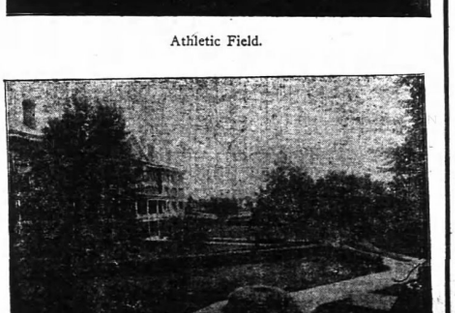
IDEAL physical location in foot hills of Georgia. Mild winter climate, unsurpassed health conditions. Excellent faculty, representing leading American and European institutions. High standards with four years of College work. Home life and cultured environment. Every student is under the immediate watchcare of a teacher. Departments of Art, Music, Expression, Physical Culture and Household Economics. Preparatory department. For catalog or further information, address,

C. H. S. JACKSON, LL. D., President

FORSYTH ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ GEORGIA

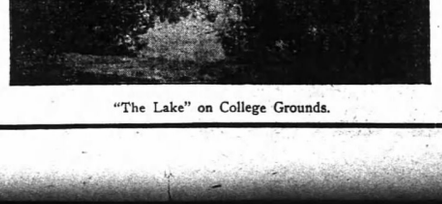


Presentation of Pennant by One of the Classes, Founders' Day.

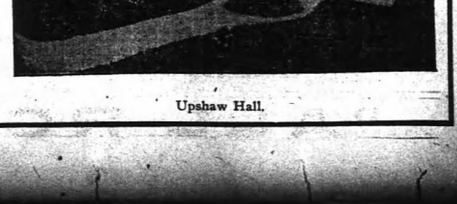


Athletic Field.

Tift Hall.



"The Lake" on College Grounds.



Upshaw Hall.

A FEW BOOKS WORTH READING FROM THE 1912-13 BOOKLISTS

By Mrs. Percival Sneed.

"Please tell me a good new novel to read,' is very much the most frequent request made of a person who is in touch with books in any way, and it is a request that has a perpetual interest. One would like to know of a few new novels that are excellent to read for oneself as well as to be able to recommend the same books to others.

Out of the numbers of books looked over and read in the last year a very, very few can be put into such a list. And this is not because the novels have been judged severely, but because being put to the rather simple test (for a story one would think) of possessing interest, in most cases they fail. Some induced boredom at the first opening of the book, and others kept it at bay, but it could always be seen peeping round the corner.

One sighed for a good love story which will (if it gets any chance at all at the hands of the author) always hold one's attention. Or a really good detective story, or—

The Year, however, has produced no really great novel at all, and surprisingly few that even a confirmed reader could pursue to the end.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, on whom we used to depend to tell us an interesting an varied story of the great people of England, with and occasional bit of spice furnished by ladies like Kitty Ashe and Lady Rose's daughter, has just reached the apex of dullness in her new book, "The Mating of Lydia." If this slight mention serves to warn any past admirer of Mrs. Ward from trying to read the book, it will have fulfilled an excellent purpose. The book is poorly worked out, impeccably middle class (as a novel) and respectably dull.

H. G. Wells started in to write a very interesting book in his "Marriage," which, however, I will suppose everyone to have read already. He knows something is wrong with some modern marriages, but cannot say what. So more dullness and a dragged in sojourn in Labrador for the marriage hero and heroine and dullness again. If one really wishes to read a delightful book, and one which may pass as new since it is several years old, let him or her try Wells' "Kips." It is so delightful a story and so piquant in setting and action, also so true to life, that one half excuses him for undertaking in "Marriage" what he could not complete and leading one on pleasurably for a while only to be disappointed in the last half of the book.

Another Disappointment.

William Locke, who has undoubtedly added to the joy of the English reading nations in the past few years has also a new book, "Stella Maris," which appeared as a continued story in Scribner's and is now out in book form. Here also we have a disappointment. The sparkle and oddity of Marius Ordeyne, the beloved vagabond, Simple Septimus and Aristide Pujol, are gone, let us hope only in obeyance. He tries his hand at a comparison of youth and perfect innocence, with youth dragged through desolations of horrors unspeakable, in the two girls, Stella and Unity. Also he plans a tremendous hero in John Risca, who is to be big, ugly, silent, and fascinating. He makes his point of the contrast of the two girls, but does it by bringing into the book depths of human cruelty that hurt the mind as one reads and seem wrong because the book is not a great book and the details are uselessly used. John remains big and ugly to the end, but never fascinating; only a lumpish sort of person. Perhaps it might be easier to have said in the beginning also, "Do not read "Stella Maris." It does not, however, produce the fatigue that "Marriage" and "The Mating of Lydia," do, as there is an unwholesome air of accomplishment and movement, but in the end the reader feels a vacancy and knows there has been much ado about nothing. As Risca is heavy and dull and lumpish and the fortunate lover not interesting—what's the use?

Arnold Bennett has written no novel during this time, but another Englishman has sent us over one book of excellent quality that makes and instant appeal to the reader, and later, several others that, in their way are worth reading. The newcomer is Richard Pryce, and the best of his novels is "Christopher." It is his last book and therefore his most finished, and is a thoroughly interesting story of a young man's life told from the very beginning, but with none of the horrors of the three-volumed, two much detailed-biographical effect that we have suffered at the hands of Rolland's "Jean Christopher." Pryce's Christopher is an English lad with fortunate surroundings who is able to make his bow, live to his young manhood, and have a very exquisitely told and exquisitely painful love affair within the bounds of a moderately sized book. He is a hero that at once wins the heart, the love affair breaks one's heart, and the book is one of the best novels of the year.

The next book of Pryce's that would interest a number of readers is "Dishes." The heroine is an English girl of high birth and breeding, a beauty, and a perfectly straightforward character. Her whole life is romantic from the time her father, the arbitrary old lord, who could not be coinsaid horrifies the rector and the congregation at her christening. Being asked to name the child, he hands over a slip of paper on which the name Dishes is written. The rector can only obey, and the old lord gives a triumphant look at his timid young wife, whom he wrongfully suspects and takes this means to mortify.

The story is interesting from beginning to end, as there is a more than Capilet-Montague feud to be overcome before high-spirited, beautiful and in the end almost broken-hearted Dishes can be allowed the man of her choice. If, after reading these two books, one wishes to go further, there is a clever human study, "The Burden of a Woman," and another readable story called "Elementary Jane."

Sydnor Harrison's New Novel.

This is the second novel of Henry Sydnor Harrison, the young writer whose "Queed" met with a great and deserved success. "V. V.'s Eyes" is a longer and even a better story than "Queed." It will appeal to a great many readers. Possibly not to so widely diversified a set as did "Queed," but it can be heartily recommended. He again lays his scene in his beloved Richmond, and the book is a deeply interesting narrative of the rescue of the soul of a beautiful young woman from the ignoble depths to which her mother's training had consigned it. She learns to think, to dare to speak the truth to her own hurt, and, finally, alas! to love. Really Carlisle Heth, as we leave her at the end, is one of the most appealing figures in modern fiction. And we hear a thinking her a worldly little minx. She and the two men who influence her life are the three characters around whom the book centers, but the minor characters are excellently drawn, and one loves the home of the cheerful, happy and clever "poor relations." Hugo Canning, the New York multi-millionaire, who is one of Carlisle's lovers, is rather a triumph for a young author, as he does not fall into the error of making him the millionaire of yellow newspapers and light fiction, but shows the well-bred man of intelligence who has improved his tremendous opportunities and knows how to use his inherited wealth. The assurance he feels and his surprise at finally finding himself really ready to cantitulate to a "provincial" are very well done. He is evidently studied from life, as is "the faithful Willie Kerr," who acts as a sort of social secretary to Mrs. Heth and Carlisle in his off hours from business.

The Richmond setting has a charm all its own, and the writer shows a distinct advance in his craft. We forgive him his strain of DeMorgan-ism because we are all fond of DeMarogan.

BOOKS NOT FICTION.

It would be sad to leave the realm of romance behind us except that we have just faced the sadder fact that the realm is either further away at present than usual or that its portrayers are failing by the way. I hope, however, the near future will show that they were only pausing to take breath.

In the work-a-day world of biography, natural history and sociology, where we step when we leave the world of romance, there appears to be a very well-filled book shelf. Some of the volumes that stand gathered there we will briefly mention. Only it must be remembered that these are not the only good books of the kind that have appeared, but a selection from several.

"Mary Twain. A Biography," by Albert Bigelow Paine.

A fascinating account of the life of the most interesting figure in nineteenth century letters. Being practically autobiographical, it is inimitable in style. As the range of its setting is from the wild west of the forties to European courts, it may well be called an Odyssey.

"A Small Boy and Others," by Henry James.

With the tenderness which is due to his subject the life of his distinguished brother, William James, the novelist of sophistication becomes in this volume the writer of simple and exquisite English. The volume is a charming essay into the field of child life, and, besides his own personality and that of the young William, we have glimpses of the best New York life of the time, and some European society as a discerning child saw it. One is rejoiced to find that the young Henry, with the universal instinct of children, sought to play with the companions of William James and William himself, who was 16 months older. He learned then that this was a bridge of time a too long ever to be crossed, as the future greatest of American modern philosophers remarked sternly, "You can't, 'cause I play with boys that swear and curse."

"George Meredith's Letters." (A Strong Human Document.)

Letters in two volumes. A brilliant and illuminating light thrown on the great novelist and his life and work by his correspondence collected here. A very strong human document.

"Why Women Are So." By Mary Roberts Coolidge.

The very best of the "women" books of this year—and they have been legion. The writer is a trained thinker, a professor of sociology, and in a brilliant and interesting survey has marshaled the facts in regard to the American woman from the time of the colonies to the present day. She points out clearly the tremendous value of the ettler woman, the comparative uselessness of the early and middle nineteenth century woman, draws a good picture of the domestic life of that period when for the woman of comfortable circumstances there was nothing to do without the home and little within, and gives also a clear account of the origin of the modern woman movement in America.

"Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus," by Leonard Hodder.

An account, both historical and philosophical, of socialism in Europe and America. Interesting to read and valuable to a reader who wishes to be informed on a topic of increasing force. The writer, like all people who start out to prove a theory, loses a certain sense of proportion, and in the end "quotes scripture for his own purposes;" but the book is scholarly to a sufficient extent, and gives an impartial view of the socialist movement. The lack of proportion comes when he tries to compress the New Testament into the socialistic doctrine.

"The Lighter Side of Irish Life," by Birmingham.

A breezy, well-illustrated, charming account of Ireland and its people by the novelist mentioned above. Is full of gems such as the reply of the Catholic priest when the Church of England clergyman asked him to "explain purgatory." "You might go further and fare worse than purgatory," said the father.

"Humanly Speaking," by Samuel M. Crothers.

A delightful book of essays by our very best living American essayist. So filled with humor and common sense, and shrewd comment on various phases of American life, that one chuckles as one reads. "In the Hands of a Receiver" is the gem of the book, and a tremendous corrective for those who have allowed themselves to be caught in the whirlwind of too many righteous efforts at once. One reading will insure moderation. Highly recommended to everyone who is finding life too strenuous.

"Spirit of American Literature," by John Macy.

The writer has performed the rather remarkable feat of making a volume of the kind interesting. It is this to a high degree and his estimate of the writers he has chosen is most discerning. Has almost the best appreciation of Emerson in print, and a very good one of Lanier. This book is well printed, attractive to look at, and would make a charming gift book.

"Changing Chinese," by Ross.

Nearly two years in print, but a very clear presentation of the most important facts in Chinese life and the modern movement. Gives, also, a wonderful impression of the country, the crowded condition, the tremendously intensive living made necessary by the large population. A most instructive book, and written by a trained sociologist, but leaving one with the renewed thankfulness for living in a free country where there is room to breathe.

"Life of the Spider," by Fabre.

More fascinating than a fairy tale, like every book that comes from Fabre's pen. His style even in translation is so exquisite that one would be repaid even if he did not make his subject matter so alluring. Maeterlinck has called him the "Homer of the Insects," which title he has fully earned.

"A Valiant Woman," by M. F.

This book is called by the author "a contribution to the educational problem." It is so deep in its philosophy, so sound in its comments on the best and worst of what our instruction does for the children of the race that not only every teacher, but every father and mother should read it. This would insure it rather a large circle which it will probably never get. The style is delightful: it is full o. charming references, and leaves the reader better off than before he was read. It grew out of the writer's feeling of great obligation to her own early teacher, a woman so unusual as to deserve the title.

"The Children's Reading," by Frances Jenkins Olcott.

Very much the best book of the kind that has appeared in print. The writer has had wide professional experience, and knows her subject thoroughly. This book will serve as a sure guide to the mothers who prefer to buy for themselves their children's books, and to direct their reading.

Mrs. Rorer's new book of recipes is just the help you need these hot June days—for it gives the best recipes for all the most delectable salads and the various salad dressings, made *more delicious* than ever with

WESSON *salad* OIL

Good salads save a lot of cooking in the summer-time—and this book of Mrs. Rorer's offers many salad suggestions. Also it gives recipes for making everything under the sun, from soup to dainty pastries—shows the advantages of cooking with oil—Wesson Oil—and making all these things more palatable as well as more digestible.

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Photo by Wesley Hirshburg.

MRS. P. G. M'GOVERN,
Chairman of organizing committee of Woman's Edition, to whom large credit is due for her splendid work.

FAMILY OF PLANTS LIKE THAT OF MAN; BOTANICAL GOSSIP

By Frances Fort Brown.

The family of plants is so like that of man—divided and scattered, but all more or less kin. If it does not run back to Adam, it does to a cell, anyway.

Some of this plant family have truly human ways about them. They are useful; they are beautiful; they are nuisances; they are even desperately wicked! You remember that old Greek Hemlock and his connection with that terrible poisoning affair in which one Socrates figured.

There are plants so degraded, so sunk in filth and slime that the others don't want to claim them and say, "If they are any relation at all, it is so far off it doesn't count!" Even their most intimate friends, the botanists, admit that if they are good for anything, nobody knows what it is—poor shiftless things, only fit to make room for something better.

And the Parasites who live on other people's—pretending to get a living out of the ground awhile, then impudently giving it up altogether. Christmas Mistletoe, hopelessly dependent as she is, is so shameless with it all that she flaunts pearls in the faces of her neighbors. True enough, they are only imitations, not even Roman! Some of these parasitic wretches get fat on the very life-blood of their benefactors, killing them in the end.

Then look at the greedy growths that run over the weak, taking away both food and sunlight. And—would you believe it?—the most trifling, weedy ones have the most children. Mrs. Chickweed will rear a great ravenous brood on your young blue grass, without any nurse at all, defying the cold, while the young orchid in the conservatory has the croup and the measles, requiring a Scotch gardener and a steam heater to pull him through.

Favored families get into society, go to dinner-dances and the opera. But it won't do to take up their connections. It would make Double Violet faint to remind her of her old cousin, Ipecachunna. And Lily of the Valley—this was told me privately—is not too far removed from those common Onions. Let not American Beauty grow too well—she is very large already—for some of these tiresome "oldest inhabitants" of Atlanta remember that her great-great-great-grandmother, Wild Rose, could afford but one silk petticoat, and lived in the dead country. She could climb a tree well enough, or rail fence, but was never at a cotillion in her life. Some people who don't get invited out—Mrs. Crab Apple, for instance—and what a sweet pony girl she was to be sure, little as you would think it to see her yellow skin and wrinkles—well, Mrs. Crab Apple says that American Beauty keeps late hours and looks very wilted after a night out!

Then, there's Pink Carnation and Bridesmaid Rose and their like. They are all very well—sweet young things. But I know people—good people, too—who prefer the company of their far-off relatives, the Orange, the Peach and the Pear families. It's odd, but they seem to please all tastes.

Not one of the vegetable four hundred can afford to snub the plain Cabbage, Beans, Potatoes and Turnips. If they do live in the kitchen garden, they have the respect of the solid element of the community. Some of our presidents have known and liked them well, inviting them to their family dinners.

Then perhaps you have heard that story about the Skunk Cabbage? But let us draw the line at scandal! It is very true that the Skunk Cabbages are not in good odor. People will talk. And that horrid Nettle set are always stinging somebody.

But gently! It does not do to speak too freely. One never knows when a Sensitive Plant is around or one of those Touch Me Nots who fly all to pieces.

None of us likes to hear of the skeleton in our own closet. Who even enjoys being reminded that their folks have risen in the world? Why taunt the aristocratic Celery with his grandsire—a wild, bitter, disagreeable old creature? Quite true, the culture of Colonel Celery is only skin deep. If his valet, the gardener, should neglect him but a week or two what a relapse we should see! How touchingly human! As the German says, "Das kommit in der besten Familien vor."

There are lots of others in the same boat. Take that strong and stalwart fellow, Hemp, of the Kentucky region. There could be no more law-abiding citizen than Hemp—such an upholder of the majesty of the law that he has actually hung criminals by the neck till they were dead. Yet, do you know, when Hemp lives in the tropics he is always full of hasheesh? Fearfully dissipated! And a visionary of the worst type!

Even the Grape family is not exempt. And who so popular? Such lovely people! So carefully tended, so perfectly trained! Quite too bad! We all know the faint there—alcohol! An old taint recognized in Noah's wines perhaps before.

So one had best not throw stones at the other. So many live in homes just as glass as glass can be!

Question.

Have I enough civic knowledge to enable me to check unintelligent officials and undesirable civic plans and to support good ones?

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Chairman of the Federation Committee on Social and Industrial Conditions for Women and Children.

DID IMPORTANT WORK FOR EDITION

At the top, left, Mrs. A. P. Coles, city editor, right, Mrs. W. Woods White, editor of the Musi Department; at the bottom, left, Mrs. James Jackson, editor of the Department of Missions; right a photo by Stevenson of Mrs. T. B. Felder, editor of the Drama Department. Their splendid work is evidenced in this edition.

To a Linnet in a Cage.

When spring is in the fields that stained your wing,
And the blue distance is alive with song,
And finny quiets of the gabbling spring
Rock lilies red and long,
At dewy daybreak I will set you free,
In ferny turnings of the, woodbine lane,
Where faint-voiced echoes leave and cross in glee
The hilly-swollen plain.

In drafty houses you forget your tune,
The modulator of the changing hours
You want the wide air of the moody noon,
And the slanting evening showers—
So I will loose you, and your song shall fall,
When morn is white upon my dewy pane,
Upon my eyelids, and my soul recall
From worlds of sleeping pain.
—F. E. Ledwidge.

Used to Such Whining.

(From Judge.)

The real estate agent, tired and peevish, arrived at his home in the suburbs.

"Oh, George!" greeted his wife, "the dog has been whining all day long. What do you suppose is the matter?"

"Why," growled George, "the darn kicker probably wants his house peppered!"

DR. FLORENCE TRUAX.

She was an enthusiastic worker for The Woman's Edition, rendering special service in the department of publicity.

AN INSPIRING CHAT WITH THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mrs. Wilmer L. Moore, Mrs. Frank O. Foster, Mrs. William H. Kiser, reporters.

Mrs. Gossip, a reporter for Woman's Edition.

Mr. Atlanta Spirit, as one who knows.

Mrs. Gossip—Good morning, Mr. Atlanta Spirit. I have called for that article promised by you for the Woman's Edition of the great metropolitan Daily.

Mr. Atlanta Spirit—Walk in, Mrs. Gossip. I am delighted to see you, but I am sorry to disappoint you about the article. I have been so completely engaged with Dick Graph that I have overlooked writing your article.

Mrs. Gossip—We go to press tomorrow. Can't you give me an interview now?

Mr. Atlanta Spirit—Why, y-e-s, but on what subject?

Mrs. Gossip—What is your idea of an up-to-date trade body?

Mr. Atlanta Spirit—The live chamber of commerce of today must be as busy with the civic, health, educational and social interests of its city as with the commercial aspects of its affairs, for upon all these its prosperity really depends.

Mrs. Gossip—What special work has our chamber of commerce done of this larger civic nature?

Mr. Atlanta Spirit—The committee on municipal research, of which Mr. F. J. Paxon is chairman, through the aid of the New York bureau of municipal research, an organization which is not conducted for financial gain, but is partly sustained by the Russell Sage Foundation fund, rendered a report which was of great value to our city and of considerable educational value to our people.

Then there is the work done by Mr. Charles J. Haden's committee on sanitation. Much good was accomplished in the "clean-up" campaign conducted by the children of the public schools. One of the schools which won the prize purchased a piano. This campaign also led to the planting and maintaining of flower gardens.

The bond issue of some few years ago was largely brought about by the activity of the chamber. This bond issue was one of the most profitable things the city has done for the past decade, viewing it from every standpoint, and especially from the value of the saving of human lives, from a betterment of sewerage, supply of water and an improved sanitary condition.

The health conference of some three years ago, under Mr. Wilmer L. Moore, was of untold benefits to the entire southern country. Up to that time the hook worm was treated a joke. Our health conference proved an eye-opener to the public and the medical profession.

Mrs. Gossip—Why, Mr. Atlanta Spirit, I had no idea that women had played such a part in the interests of the chamber of commerce! Every one of the things you have mentioned women have worked and agitated for and the bond issue campaign, the clean-up campaign and the first housing of the Corn club boys could not, we are told, have been done without us!

Mr. Atlanta Spirit—Yes, women are quite useful, particularly in those extremity-call affairs.

Mrs. Gossip—What especially profitable work have you now in view?

Mr. Atlanta Spirit—There is the social survey under the charge of Mr. Robert L. Foreman's committee and the junior order of chamber, under Mr. Ivan E. Allen's direction.

Mrs. Gossip—What is the purpose and plan of this junior order? Women are always interested, you know, in young people.

Mr. Atlanta Spirit—The order will be organized along line the same as the present chamber, with the boys fully and completely in control, under the guidance of a committee from the Atlanta chamber. The boys will elect their own officers, appoint their own committees from their membership. This membership will be limited to boys of certain ages and certain grades in the various schools. They will hold their own sessions and will conduct their affairs along lines which they believe will be to their advantage in carrying out the purposes of the organization.

Mrs. Gossip—What are the purposes of the order?

Mr. Atlanta Spirit—Well, you know, Mrs. Gossip, the boy of today will very soon be the man of affairs of tomorrow.

Atlanta can capitalize these boys as valuable assets by giving them an early training along citizenship lines, teaching them to study civic problems and impressing upon them that the future growth and welfare of their city lies with them alone.

This will help mightily in individual character building and be the future hope of Atlanta.

Just to get the aid and co-operation of another generation of citizens for our city plan is a sufficient reason for establishing this junior order.

We want to teach our boys, as the Chicago Manual puts it: "The ideal of a city must rise above mere commercial and industrial supremacy, taking the higher ground of becoming an attractive, composite home for its future residents, whether of large or small means, as well as for the stranger within its gates."

Mrs. Gossip—Will the Atlanta chamber in any way affiliate with the juniors?

Mr. Atlanta Spirit—Yes, it is proposed that at least once a year the "big men" give the "little men" a dinner, at which the younger men will play the prominent part, also that at stated occasions excursions will be made around the city and the contiguous territory, and the boys given an object lesson on what is being made in Atlanta and the necessity of supporting Atlanta institutions. Showing them Atlanta today, we shall try to impress them with the fact their city will look to them to continue the great work which the men of the past have done and the men of today are doing.

Mrs. Gossip—I think the women of Atlanta will feel particularly interested in this junior order, and it occurs to me that here again women can help the work of the chamber, for all those boys have mothers who can either inspire them with interest in citizenship in the broad sense or discourage them from taking the trouble to "pull the thing off."

You have been so courteous, Mr. Atlanta Spirit, that it will be the pleasure of the chamber of commerce reporters of the Woman's Edition to give the junior order an especial boost with all the mothers in town.

A Woman Runs a "Diner."

(Robert D. Heinl in Leslie's.)

The woman station agent has long ceased to be a novelty. She is a permanent and valuable fixture in many communities. Each day, however, we hear of some decided innovation. To Miss Carrie Benton, of Cincinnati, belongs the unique distinction of being the first woman placed in charge of a dining car in the United States. Miss Benton makes a round trip every day between Cincinnati and Dayton on the Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton railway. She entered the employ of the dining car service in a station restaurant. After gaining a knowledge of the culinary art, Miss Benton made her first run. The innovation of placing a woman on a dining car was watched with interest by the leading American railways. The success of the experiment was recognized from the outset.

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DID YOU KNOW

That Rome, Ga., in the beautiful valleys of the Coosa, Etowah and Oostanaula, backed up by beautiful and haughty mountains, is near the center of the greatest mineral section of the universe?

Those who have traversed the continents of the world say there is not a richer or more beautiful country than Rome and Floyd county.

The gentle rolling lands and numerous streams make this a country of unlimited opportunity. Land as rich as the valley of the Nile, scenery as wonderful and as beautiful as any the world can boast.

Land values have increased 50 per cent in the last five years; in another five years the value will again double. While at the present time land can be purchased here for $20 to $50 per acre that rivals in richness the lands of the north, east and west that are today bringing from $100 to $500 per acre.

Climate.

The climate here is never too hot or too cold to be comfortable. No sunstrokes, no prostrations from heat. For twelve months in the year it is not too uncomfortable to work or exercise out of doors.

Our farmers can produce twelve crops annually; a crop each month in the year.

Cattle Raising.

We are endeavoring to encourage cattle raising. This section is perfectly adapted to the industry. The natural streams and the lay of the land make this an ideal cattle country. Then, too, we have ready markets for all productions near at hand.

Cotton Production.

Floyd county will average a bale of cotton to the acre. Rome is a great cotton market, ranking at one time second in the nation. Floyd county has taken many first prizes at American and foreign expositions. The soil here produces the finest grade of long staple cotton.

Minerals of Rome and Floyd County.

Iron ore, limestone, manganese, bauxite, kaolin, ochre, fire brick clay, building clay, building stone, potters' clay, lithographic stone, cement rock, bituminous shale, iron pyrites, mica, graphite, quartzite, plumbago, Corundum, garnets, asbestos, chert. There is no limit to these. The supply is inexhaustible.

The Greatest Possibilities.

When the federal government fully realizes that it has an immediate duty in the improving and development of the Coosa river and performs that duty, it will have bestowed a blessing, not on the people of the Coosa valley alone, but upon the nation. Not only is it right and necessary, but continued neglect is criminal negligence upon the part of the government.

However, it will be simply a question of a little time. The Coosa valley will startle the world in less than five years. Its undeveloped water power and hydro-electric possibilities are beyond conception and belief.

Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association.

This association was organized by Louis Spencer Daniel, the secretary. It is the only one of its kind in America. Mr. Daniel had suggested such organizations in all of his speeches over the south. Here he put his dreams into realization, and the association, which is an ideal one, is bringing good results, and bids fair to become national in its scope. Perfect harmony and co-operation between farmer and merchant and between farmer and farmer is the idea. The movement is creating national interest.

-Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay.

A farmer can produce any crop in Floyd county that can be produced in any section of the world outside of the Polar and extreme tropical zones. While our principal crop is cotton, we are making a strenuous effort to persuade our farmers to raise a variety of crops.

Truck Farming.

Rome and Floyd county needs more truck farmers. We are making high bids for truck farming. The possibilities here are great. We will arrange the land for truck farmers upon almost any kind of terms, rent or sale, with extended time for payment. The home market can use a great production; other markets for the products are close at hand. The truck farmer

LOUIS SPENCER DANIEL,
Managing director Manufacturers and Merchants' association, Rome, Ga.; also secretary of Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative association of Floyd county.

homes here; a score or more of palatial residences. These homes are good to look at; homes of rare beauty, such as you seldom see in other sections. While this city retains much of its anti-bellum aristocracy, it is fully developed along broad, modern democan raise crops here twelve months a year.

Labor.

Rome is fairly well supplied with skilled labor and common labor, but is continually in the field for the best laborers. There is employment here for thousands. New factories are continually opening up. There is employment for every member of the family, men, women and children. White labor is used almost entirely.

Capital.

While we have seven good banks, you will note that our bank deposits and surplus funds are in constant use. It has been our policy to keep capital active, and not to allow it to lie idly in the bank vaults. We could use to great advantage twice the amount of capital now in actual use. However, the finances are turned over rapidly and are steadily and gradually increasing. We are not using eastern and foreign capital, our capital is all our own.

A million dollars of 3 per cent money for our farmers would work a revolution here, provided the money was placed upon long time loans as in Europe.

Merchants.

Our merchants are all doing a good healthy business, and are well lined up for concerted action. A financial failure in Rome is a very rare thing.

There is hearty co-operation between farmers and merchants. The merchants have recently established, by the aid of the ladies of the city, a very cozy rest room for farmers' wives.

Manufacturers.

Our manufacturers are closely allied with our merchants. Our people believe in patronizing home industries. Our rule is never to purchase goods made away from home when we can purchase from home industries. All manufacturers have all business necessary for success.

Schools and Churches.

There are twenty-eight churches for white people and about a dozen for the negroes. The public school system equals that of any city in America. All city schools are under the supervision of city superintendent of schools. Our negroes are given every opportunity to progress.

Water and Lights.

If there is anything we have got in abundance, it is water. Good, pure water. Our city water works system is up-to-date in every respect, and furnishes water at actual cost to our citizens and manufacturers.

Our People.

Our people are of the purest type of Anglo-Saxon. Ours is a pure American, unmixed and untarnished. While we have some negroes here, they are of the better type and are very loyal to the white people. They are polite, know their places and many of them are very progressive citizens. We force sanitation upon our colored population for our own safety as well as their own.

A Clean, Healthy City.

The sanitation here is perfect. The city has never known an epidemic. Rome can truthfully boast of every up-to-date, modern convenience known to any modern city ten times its size and population. Health and all that nature can afford is ours.

A Busy City.

There is plenty for everybody to do here. This is one city in the world where you never find a street loafer or an idler; everybody works here. There is always room here for the man who is willing to work. There are no idle men or women in Rome.

City of Beautiful Homes.

There are hundreds of magnificent cratic lines.

The Coosa River.

Great Possibilities of Hydro-Electric Power Yet Undeveloped.

The Coosa valley is, perhaps, the richest in the United States, in the quantity and variety of its mineral resources. In iron ore (brown) and bauxite, it stands out pre-eminently first. The Coosa valley is one of the richest in the world for agricultural pursuits. The Coosa valley products amount to only $126,000,000 annually now, but when the federal government wakes up to its duty and our people's rights, the Coosa valley will quadruple this sum annually.

The Trade With Central and South America.

Owing to our close proximity with the Gulf of Mexico by rail and by water, (the Coosa) our manufacturers will do a great business with Central and South America. Already our factories are busy supplying thousands of dollars worth of manufactured goods to Panama.

What Rome Needs, Wants, And Is Going After.

Rome wants the following; wants them badly; wants them enough to bid high for them; wants them bad enough to go after them:

A wholesale dry goods house, notions, shoes, etc; a cannery, automobile factory, up-to-date truck farmers, cold storage and packing house, a cracker and candy factory, a creamery, a wagon and buggy factory.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association for the industrial and civic development of Rome and Floyd county, Georgia.

This is our board of trade or chamber of commerce. It consists of the best of our merchants, manufacturers, bankers and professional men; men who are wide awake and who generally get what they go after. At present we are arranging for a permanent exhibit of our manufactured, agricultural and mineral resources.

The secretary and managing director of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' association, Louis Spencer Daniel, has done much for the south and the nation, and needs no introduction in the sixteen southern states. His speeches in every state have deeply stirred the south to greater concerted action for municipal uplift. His home is in Rome. He believes in Rome and is guiding Rome.

"REMARKABLE ROME"

QUEEN CITY OF GEORGIA

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We Challenge Competition in Inducements to Home-Seekers, Manufacturers, Industries and Capital

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POPULATION
City and Suburban
25,000
ROME, GA.

ROME Built on Seven Hills and Facts			*ROME* has never had an epidemic of any kind.	*ROME* Weekly pay roll About Forty Thousand Dollars.	*ROME* Has never had a financial crisis; has seven banks.			**ROME** Built on Seven Hills and Facts
		ROME has same freight rates as Birmingham, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Nashville.	*ROME* has six railroads; more under construction.	*ROME* Midway between Chattanooga and Atlanta.	*ROME* Has three rivers—Coosa, Etowah and Oostanaula.	*ROME* Coosa river to the Gulf gives opportunity for Panama trade.		
	ROME has 82 manufacturing plants; more under way.	*ROME* offers lower tax rates than other cities.	*ROME* offers lower water rates than other cities.	*ROME* Has more minerals in adjacent territory than any other city.	*ROME* Has public school system second to none in America.	*ROME* Is the home of the greater Shorter College for Young Ladies.	*ROME* Is the home of the famous Berry School for young men and young women.	
ROME is the home of the famous Darlington Boys' School.	*ROME* Statistics prove Rome to be the healthiest place in America.	*ROME* is a moral city; no saloons; no vice; no crime; 28 churches instead.	*ROME* has the best lighting system of any city ten times her size in America.	*ROME* Has better and more paved streets and white way than any city its size in America.	*ROME* Has cheaper taxes, water and lights than any other city its size in America.	*ROME* Has cheaper power and water for manufacturers than any other city of its size in America.	*ROME* Has a Real Estate Exchange. All property has a fixed value; no skinning.	*ROME* Has livest commercial and civic organization of any city in America.

ROME Good Citizenship and Good Water

ROME Honest Dealings and Pure Water

ROME Hospitality and Pure Water

ROME Christianity and Pure Water

Rome and Floyd County For AGRICULTURE

Address All Communications

ROME

Manufacturers and Merchants Association

Louis Spencer Daniel
Managing Director

ROME, :-: GA.

ROME Paved Streets Good Country Roads

ROME Coosa Valley Farms are Desirable

ROME Room in Rome for You

ROME Fresh Air Fresh Water Pure Air Pure Water

Rome and Floyd County For MANUFACTURERS

"ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME"

Saving Monticello Splendid Work Being Done by Mrs. Littleton Home of Jefferson

Top: At the left, Mrs. Martin W. Littleton; in the center, Jefferson's grave; at the right, Thomas Jefferson; at the bottom, the Jefferson home.

The efforts made by Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, wife of Congressman Littleton, of New York, to induce the congress at Washington to buy Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, have attracted national and, in fact, international attention.

As is well known, Monticello was the home of Thomas Jefferson. It is located a few miles east of Charlottesville, Va., on the top of a mountain by that name, which forms a part of the southwest mountains. The mountain is 580 feet high and stands all alone. It came into possession of the Jefferson family in 1735 and remained in his family until after the death of Thomas Jefferson on July 4, 1826. Shadwell, his birthplace, is located at the foot of the mountain, and was burned in 1770.

When Mr. Jefferson was about 21 years old he began the erection of a mansion on the top of the mountain, and was his own architect. The place was built by his slaves, and in those early days everything about the entire establishment had to be manufactured on the spot. He made his own bricks, wrought his own nails, constructed his own vehicles and trained his own laborers. The place was not completed for thirty years, and at that time Mr. Jefferson had become president of the United States.

Clung to His Mountain Home.

Mr. Jefferson found it necessary to sell a part of his estate in order to meet his obligations, but he still clung tenaciously to Monticello, his mountain home.

The world-wide fame which Mr. Jefferson achieved during his long public career brought to his hospitable home many thousands of guests, and during the last dozen years of his life the place was fairly alive with visitors from all parts of the world.

Mr. Jefferson died on July 14, 1826.

Property Bought for $7,000.

The place descended to his executor, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, his favorite grandson, but on account of the involved condition of Mr. Jefferson's estate it was necessary to make a sale, and after a few years the property was bought by James T. Barclay for $7,000. Mr. Barclay advertised the place for sale, and it was purchased by Captain Uriah Levy in 1834. He held the place until 1863, and left it by will to the people of the United States. The relatives of Captain Levy contested the will on the ground that the devise was too indefinite.

Too indefinite. It finally came into possession of Jefferson M. Levy, the present owner.

The executor of Mr. Jefferson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, when he came to sell the place, reserved two acres for a family graveyard, with the right of ingress and egress thereto for burial purposes. It is in this little graveyard that the remains of Thomas Jefferson lie buried, and alongside of him many of his descendants, principally members of the Randolph, Taylor and Ruffin families.

Needs No Description.

As was said by a noted writer, "The mansion itself needs no description. Its portico is as familiar to the American eye as the portico of Mount Vernon and Arlington.

Mrs. Littleton is actively at work in her patriotic effort to induce the United States congress to purchase the property on behalf of the government. She has formed an organization known as the Monticello association, similar to the Mount Vernon association. The honorary advisory board of this association is composed of very many of the most notable men and women of the country, in every walk of life, such men and women, for instance, as Hon. Joseph Choate, Charles Dana Gibson, Senator Hoke Smith, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Hon. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Waldorf Astor, Mrs. Henry Seligman and very many others.

During the last session of congress a resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to investigate the entire matter, and while this failed of passage Mrs. Littleton is by no means discouraged, and is still actively at work to accomplish the end desired. It is believed by very many conversant with the situation that in the course of time she will prevail in her ambition and as a result Monticello will become and become the property of the United States, the same as Mount Vernon and Arlington, the homes of Washington and Lee, and when that day arrives all the people of the United States and all the peoples of the world will be permitted, under governmental supervision, to journey to Monticello, the home and birthplace of Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the third president of the United States.

CAROLINE WALTER RANDOLPH.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN CLUBS ALONG LINES OF PUBLIC HEALTH

By Dr. Frances Bradley.

In the beginning Women's clubs were organized for the purpose of getting women out of their homes, giving them change and diversion from the routine and monotony of household affairs, but many a woman eyed askance the proposition, however alluring. A club woman forty years ago would have ruffled the serenity of a small town more than a suffragette today. Though club activities of those days were perfectly harmless, history classes, literature and drama classes, study of modern languages and the like, yet the old pioneer Sorosis plowed through deep waters of prejudice, struck the breakers of obstacle and antagonism, individual and organized, but steadily, surely, she kept her course, attached her mark after another, till today the fleet sails the blue seas with the searchlights of the world upon her endeavors.

And strangely enough the voyage to clubdom, though it led away from home, has circled around the globe and is now headed straight for that goal. Women's club work today has its strongest expression in the development of the home, strengthening the woman as wife, as mother and homemaker.

Already chambers of commerce, boards of health, of trade and education, are recognizing Women's clubs as potential factors in any uplifting work, and together they are doing more than either could do alone towards raising the efficiency of our state.

Study of Men and Women.

Civics, as a beautifier or as a health proposition, is becoming the study of men and women alike. Civic clubs are being organized in schools that our children may learn the importance of civics and its relation to good citizenship.

Sanitation, the watchword of prevention, has been tried out in the tropics to the satisfaction of the world, and we are applying it by cleaning up our homes and our cities as never before. We are working for pure water, clean milk, screened homes and public buildings, better sewerage, better disposal of garbage and waste.

We are establishing nurseries for babies of factory mothers, penny lunches for school children open all schools and out of door sleeping quarters all over the state.

Parent-teacher organizations are bringing close those two factors for a better understanding of our children.

We have medical inspection of schools installed in many city and county schools, clinics by dentists, specialists and general practitioners.

Abolish Drinking Cup.

We have practically abolished the common drinking cup in Georgia, substituting individual cups or bubbling fountains. Women's clubs have in many places bought and equipped playgrounds that the little folks may not only have the beautiful parks but may learn the value of team work.

We are studying the cause and prevention of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, and contagious diseases, cooperating with other organizations along those lines. We, ourselves, and our children, are studying domestic science, marketing, food values, and rejoice, oh ye men, money values!

But our public health efforts are barely begun. We are hoping great things of our legislature by way of real laws for women and children. We want:

What We Want.

Better compulsory education laws, for good health and efficiency are mainly matters of education.

Better child labor laws, that our little children may be given a chance to grow and develop, and their work suited to their age and strength.

A woman physician in every almshouse and institution where there are women inmates.

A woman inspector in every institution where women and girls are employed.

Better housing conditions in factory districts and negro settlements.

Better homes for our working girls.

A state home for wayward girls.

Age of consent raised to eighteen.

Better laws controlling the registration of vital statistics. Upon the enactment of this legislation depends the integrity of child labor, compulsory education, age of consent and inheritance laws. None of these laws could be enforced without previous birth registration. Miss Lathrop, chief of the Federal Children's bureau, says that between 1900 and 1910 two and a half million children died in the United States, their births unregistered and unnoticed. What business enterprise would tolerate such bookkeeping?—recording all outgo, but no income.

Last but not least, we must have a working knowledge of the social evil in our midst if we would protect our children and the generations to come from untold and unnecessary suffering and crime. Long enough we have closed our eyes and ears to almost unbelievable facts, but such inactivity is inexcusable—it is criminal. The evil is among us—it threatens every child in Georgia, the innocent and protected as well as the waif. What are we doing about it?

The Social Evil.

Jane Addams says that 45 per cent of American girls between 16 and 20 are working girls. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., states, as the result of his investigations, that less than 15 per cent of the prostitutes of this country are willing victims. What of the 85 per cent? Who or what is responsible? In one year 1,700 young girls enroute from New York to Chicago have disappeared, are lost to the world and to their families, who are in many cases unable financially to make any investigation.

Sometimes we forget that our country, while free to the virtuous, is also free to the libertine, yet our little girls go to school, go to work, travel from city to city, ignorant, untrained, helpless. Let us study carefully the questions of

1. Small pay, allowing none of the normal, wholesome pleasures of youth.
2. Over-work, weakening morally and physically any human being.
3. Depravity of man.
4. Lack of training, due to mock modesty of parent and teacher.

It is up to the club women of Georgia, and to the club men, to give this subject their best effort.

Does Education Pay?

It is sometimes asked: "Does an education pay?" Here is an answer from a contributor to our of our best known magazines:

"Does it pay to learn to make life a glory instead of a grind? Does it pay to open a little wider the door of a narrow life? Does it pay to add power to the lens of the microscope or telescope? Does it pay to know how to take the dry, dreary drudgery out of life? Does it pay to taste the exhilaration of feeling one's power unfold? Does it pay to push one's horizon farther out in order to get a wider outlook or clearer vision?"

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This is not coaching for deficiencies.
It is for greater mastery.
It is to redeem otherwise idle hours.
(Many boys waste the summer holidays.)
The studies are all utilitarian.
Tuition for six weeks, $15.00.
Hours: 9 to 12, on school days.
July 1st to August 9th.

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Capitola FLOUR IS THE BEST.

MAKES SWEET WHOLESOME & NUTRITIOUS BREAD.

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COLUMBUS COMBINES OLD TIME SOUTHERN CHARM WITH THE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY OF LATER DAY GEORGIA

Columbus, Ga., is a southern city that combines social charm with industrial and commercial activity of the highest order. A city of factories and foundries, it is, at the same time, a city of foliage and flowers. One of the industrial centers of the south, it is at the same time one of the most "livable" cities in the country, for social and living conditions in Columbus are ideal.

Some cities spring up through mere chance, others are created through the discovery of mineral wealth in regions hitherto remote, and some are established and developed in a natural, orderly way on sites that nature intended for the location of great cities.

The site of Columbus is an eminently natural and logical one for an important city, for it is at the head of navigation of the largest stream in the southeastern states and is at the foot of a series of giant cascades, whose power furnishes energy for the operation of innumerable manufacturing plants.

It is in the heart of a fine agricultural section and is, by both choice and right, the queen city of the fertile Chattahoochee Valley, which favored region was, in war times, spoken of as "The Breadhouse of the Confederacy," because of its great productivity.

Nature, the red man and the state of Georgia all conspired to establish a great city at this point. For hundreds of years before the white man came the Indians had large and important villages in this vicinity, and it was a red man center of wide renown.

In 1827 the state of Georgia put the seal of its approval upon the village of Coweta as the site for a city, and surveyed and laid out the present city. Thus created by the state, carefully and deliberately, it was an ideal city in its layout. Great broad streets were provided and everything was on a generous scale, so that the people of this model city should never lack for fresh air or trees or flowers.

Today Columbus is one of the most beautiful and widely admired of southern cities, and it was largely due to the wisdom and foresight of those who laid out the old trading town that such is the case. The avenues have an average width of 132 feet, the cross streets are also commodious, and the principal business street is 164 feet across from property line to property line.

Columbus is so thoroughly charming and desirable as a residential city that this feature impresses the visitor fully as much as do its giant industrial enterprises. Every street is a carpet of beautiful, refreshing green, with the exception of the paved roadway in the center. Thousands of acres of street space have been sodded with Bermuda grass and the street lawns are mowed and kept in orderly state by the city.

Columbus has always believed in shade trees and its magnificent old oaks and elms are famed for their beauty. In recent years the spirit of civic pride has been so strong that renewed attention has been given to the setting out of shade trees. In one year the city government, itself, set out ten thousand trees.

First Public School in the South.

In 1867, the city of Columbus established the first public school system in the south, and this has grown and expanded until today it has features of national and even international note. In connection with the city schools there is an *excellent* system of kindergartens, also municipally conducted.

Besides these city institutions there is a private kindergarten system in connection with which an excellent kindergarten training school is conducted. The largest textile institution in the city also had its private system of kindergartens. The Columbus high school ranks high and its graduates go direct to the universities, not requiring courses at preparatory schools.

In the *Industrial High school*, a $100,000 educational plant, the city has the only municipally conducted school in the world offering vocational training to both boys and girls. This institution has been the subject of magazine articles and extended comment in educational journals in both America and Europe.

Columbus is dotted with churches as well as handsome school buildings. Its church buildings are among the most *beautiful and stately edifices in the* south Associated with these old churches is history as well as sentiment. It was at St. Luke Methodist church that the first confederate memorial service in the south, under the auspices of a Ladies' Memorial association was held.

Columbus is rich in history and achievement. This city sent more soldiers to the front in the sixties in proportion to population, than *any other southern city. The last battle of* the civil war, east of the Mississippi river, was fought at the gates of Columbus. And it was in the loving heart of a devoted Columbus woman that there was born the beautiful thought of the southern memorial day.

Making Substantial Progress.

Although rich in memories and history, Columbus is not living in the past, however. Few cities are making such substantial industrial and com*mercial progress as this.* Within the past twelve years taxable values in this city and county have doubled.

All forms of manufacturing enterprise have expanded, some with marked rapidity. Today Columbus has a quarter-million spindles keeping time to the music of the river; some of the largest iron-working institutions in the south, making ice machines, cane mills, plows, transmission machinery, engines and boilers that are shipped to foreign countries as well as to the domestic trade; great show case and fixture factories that are the largest of their character in the southern states; a group of great fertilizer factories, several of them built in recent years; a plant manufacturing cotton gins shipped to foreign markets as well as throughout the American cotton belt, large clay-working industries that ship brick and terra cotta pipe throughout the southeast; great lumber and planing mills and quite a number of diversified industries that are prospering.

The industrial investment in Columbus and the immediate vicinity is estimated at fifteen million dollars.

Columbus is fortunate in the possession of one of the most wonderful water powers in the country. The Chattahoochee river falls 365 feet within a distance of not quite 35 miles, between Columbus and West Point, affording a natural energy the utilization of which will, beyond doubt, make this city one of the great manufacturing centers of the American continent.

Of the possible 200,000 horse-power, much has already been developed. There are three dams at Columbus, and the Columbus Power company, which is conducting a great development along the Chattanoochee river in this vicinity for industrial purposes, has just completed a dam and power house at Goat Rock, a few miles north of the city. This dam, which is 72 feet wide at the base and 72 feet high, will give an ultimate development of 40,000 horse-power. This power will not only be used in Columbus, but will turn the wheels of factories in various other towns and cities in west Georgia, and east Alabama. The Goat Rock dam and power plant represent an investment of about two million dollars.

Regular Steamboat Schedules.

The Chattahoochee river not only furnishes power to turn the wheels of Columbus' factories, but on its broad bosom the city's commerce is floated to the ocean. For the past eighty-five years steamboats have operated from Columbus to the Gulf of Mexico. Regular schedules are maintained and immense quantities of cotton, fertilizer, naval stores, fish, oysters, etc., are handled, in addition to the large passenger traffic.

Just how the United States government is digging a canal which will turn the commerce of the Chattahoochee system of rivers into St. Andrew's bay, one of the largest and best harbors on the entire Gulf coast. The completion of this canal, which will probably be sometime next year, will give a great impetus to commerce on the Chattahoochee, Flint, Chipola and Apalachicola rivers, and will greatly enhance the commercial and industrial importance of Columbus. The digging of this canal is regarded as one of the most important and significent events in the history of this city.

Columbus is a most inviting city in which to locate, considered from either the business or residential standpoint. It is a city of solid institutions and its prosperity is on substantial foundations. With the exception of one small and practically dismantled plant there is not an idle manufacturing institution here. All factories pay off weekly, and there are no commissaries. The city has a large retail trade from the surrounding agricultural districts. Its warehouses, alone, receive about 75,000 bales of cotton each year, this being in addition to compress receipts.

Within a radius of two miles of the Muscogee courthouse is a population of 40,000.

City Has Seven Railroads.

Columbus has seven railroads, operated by the Central of Georgia, Southern and Seaboard Air Line Railway systems, respectively. The building of additional railroads is being agitated.

The city has strong banking facilities, the local banks being nine in number, while another is now being organized. The saving banks have some two million dollars on deposit.

As a trading center, Columbus has high-class facilities and advantages. Its mercantile institutions are among the oldest and largest in the south, and large and comprehensive stocks of goods are kept in the storehouses. Few cities of this size in the country have stores carrying such large and varied lines of merchandise, and Columbus is peculiarly fortunate in this respect, since it attracts large numbers of shoppers to the city.

A feature that renders shopping in Columbus peculiarly pleasant is an institution that was unique when it was established, some four years ago—a woman's rest room.

Business opportunities here are constantly developed, and the field is steadily broadened. New-comers are cordially welcomed, and the new citizen soon falls in love with the city and its people.

The combined city, county and state tax rate in Columbus is only $2.15 on the $100. Assessments are on a medium valuation.

The strong public spirit in Columbus is well illustrated by the fact that *recently ten thousand dollars* was raised in a few days campaign, to be expended by the board of trade for publicity and development purposes.

Real estate in Columbus is steadily improving in value. It is the only city in Georgia, where even the street dirt is thought valuable enough by the state to retain, for the state of Georgia is discriminating enough to own the streets here.

Climatic and health conditions are good. *The soil is of a sandy character* and drains quickly, and sewage is swept swiftly away by the rapidly flowing Chattahoochee river, which half encircles the city. The death rate in Columbus is quite low. The temperature is equable and sunstrokes are unknown.

The present progressive spirit is shown by the fact that all the street paving has been laid and most of the other important public improvements *here have been made within the past* dozen years. The city has just completed building across the Chattahoochee river, at a cost of $200,000, the handsomest concrete bridge in the south.

Photo by McCollum.

Residence of Mr. T. C. Hudson, Columbus, Ga.

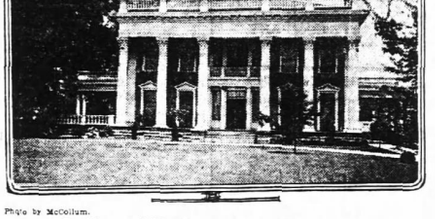

Photo by McCollum.

Residence of Mr. E. P. Owsley, Columbus, Ga.

The Heart of a Flower

A group of verses written long ago by the gifted little daughter of Mrs. Lott Warren and published for the first time.

Deep down in the heart of a flower
I've seen
More marvelous things by far, I ween,
Than earthly kings or mortal queen
With all their wealth and power!

For there was revealed to me the thought
The wealth of the world could not have bought—
That Time with Destiny full was fraught
If God had so fashioned a flower!

If the perfect blue that enfolds the sky
And mirrors its depths in a baby's eye
And lend to the violet its tender dye—
Surely God had given that power!

For man, with his boasted powers of mind,
And all his alchemy cannot unwind
The mystery that lies entwined
In the heart of a tender flower.

* * * * *

EVENING.

Evening now has drawn her veil
Of darkness, starred with light.
See o'er it softly, slowly sail
The Lady Moon, so white!

The stars up towards her radiance grand
Hold high their torches bright—
To add tho' but a tiny ray,
To her great flood of light.

The earth in attitude of prayer,
The sweetest of her moods,
Holds vesper service in the hearts
Of waiting multitudes.

But man, impatient of restraint,
Breaks thro' the darkening rest
And flashes from a thousand hills,
Stars answering Nature's best!

The holy calm of night is gone—
Save where in country ways,
The quiet field imparled with dew
Shine back the stars pure rays!

Women's County Fair.

To show what a small band of women may accomplish, we will cite the case of the library association of Dawson. One year ago they held a successful county fair, clearing $1,000. With this money it is the purpose of the association to erect a public building containing a library, gymnasium, etc.

Must Have Been Club Woman.

A testy old bachelor who believed women would have something to say on all subjects said to a female friend, "Well, madam, what do you hold on this question of female suffrage?" To which the lady calmly responded: "Sir, I hold my tongue."

Red Oak School.

Once this little school was bettered about by factions and politics, now it wears the proud title of being the first school in Tift county to receive the certificate from the state school commissioner for being well up to the standard as a progressive, well equipped country school. Why this change? A committee of club women were asked to assist the gentlemen interested. One of these good women donated a couple of acres for the school grounds and has since that time given much assistance. Result—a school to be proud of, possessing everything but factions and politics, which experience has taught are not promotive of good schools.

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Plumbing *Heating* *Electrical*

COX COLLEGE CELEBRATES SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The Occasion: The seventieth anniversary of Cox college—May 20, 1913.

The Woman: Mrs. G. J. Foreacre.

Mrs. Foreacre speaks lovingly of the three beautiful Haralson sisters, afterward Mrs. John B. Gordon, Mrs. Overby and Mrs. Judge Logan E. Bleckley.

Mrs. Noah K. Davis, mother of Mr. Archibald Davis, of Atlanta, is portrayed as Ella Hunt, of Huntsville, Ala., and Mrs. Governor Alfred Colquitt is familiarly called Sally Bunn.

What a photographic memory has Mrs. Foreacre! Verily, she rightfully claims that hers was the golden day of colleges!

Those who remember the time in Atlanta when the Foreacre home was the center of social life and the word of G. J. Foreacre was law in the railroad world, will be greatly interested in the following paper, read by Mrs. Foreacre at the home-coming of the Cox college alumnae. Mark the exquisite irony of the "little learning given the young women of that day" being sufficient for the trying years of the '60's, and the successful career of a wife and mother.

Mrs. Foreacre lives with Mrs. Percival Sneed, Charlotte, N. C., but joyfully came at the call of her alma mater. Read her message:

MRS FOREACRE'S MESSAGE.

By Mrs. G. J. Foreacre (Delia Nicholls), an Alumnus of the College.

When I look back at the happy years of my girlhood which I spent in LaGrange at the Baptist Female college between 1846 and 1850, it always

MRS. G. J. FOREACRE.

seems to me that I am thinking of a second home and not a school. For home the school always was to me after the first few months when I entered as a young girl, with an older sister as a guardian angel.

So soon we fell in love with the place and our surroundings that when we left our father and mother's home at the end of the vacations, it was only with a few tears that were soon brushed away, as we turned to that pleasant spot where all of our companions, and the activities that seemed so important to our young minds, awaited us.

No Railroads in South Georgia.

There were no railroads in south Georgia in those days, but we cheerfully made the long drive of nearly 200 miles in our father's conveyance twice a year, backwards and forwards. Our two brothers were our companions for most of the journey, finally taking a train which carried them on to the University of Virginia, where they were studying while we were being "finished" at LaGrange. These trips were interesting in themselves and not altogether devoid of danger from swollen streams and an occasional panther, but there was always a trusted black "out-rider," and as young south Georgians we thought very little of high water and were not frightened when the word was spoken, "put your feet on the dashboard." We had favorite stopping places along the way where it was arranged by our parents that we should spend the nights, and the whole trip was always one of pleasure. We loved our plantation home and we loved our school and companions, so life at that time was a succession of happy experiences.

I believe the principal reason we were so attached to the college and were so happy there, and look back through all the years on that period of our lives as one of almost perpetual sunshine, was because of the very remarkable personality of the president of the college, Mr. Milton E. Bacon. We were fortunate enough to have as an instructor Dr. H. H. Tucker, for so many years afterwards an honored and beloved clergyman and resident of Atlanta. He also proved in after years to our matured intellects to be the unapproachable brilliant man we had thought him, and absolutely original. So it will be seen that we had many advantages in having our young minds formed and guided by older minds of such distinction.

Golden Age of Schools.

Perhaps it may be pardoned if I say that this seems to me to have been the golden age of schools, and that ours was the golden school. More things are put in to be studied now, and we hear great talk of this and that, as the girls and boys are full of their schools and their doings, but what we were taught in the forties was taught us thoroughly and well, and we learned many things that stood us in good stead in the troublous years of the sixties that stretched between.

Perhaps I had better not reply to this, for there may be somewhere a catalog of the college of that time, and I might be found to have forgotten. We had, however, about as much learning as the time required of young women, and that has seemed to suffice us well. Much attention was paid to our grammar and composition writing, which I hear now called by the unfamiliar name of "English."

Taught Duty to Neighbor and Self.

We were taught our duty to our neighbor and ourselves in a very strict course of Moral Philosophy, which now is also called by another name. Its precepts were driven home and not one of that class has ever forgotten that "an intention to deceive is a lie," nor have failed to teach it to our children, just as it was taught us out of Wayland's Moral Philosophy. We had a long course, and loved it also, in Greek and Roman Mythology, and were given the great poets to read, and also, I regret to say, at times to parse. I am told by my grand-children that this generation does not parse and does not know the meaning of the word. I would think this an advantage if I did not know that they subjected the epics to a process which seems even worse and is called "diagraming." However, in spite of the fact that we had to apply rules to Milton's "Paradise Lost" and Young's "Night Thoughts," etc., we learned through studying them to appreciate good poetry. I think this was due in a large measure to the fact that we were required to memorize poetry. What we learn in our youth stays with us, and so do many of these great lines, and they are a comfort and a solace.

"Old Girls."

Afterwards when Atlanta had grown to be a city, when the war was over and we had time to again take up the interrupted course of our lives, it was found that there were several of the "old girls" living in Atlanta, and the friendships made in youth grew with the years and have passed to our children. As I think of the past I see at the college the beautiful Haralson sisters. Lizzie, now Mrs. Overby, of Washington, to whom we all looked up and have continued to look up as a tower of strength and goodness. Carrie, our most brilliant student, who married Judge Logan E. Bleckley. Nora, now Mrs. Pace, of Covington, and Fanny, the "little girl," now Mrs. John B. Gordon. Their hospitable home was at their father's plantation, near LaGrange, and it was a privilege to be allowed to spend Sunday in that home of elegance and sweet spirit. There was Sally Bunn, afterwards the wife of Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, whose wit made her a marked person, and whose sweetness retained the affection of all of us. Then our beauty, Fanny Singleton, of Dahlonega, afterwards Mrs. Alexander Wallace, whose lovely countenance was reflected in as lovely a long life. Ella Hunt, of Huntsville, Ala., who married Professor Noah K. Davis, of the University of Virginia, and whose personality has remained a vivid recollection after all these years. Scores of others too. Many of them were called to high positions in the world, which they never failed to fill acceptably. One of my children to whom I have read this has remarked, "You have not told half as many interesting things as you used to tell us about LaGrange," and I feel I have not and cannot.

A Luminous Memory.

Time has dimmed the details and left only a large and luminous memory and an imperishable affection. I was honored when I graduated in 1850 in sharing the first honor of my class with two others in it, and to my lot fell the pleasant task of writing and reading the valedictory. What I said I cannot now recall. I suspect it was trite and sentimental after the fashion of young ladies' compositions in those days. But this I do know, whatever the limitations of years and whatever the trammels of the writing convention of that day and time, underneath the valedictory there lay a world of real feeling and affection. I loved my alma mater and have always loved it.

I felt that truly my lot had "fallen to me in pleasant places" to have been within its walls for four happy years. I respected the faculty and added love to my reverence for the president, Mr. Milton E. Bacon.

It has been a satisfaction to me during the years since I left the school to know that the LaGrange Baptist college has continued and it is a satisfaction to me to think of the work of its revered founder being carried on so worthily as it is here at Cox college, College Park, in this year of grace, 1913.

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BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF COLLEGE PARK

College Park is beautifully situated eight miles from Atlanta, on the double tracks of the Atlanta and West Point railroad. Planted on the high Piedmont ridge, sixty feet above Atlanta, and buoyed by an invigorating climate, swept by fresh breezes and blessed with the purest of water, the location is ideal for the enjoyment of physical vigor and mental development. The country is undulating and picturesque with both the Kennesaw range and Stone Mountain in view.

From the little community in the woods where wealthy and refined citizens began to build their homes, College Park has developed into quite a little city with own municipal government and has its own waterworks, electric lights and sewerage system.

Its artesian water has been pronounced by the state chemist to be perhaps the purest freestone water found anywhere. With ten-minute electric cars to Atlanta making the ride in thirty minutes at 5 cents, this rural residence place blends in beautiful harmony the advantages of city and country. So writes one with a golden pen of the beauties of this unique and choice educational suburb of Atlanta.

Fine School System.

College Park makes no vain boast of title when its patriotic citizens claim that within the walls of Cox college and Georgia Military college, exemption from artificial restraints and temptations to frivolous dissipation, enhances the development of character in the students so fortunate as to matriculate with those high class institutions.

Nor are the public schools one whit behind our colleges in this race for progress. Under the wise supervision of County Superintendent E. C. Merry and by the untiring zeal and devotion of School Commissioner Alonzo Richardson, the $12,000 College Park high school is rapidly nearing completion. This beautiful building will be fully equipped with all modern conveniences and ready for the fall term. The two grammar schools, equi-distant from the high school, will be feeders to this newly acquired and greatly prized treasure of College Park. Visions of beautifully parked grounds arise in the minds of College Park club women when this magnificent building shall have been completed. For be it known, far and near, that College Park womanhood is a unit in all things that make for social betterment and Christian culture.

Loyalty to Atlanta.

It may not be known to the world at large that two years ago, when Atlanta was straining every nerve in the great Young Men's Christian association campaign and College Park men, heeding the call of such leaders as W. Woods White and D. L. Willingham, gave gloriously to this call, the women of College Park also responded to the cry of the Young Women's Christian association of Atlanta and perceptibly swelled the contributions to that great cause to the amount of $1,000.

Now, College Park covets a library and Young Men's Christian association hall for her boys and by the united efforts of all the good forces available one may be erected in our beautiful little city.

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ATLANTA, - GEORGIA

THE ETERNAL WOMAN AND HER ENEMY, THE EXPEDIENT FEMALE

A GREAT SENTENCE FROM GOETHE.

There is one thing which the human race knows vaguely it cannot do and live; one unpardonable sin for which there is no repentance in this or in any other existence. This is to imprison and shut in the aspiring spirit of life. It is the nullification of that instinct of life which is leading us to an unknown, but, we believe, to the achievement of a glorious destiny. The greatest Teutonic poet put his conception of this instinct into one sentence which has been so hackneyed, so limited, so parodied, that it is seldom felt in its profound and prophetic fullness. It was the deepest psychological and sociological truth that Goethe put into his statement, "The eternal womanly leads us on and up." The eternal womanly has been recognized and deified from the beginning, but it was not recognized by sex chivalry. It was divined by the instinct of the race for self-preservation.

What is the eternal womanly? It antedates the specialization into sex of nature. Before the evolution of motherhood and fatherhood, the vast, brooding, "eternal womanly" of nature herself—not himself or itself!—was; and it was in answer to the call of this primordial instinct and for its preservation that sex came into being. When it came into being a larger share of the eternal womanly was entrusted to women than to men; that is, a larger share of the creative and nurturing powers of the race.

The eternal woman is timeless, selfless, endless. Most men get their glimpses of it in one woman or several women. The poets see the eternal womanly in all women and their children. They celebrate in lyric song, in dramatic scene, on the walls of cathedrals and in the oratorios that are sung within, its power, its patience, its conquest of the future. There is nothing tyrannical in that power, nothing submissive in that patience, nothing violent in that conquest of the future. Before that abiding, majestic, all-enfolding spirit of nature, all criticism, limitation and compliment, shrinks into shadow.

Side by side with the divination of the eternal womanly there has arisen another ideal which we may call "The expedient feminine." The irreconcilable antagonism, the atomic repellance of these two ideals occur to the thinking women of every generation.

What is the expedient feminine? It is the capture and temporary perversion in the individual, or the type, of the eternal womanly. This was inevitable when nature dared to accept the self-conscious co-operation of man in her evolutionary plan. The "expedient feminine" is the eternal womanly stripped of its impersonality and become selfish, stripped of its courage and become timid, stripped of its truth and become indirect. The "expedient feminine" always sacrifices the grand virtues for the little graces.

At every crisis in history "the eternal womanly" and "the expedient feminine" are seen to be arrayed on opposite sides of emotional, intellectual and moral issues. Invariably the expedient feminine becomes the tool of tyranny. Invariably the eternal womanly becomes the ally—the strongest ally—of the struggling race for freedom!

"The eternal womanly" leads us on and up!

FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER,
Chairman of Literature of General Federated Women's Clubs.

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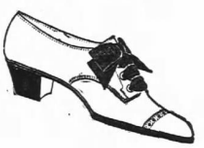

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¶ This modern bakery has revolutionized modern household methods--there's no longer the dreaded "baking day."

¶ The "lady of the house" can now devote this day to some of the higher interests and pleasures of life. She's taking no chances.

A loaf of TIP-TOP on the table

insures a satisfactory meal and a bread without a peer--made right; baked right, and good and clean all through.

It's so good it's sensational--Admitted generally to be the *talk of the country*

At all Grocers *Insist Upon It*

TALLULAH FALLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

A MONUMENT TO GEORGIA CLUB WOMEN

THE ROMANCE OF A HILL IN HABERSHAM

At the left, members of Tallulah Falls Junior Civic league; in the center, Miss A. L. E. Blackshear, principal; Mrs. H. N. Clark telling the children an Uncle Remus story in front of Model Home.

Tallulah Falls Industrial school is owned and operated by the Georgia Federation of Clubs, which is the only one of the state federations which thus absolutely owns a school.

A fully equipped schoolhouse and a model home for teachers and boarders are placed upon a five-acre tract, the gift to the federation by Miss Sara E. White.

The Georgia Power company has placed electricity in both buildings and along the once dark road which used to be a terror to the girls' club's evening meetings. From cabin to comfort has been the school's record in its five years' life.

They want me to tell you a story, to show you a picture, to leave you a message, and perchance a mission. The story is a "fact tale;" the picture as vivid as life—for it is life; the message is deeper than I can fathom, hence I shall only deliver it and go my way; and the mission—ah, the mission is as long and as hard as love and service. That's all.

Once upon a time, in the wonderful mountains of Habersham, I walked along a red and winding road—rather red and very winding—and as I came to a sudden turn in my walk I looked ahead, and there, on the side of this north Georgia hill, stood a country school house, and near it a brown shingle and stone cottage. That is the tale.

NOTHING ORDINARY HERE.

But it was no ordinary schoolhouse, and no ordinary Georgia hill that I saw against the sunset sky that late October day. A mountain, I should call it, one of God's choicest pieces of architecture, marvelously fashioned for beauty and peculiarly planned for protection to the buildings on its slope, as well as the children that made so many paths over it and kept them grassless, weedless for nine happy months of the year. It rose before me that autumn afternoon like a terrace picture. And, remember, it was no ordinary schoolhouse and school home. It was there because some of our Georgia women had a vision, and the vision came true—the Tallulah Falls Industrial school, which is the beautiful work of the Georgia Federation of clubs.

EAGER FOR THE WORK.

They were eager for the work, and found the ideal place for it at Tallulah, small in the beginning, but no longer small, but growing, developing all the while. It is a joy to me to go to the school or into the home, not only because of the interest it arouses as an educational work of wonder, but especially because of the atmosphere of refinement, of progress and of genuine, uplifting pleasure that pervades the place. The pleasure of work, however, for teachers and pupils are always doing something worth while, never permits an idle moment; the influence of the teacher upon boys and girls in the home is most beautiful of all; even if no day pupils attended school, the institution ought to stand because of its far-reaching good to the mountain boys and girls who live in the bungalow and clean culture, wisdom and spiritual ideals and how eagerly and thoroughly they do glean!

I took tea with them some weeks ago, and found them true, gentle folk at the table and in the parlor. Many city-bred boys and girls might well imitate their table manners and their ease in conversation. The teachers deserve credit for this, of course, as the children naturally have aspirations to be like them.

The Friday Night Glee club and the Wednesday Afternoon Lipscomb circle give them the "social life" they need, are delightful organizations as well as the best kind of training for them. They learn to conduct a meeting with dignity, to abide by parliamentary law with diligence, to write minutes correctly, and, best of all, to "have a good time" most heartily. They sing and play, read papers, make talks, and even have debates. The teachers are devoted to the work, because the boys and girls respond to the ideals that are set before them and the appeals that are made to them.

THE CIVIC LEAGUE!

For instance, the civic league sprang up like Jack's beanstalk, verily in a night, and is now strong and thriving.

Miss Blackshear, with the charm and magnetism that are the secret of her power, gathered together her "student body" one afternoon, explained to them Tallulah's distressing need of town cleanliness and sanitation, told them how they might help by cleaning their own premises and urging others to clean up and scrub the streets, stores, etc. She invited all of them to qualify as members of the league, outlining the duties they might perform in order to enter "with honorable mention." By the next morning Tallulah had its face washed and its hair combed, and eager boys and girls became members of the civic league, magna, cum laude! The mothers and fathers are now interested, the council and the mayor, all will join the school children in their work, and when Tallulah is Spotless Town they may float their banner, "A little child shall lead them."

Have you found the message, O readers, that the women of Georgia send you, via Tallulah Falls school?

Now I leave you to find the mission. Love and service will help you in your search, and if you will cannot find it, remember "A little child will lead you."

EMMA ASKEW CLARK.

STATE COMMISSION NEEDED FOR ROADS

Georgia Is Under Obligation to Her People to Furnish Competent Highway Board.

BY W. M. GAMMON,
Ex-Chairman County Commission.

From the many good roads conventions held, the vast number of writers and speakers discussing the importance and the necessity of improved public highways, it would seem that a general interest had been aroused and that there would be, in this state of Georgia at least, a universal demand for the building of substantial and permanent highways.

This is true to a limited extent only. In each community it is confined to a limited class, composed of the most intelligent and prosperous farmers and business men, who, in a measure, furnish all the funds to prosecute the work. The other class is the small farmers, renters and those who only pay a poll-tax or are subject to road duty. One-half of this class oppose any road improvement that is not made on a road that passes their house, and the other class condemns all road building that forces from them a contribution from their scanty means.

These two classes, as voters, are in a very large majority, except in the counties with large cities, and they elect "their" commissioners and dictate through them how and where the work shall be done by the convicts.

Millions of dollars are being spent on convict labor, more than half of which is being absolutely wasted for the want of systematic business methods and intelligent direction and supervision.

Obligation of State.

It is an obligation the state is under to its people to furnish this, though a competent highway commission. It furnishes this labor at a great loss of revenue to itself. Every other state assumes this authority, if this is done, Georgia in a few years can have a splendid system of completed roads, from every part of the state centering in the capital, without it, our road building is a farce. Motor engines for farm work and motor trucks for transportation are being so perfected that the use of them will be an economical necessity, if our people are to keep abreast of the times, and solid, substantial roads are the only ones to be built over which these machines can safely travel. When built, these roads can be maintained for a cost of $1,000 or 2 per cent on the cost of construction.

In order that these roads shall be made of general benefit to the whole state and accommodate all motor tourists, who will be coming by thousands for business and for pleasure to view out the land, the roads must be made continuous and connect with roads of other states. That is, the counties working convicts furnished by the state should be required to co-operate so as to connect these roads from the state lines to the capital.

Scattering the Work.

This is not being done, at least in north Georgia, where the county commissioners take a purely local view of the work. They are scattering the work all over the county as demanded by local influence.

Floyd county has employed convict labor on her roads for thirty-four years. Most of the county boards scattered their work to every section of the county, never attempting to build one road to completion. They would build a few miles on a first-class, then a little on a second-class road. They never made any provision for maintenance, because they had no certain road worth while, and after working thirty years, and spending over a half million dollars, they not only had never completed a single road, but did not have 10 miles of passable road in the county at the end of that time.

A board was then elected in 1908 who employed a competent engineer, who was made general manager and supervisor. His first act was to measure the work and make an estimate of the cost compared to contract prices. His statement showed the county was losing $15 per day, or about $1,000 per month, by working the convicts compared to free contract labor.

The management was changed, and with competent wardens and complete equipment of modern road machinery, mules, etc., and since that the monthly statements show a profit over contract prices of from $500 to $1,200.

Under his efficient management three roads were completed to the county line and two to the Alabama state line—five in all—in four years.

In all the thirty years before the convicts had never built but six culverts, and not a single bridge. On the 54 miles built of first-class, graded, macadam roads, he put in 125 concrete culverts and 69 reinforced concrete and steel bridges, some of them 100-feet spans, all built by the convicts in less than four years.

This is the actual experience of Floyd county and most of the counties of this state (all in north Georgia) are following in Floyd's old foolish footsteps, and will work for a generation and never build a road that is of any benefit unless the state steps in and exercises a supervision due it from furnishing the convict labor.

The state should create a highway commission, with authority to designate the roads each county should work. It ought to enforce county co-operation, so as to make the roads continuous from the state line to the capitol, and have a competent engineer to supervise the work as a member or chairman of the commission.

Unless this is done the work of the convicts, with few exceptions, will be absolutely wasted, for most of the county boards are composed of men who are without experience, and are generally controlled by the voters, who think the only road in the county of importance is the one that goes by their house.

This class of small taxpayers are the greatest obstacle in the way of progressive road building that can be named, and it is in the power and in the duty of the state, to exercise its authority in removing this serious impediment to all progress in road building.

All the highways are the property of the state. The labor is furnished by the state. Why should it hesitate to exercise its authority, when on that depends the success or failure of this great enterprise that means so much to all?

In the close intimacy of the dressing room, Miss Shannon is absolutely fresh and untouched by time, and yet she calmly said: "I am glad I am not young any more. Think of all the experience—the richness and fullness of life that I know. Think how high my spirit has fed. Do you think I'd give any of it—any line on my face—and retrace the years, and have a pretty mask with no background of life and feeling?

The Negro: A Human Problem

MRS. JOHN D. HAMMOND.

By Mrs. John Hammond.

The nineteenth century was pre-eminently the age of individualistic commercialism, of cut-throat competition. Beneath this struggle the characteristics which were to stamp the twentieth century formed slowly, obscurely, like the underground life of seeds.

Justice and opportunity for the unprivileged—that is the new world-cry. In ever country the best men and women of the privileged classes are at work to answer it.

It is not that race lines are in the least obscured. Races are distinct, like mountains, separate to their base. But under all races, deeper than all deep distinctions, lies the deep-set, common humanity, as the earth underlies the mountains which rise from its breast.

In every land, in every race, the submerged masses of humanity possess certain characteristics in common. When the income falls below the nation's standard of decent, healthful living, certain world-wide ugliness appear: insufficient food and clothing, insanitary shelter, lack of clean recreation, lower the vitality of body and mind, cause what we term laziness, and foster a craving for stimulants and vicious excitement. To these evils housing conditions add an environment almost prohibitive of decency or morality. Vice, thriftlessness, unreliability in every relation of life—to all these this economic class, the world over, is foredoomed at birth. Inevitably this class furnishes the world's supply of criminals. It furnishes it for us of the south. And because, with us, this class is composed so largely of negroes, we charge them racially with tendencies which, in every race, are the inevitable outcome of the economic conditions in which our negroes live. The problem is human, not racial.

Little children are everywhere the raw material of human life. We can weave them into various patterns. Though we cannot make wool, cotton, nor cotton silk. An English bishop said London's slum children were not born into the world, but damned into it. So are our slum children, who happen to be negroes.

Justice and opportunity for the unprivileged! Decent housing conditions, a chance to learn life's lessons in clean play, training for honest work, and certainty of honest work's reward—these are the world-needs of the poorest. Our debt to our poorest is no less.

Co-operation All Important.

(Mrs. E. G. Mc. Cabe.)

One only needs to look around on the activities of the business world of today to perceive the value of federation and federation co-operation.

Either complaints of wrongs or desires for better things amount to little so long as these cries are confined to individual voices. Let the great body of human beings only become one mind, then all latent power will be consolidated and a mighty force will be released and set in motion. Each club which joins the federation does just so much toward turning this world-force in the right direction.

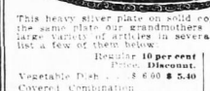
The benefits to the club so co-operating are certainly equal. In union there is not only strength but instruction, initiation, inspiration.

SOME SPECIALS IN
Cut Glass, Silverware and Aluminum Ware

For the month of June, the month of weddings, we are offering some very unusual values in cut glass. Almost our entire stock is new goods that have come in during the past three weeks. In view of this fact, these special prices are very extraordinary. All of these goods, too, are of exquisite design and cutting.

	Regular Special Price.	Regular Selling Price.
Water Set, 1 pitcher and 6 glasses	$12.00	$ 6.95
Wine Set, 1 decanter and 6 tumblers	19.50	14.95
Cruet	2.50	1.75
Bon Bon Dish, 6 in.	1.00	.75
Bon Bon Dish, 6 in. heavily cut	3.00	2.10
Bowl, 8-inch	5.00	3.85
Bowl, 10-inch	6.50	4.50
Ice Tub	$ 7.00	$ 3.50
Fruit Compote	10.00	7.50
Compote, 6-inch	8.00	5.85
Compote, 4-inch	3.50	2.00
Electric Table Lamp	10.00	7.50
Punch Set, 1 bowl, 1 tray, 12 cups	60.50	43.60
Celery Dish	4.00	2.75
1 Cut Glass Gas Lamp	15.00	8.90

10% DISCOUNT ON
Sheffield Silver Plate



For one week only, we are offering a discount of 10 per cent on our entire line of Sheffield Plate. This heavy silver plate on solid copper will wear a lifetime. It is the same plate our grandmothers used. This plate comes in a large assortment of articles in several very attractive designs. We list a few of them below.

	Regular Price.	10 per cent Discount	Discount Price.
Vegetable Dish	$ 6.00	$ 5.40	
Covered Combination Dish	12.50	12.15	
Round Tray, 12-in.	8.00	7.20	
Oval Tray, 14-in.	$11.50	$10.35	
Hexagon Tray, 16-in.	13.00	11.70	
Square Tray, 18-in.	15.00	13.50	
Baking Dish	5.50	4.95	

Aluminum Ware the Cooking Utensils of the Future

On account of its cleanliness, its everlasting quality and its great beauty, we expect to see aluminum ware in universal use in our kitchens within the next few years. We carry the largest stock of aluminum in this section and our prices are very attractive.

Lipped Sauce Pans	$ .50 and up
Covered Sauce Pans	1.00 and up
Tea Kettles	2.25 and up
Muffin Pans	.75 and up
Cake Pans	.40 and up
Pie Pans	.25 and up
Double Boilers	1.50 and up
Frying Pans	.65 and up
Round Griddles	.75 and up
Milk Shakers	.50 and up
Mixing Spoons	.05 and up
Salt and Pepper Shakers	25c Pair
Tea Balls	10c, 25c, 75c
Jelly Moulds	10c and up
7-Quart Sauce Pans	74c
Percolators	$2.50 and up
Aluminum Polish	50c can

KING HARDWARE CO.
53-55 Peachtree St.

CHAS. P. GLOVER REALTY CO.
2½ Walton Street
Our Rent Department is Very Thorough

Wholesale and Retail
Bicycles, Motorcycles And Auto Accessories
ELYEA-AUSTELL CO., 35 N. Pryor St.

BIJOU Evenings 7:30 and 9 Matinees Daily
TABLOID
MUSICAL COMEDY
CHANGE OF SHOW AND COMPANY EVERY WEEK
SPECIAL SCENERY—BEAUTY CHORUS
A Dollar Show at Bargain Prices

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DRUGGISTS
104 WHITEHALL STREET
BELL PHONE 570 and 9147 MAIN - ATL. 570 and 2407

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company

This Company stands alone in having paid to its policy-holders or beneficiaries more than it has received in premiums since organization in 1846.

Total premiums received since organization	$260,455,555.87
Paid to policy-holders or beneficiaries	$285,936,337.13
Excess of amount so paid	$ 8,497,681.26

PALMOUR & WELLS, General Agents
423-424-425 GRANT BUILDING - - - ATLANTA, GEORGIA

We wish to secure representatives in different parts of the state, and invite correspondence from men of standing in their communities.

THE MONTGOMERY THEATER
Showing the only exclusive licensed picture program in the city. No repeaters will ever be seen at The Montgomery.
Matinee 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. 5c. Night Prices 5 and 10c.

The Pines...
TALLULAH FALLS, GA.
MISS ALTHEA G. STONE,
Proprietor & Manager

The Pines is situated on a ridge, removed both from village and camps. Is surrounded by fine trees; has its exclusive water supply, private dairy and poultry yard.

OPEN JUNE 15th
For Rates apply above.

HASTINGS' SEEDS

Are the Standard of Seed Purity and Excellence in every Southern state.

The gardener who plants HASTINGS' SEEDS does so with a feeling of perfect confidence that he has planted the very best seeds obtainable for southern soil and climate.

Handsome illustrated catalogue free on request.

H. G. Hastings & Co.
16 West Mitchell St. Atlanta, Ga.

-- CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS --

AUCTION SALES.

A CORDIAL invitation extenden the public to pay a visit to 90 S. Pryor and inspect the entire furnishings of a large and elegantly furnished home that will be disposed of at auction Monday, June 9th. Open for inspection Friday and will be disposed of Monday at 10:30 a. m., at 90 S. Pryor.
B. BERNARD, Auctioneer.

PERSONAL.

PRICE & THOMAS—FLY SCREENS.
PRICE & THOMAS—FLY SCREENS.
PRICE & THOMAS—FLY SCREENS.
PRICE & THOMAS—FLY SCREENS.
PRICE & THOMAS—FLY SCREENS.
92 N. Pryor St. Bell Phone Main Ivy 23

SWEET, attractive young lady desires to get married at once. Husband must be able to keep the Sweet. Price & Thomas screens will do. 92 N. Pryor st. Phone Ivy 4243. 23

WANTED—Congratulate EVERY ONE who has a hand in the compilation of this magnificent cyclopedia of local resources and opportunities. Special thanks to the ladies of the state, without whose co-operation this edition would not have been possible. Home, the Queen City of the Hills, wants to join a lot of her sister municipalities in the abundance of future effort to maintain Georgia's supremacy as the empire state of the south. Benjamin H. Yancey, Mayor of Home, Ga. 23

DRESSMAKING and tailoring, evening dresses a specialty. Phone residence, Main 3306. 124 Garnet street. 23

WANTED—Greetings to the women of Georgia for the November issue. It is a year before even we begin because the press has told us it is in charge of the members of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. 23

WANTED—The club women of Rome now in Atlanta because of this magnificent edition to come home to Rome's Chautauqua week. Inbest that time over the old Rome Bridge. Lend H. Bell, vice president of First National Bank Rome, Ga. 23

WANTED—To congratulate the women of Georgia for the splendid work they have done in getting out this splendid edition of The Constitution's annual. Also The White Memorial Foundation. 23

I am sure it will restore the life of a plentiful supply. Price includes a perpetual fund which will be used to keep the grounds in order. Those who have not yet done so will find it to their interest to call at once and see the plans and specifications. Remember the name of the noble dead and assist in their memorial. Every dollar you spend for flowers will help to beautify the grounds and will help to elevate the standard of citizenship for generations to come.

It is interesting, has brought the sun most into the hearts of the people and the spirit of the people toward the future. The power of the press is wonderful and we have seen it exemplified in this issue of The Constitution. Being in a position to appreciate what it means, and what a task it was to get out such a paper, we take off our hats to the men who have made it a possibility, thus exhibiting the untiring effort for the benefit of every town in Georgia.

What the press has done for one city, it can do for the state.

I am proud that the city of Rome should be represented in such a splendid publication. Has done forward in the greatest manner, and at the same time has exhibited wealth, culture and all the elements that go to make up that show that it is destined to be the best city in the state. Yours very truly, Hugh Willingham, Macon Telegraph. Lindsay Hutton, Rome Tribune-Herald. 23

THE GENEALOGIST, Mrs. Minnie E. Hogan, College Park, its members of national historical and literary societies, as follows: Research Committee National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; Regent Peachmont Continental Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution; Librarian College Park Woman's Club. Members of Abbott, Andrew, Andrews, Atterson, Anthony, Adams, Allen, Baker, Barnes, Barnes, Brook, Bryan, Brandt, Barnwell, Beckham, Braff, Booth, Bellinger, Cobb, Chisholm, Cleveland, Colwell, Clarke, Coffee, Cuffin, Cotwan, Cooper, Dorsey, Doster, Dawson, Dobbins, Eden, Edwards, English, Ellison, Elliott, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Ford, Fairfax, Fenner, Gibson, Glenn, Gaines, Grisham, Gamble, Grove, Gray, Herbert, Hines, Hall, Hinks, Hunt, Hill, Horton, Hughes, Hazlefield, Hardy, Hammond, Latham, Johnson, Jacobs, Jennings, Kemp, Keith, Kyle, Lamb, Lewis, Lawrence, Lane, Khaer, Malone, Mitchell, Middlebrook, Moore, Morse, Morris, McFarland, Matthews, McWilliams, Maryland, Nash, Olliver, Owens, Osborne, Pace, Pollard, Parker, Power, Pritchard, Quarterman, Reeve, Rose, Russell, Rutledge, Sessions, Smith, Stowers, Sheard, Skinner, Sheehan, Stevens, Thomas, Tate, Tolbert, Taylor, Wade, Woodward, Williams, Winn, Tomee, Wallace, White, Williamson, Walker, Walton and many others. 20

OUR JUNK SALE IS NOW ON. EVERYTHING AT CUT PRICES. ROBISON FURNITURE CO., W. L. HUNTER—208 PRYOR STREET. 23

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

FOR RENT—An ideal location for a home of twelve rooms and baths, furnace and every modern convenience; must rent at once. Apply 1026 or 314 Williamson. Will give lease for three years if desired. 37

WANTED—TEACHERS.

TEACHERS should write to THE TEACHERS' AGENCY OF THE SOUTH, EMPIRE BLDG., ATLANTA, GA., for information and literature. 24

FOR SALE—CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE HOME
On North Side Corner

ON ONE of our best streets, having 10 rooms, sleeping porch and two bath; nine large rooms finished in ash. The arrangement is perfect. Hall and stairway in hardwood floors, with doors to match; panel, sheet, all with flexible wood. Large center between it and the weatherboarding; very ample closets and two dressing rooms. Large, solid well fitted and ventilated and heated by furnace. Fitted with every convenience. Finished in white enamel and colonial gold and expensively papered, and is in fine condition. Some mantels and lighting fixtures. The lot is 50x200 feet. A home, but a splendid 100 large for his family of ten. Price $10,000, and less than fair value at present. Address
A. B. C., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A HOME LAUNDRY—For a short time only, for the small sum of $25 the Atlanta Utilities Mfg. Co. will equip your home with one of their Home Laundries with running water attached, can be installed in your kitchen, basement, bath, porch or yard; it costs you nothing to investigate, it must be perfect work or money refunded. Bell phone Main 4375, Atlanta phone 2314. Atlanta Utilities Mfg. Co., 389 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. 19

WHY NOT RENT THAT SPARE ROOM?

It's lying idle when it could be earning money for you. Some young man or woman wants and would appreciate a room like that in a home like yours. Tell them about it through the Constitution's Classified. One little want ad may bring you a most desirable roomer. If not, try again.

PHONE MAIN 5000
ATLANTA 109

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS
IN
EVERY LINE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

WE carry a full line of household furniture, from kitchen to parlor; also a complete line of summer porch goods, such as porch sets, porch rockers, swings, porch rugs, etc.; refrigerators, ice cream freezers and everything in the furniture line. Call and see us before buying elsewhere. Terms cash or time.

R. F. Jordan Furniture Co.
144-6 Auburn Ave.
Bell Phone Ivy 4467;
Atlanta Phone 1800.

A BETTER HOME

DOES your home give you all the comfort and satisfaction you would LIKE?

There's a big difference in homes. Some have the cozy, inviting atmosphere which makes men want to hurry back. Others are pleasant enough, but they lack something.

Those little touches that make houses cozy and "homelike" are not hard to attain. They are not the expensive things. A new chair with the right atmosphere here, a new dresser, a new davenport, a new sideboard, a new china cabinet, a new table—just a few things and your home is transformed. All these and lots of other good things can be had here at from 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than in the high rent districts.

Just pay our store a visit and see how easy it is to buy furniture of us. Our Liberal Credit System is at your service.

THE HOME OF THE HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET.

ED. MATTHEWS & CO.,
23 East Alabama St.
Between Whitehall and Pryor Sts.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

IF YOU knew that you could save 100 per cent on furniture by buying from us, you would do it, wouldn't you? Well, that is exactly what you can do. We have a complete line of everything for furnishing a home in second-hand furniture that looks as good as new. Give us a trial. We will save you money. We sell for cash only.

SOUTHERN WRECKAGE CO.
114 S. Forsyth St.

EARNEST & FLOYD,

270 EDGEWOOD AVE.
We carry a complete line of household goods, cash or terms. 19

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W. O. ALSTON

1216 THIRD NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
MONEY TO LEND ON IMPROVED PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

GATE CITY HOTEL

TWO BLOCKS FROM TERMINAL STATION. ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. 50c UP.

BEST 50c MEALS IN TOWN

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES.

1081½ SO. FORSYTH

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY

IF YOUR gas stove needs relining let us do it; makes it good as new. We also make a specialty of repairing ranges and of sharpening lawn mowers; all our men are skilled white operators. The All our men are skilled white operators. The Atlanta Stove Company, 101 North Forsyth st. Ivy 7240. 21

Overheard.

(From Judge.)

Miss Ouldgirl—Now, if I should find a man under my bed, I'd simply tell him to marry me or I'd shoot.

Miss Petite—Then you would simply be arrested for murder.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE AND RENT

IF YOU want braids matched in quality and color, come to

THE
S. A. CLAYTON CO.,

Chiropodist, Manicuring and Hair Dressing Parlors.

Experts in every branch.

36½ WHITEHALL ST.,
MAIN 1769

ATLANTA, GA.

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OFFICE and salesroom 282 Whitehall street. Bell phone Main 275. Greenhouse and residence 167 Ashby street. Bell phone West 55. Wedding bouquets, church decorations a specialty. Large varieties pot plants and bedding plants, rosebuds, etc. Funeral designs made on short notice. Call Bell phone West 55 at night and early morning. Special attention. Uncle Johnny says the above to his friends. He is still in the ring. 23

SPRATLING IS DYEING MOURNING BLACK.

Phone or Call to See Him

53 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

Main 1461 Atlanta 954

ATLANTA STEAM DYE AND CLEANING WORKS

Express Paid One Way on All Out-of-Town Orders.

FOR SALE—CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I have a beautiful east front, shaded lot, two blocks of car line in West End; will sell cheap on easy terms. T. C. Holmes. Ivy 4157.

NO. 57 PONCE DE LEON PLACE, 6 rooms, bath, water, sewer, lights etc., hardwood floors, birch, doors, trim and fine fixtures. Lot elevated, 49x162 to 16-foot alley, a fine place. House nearly new. Price, $6,000. Phone Main 2187. 15

FOR RENT—Nice little 6-room cottage in Decatur, Ga., on great big lot, 60x240. House has papered walls, electricity, sewer and water; will rent for $25 per month. Address C. D. 1, care Constitution. 15

CROCKER REALTY COMPANY

622 CANDLER BLDG. PHONE IVY 1161

FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILES.

The Solution of Pneumatic Tire Troubles

VULCORINE.

EVERY CAR USING VULCORINE WILL BE SAVED DELAY CAUSED BY PUNCTURES.

THE REMEDY THAT KEEPS YOUR CAR ON AIR AND PUNCTURE PROOF, CARS TREATED, $7.50 TO $10.00 PER CAR. MOTORCYCLES $3.00. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

VULCORINE CO.
Office, Laboratory and Service Station, 309 Peachtree, Atlanta, Ga. 20

THERE ARE A HUNDRED REASONS WHY You should use and read The Constitution's Classified. One reason is the results these columns bring. That is enough for those who buy and sell to advantage.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE AND RENT

EDWIN L. HARLING

REAL ESTATE. 32 EAST ALABAMA STREET. BOTH PHONES 1287.

DECATUR, GEORGIA, HOME—On Howard avenue, we offer a two-story, 9-room residence, lot 100x188 to another street for $5,750. This can be bought for $1,500 cash; $35 per month for the balance. This is one of the most magnificent homes in Decatur. Has every known convenience and at our price it is absolutely a pick-up.

EIGHT MILES FROM THE CENTER OF THE CITY—We offer a tract of land containing 100 acres for $7,500. This can be bought on easy terms. We will take a piece of your city property as part payment. If you are interested in acreage, you can not afford to overlook this, as you can more than double your money in a short time.

DRUID HILLS HOME—On Spring Dale Drive we offer a solid brick, 10-room, two-story house, lot 100x400 for $17,500. This house cost the present owner about $25,000 to complete in its present condition. If you are thinking of building a magnificent home you can not afford to miss this place at our price. Good terms can be had and you will save $7,500 by buying it at our price.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING in the way of vacant lots, acreage, magnificent homes or small ones, we are in a position to supply your wants. We will be glad to consult with you on all your real estate wants, if you live out of the city, write us. If you visit the city call at our office and we will talk about anything that you need in the real estate line and convince you that we have what you are looking for.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., BUNGALOW

WITHIN 400 feet of Highland Lake Club, built by day labor, heavy timbers are all oak and chestnut. Living room 18x30; four bedrooms, bath and toilet, hot water heater. Spacious porches. Simply but comfortably furnished, and this price includes china, refrigerator, linen, etc., and club membership; $2,000 cash gets it all. House alone cost more than this. Address

WALDO & REDDING

1013-14 GRANT BUILDING. ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY OWNER

WHY GO out three miles and pay $6,500 for a cottage on a raw lot in the hot sun when you can get a modern two-story house with reception hall, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen and four bedrooms, an elevated level lot 50x200, beautifully sodded lawn, handsome shade trees, roses, cherries, peaches, figs in bearing, all for $6,500 on easy terms, simply by coming direct to the owner? This is on a main street, too, where values are steadily increasing. Call at 395 Capitol avenue and look it over. It's a bargain.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT.

$1.00 POSTCARDS
50c PER DOZEN

IF YOU bring this coupon with you. Cut it out, as this ad won't appear again. GOOD FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

NOVELTY PHOTO STUDIO

52 EDGEWOOD AVENUE.
Your picture made on paper weights and all other styles. 23

COFIELD INVESTMENT COMPANY

605 EMPIRE BUILDING. TELEPHONE MAIN 2224.

PEACHTREE ROAD LOTS

WE HAVE a few well located lots one block off of Peachtree Road in the desirable residence section at bargain prices. Call on us for full information.

J. M. BEASLEY, Sales Manager.

REMOVED TO

317 Empire Building

WE WILL BE PLEASED to have our patrons call on us. High-class realty bought and sold.

R. C. WOODBERY & CO.
REAL ESTATE.
EMPIRE BUILDING. PHONE MAIN 72.

L. O. TURNER CO.

MAIN 5202. 1217 ATLANTA NAT'L BANK.

CONSCIENTIOUS ADVERTISING PAYS

THERE are only THREE kinds of property to buy: INVESTMENT property, SPECULATIVE property and HOMES. We first learn from the buyer the kind of property he wants to buy, then we show him accordingly; we advise you to buy what we term a combination. We can show you property that pays a very good per cent on the price asked, and at the same time the property is enhancing 15 per cent to 20 per cent a year. This is the kind of an investment to make if it is not a home you want. We can show many good pieces, and can separately show you their value.

JOHN WESLEY COOPER, Salesman

ANSLEY PARK.

A TYPICAL California bungalow, on a lot and street that is as beautiful as anything seen in Pasadena. This was built for a home, and has everything that could be desired. There are three bedrooms. The lot is unusually large and attractive. Flowers, gardens, chicken yards, servants quarters and garage. It's seldom a home of this class is offered for sale. The price is around $7,500, on very attractive terms.

GRANT PARK SECTION.

NEAR main entrance to park. Attractive 6-room cottage, on a very deep lot, with servant's house. Owner is leaving the city and cuts price to $3,250. Easy terms.

SUBURBAN ACREAGE.

17 ACRES fronting trolley, with two residences practically new, barns, chicken houses, private water, lights and all improvements. This is a good proposition. Will sell or exchange for income city property.

HURT & CONE

301 EMPIRE LIFE BLDG. PHONE, IVY 2939.

DON'T READ THIS

UNLESS YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL HOME CHEAP

PIEDMONT AVENUE—In the best resident section, a beautiful home of 10 rooms, 2-story, two baths, vapor heat, lovely arranged; lot 60x200 feet; garage. Price $11,000, easy terms.

DECATUR, GA.—A beautiful 6-room bungalow, on College avenue. Has all conveniences; hardwood floors; lot 56½x250 feet. Let us show it to you. The price is $6,000, with terms. See

W. L. & JOHN O. DuPREE
REAL ESTATE. 501-2 EMPIRE BLDG.

FOR SALE—SEED AND PET STOCK.

McMILLAN BROS. SEED CO.

DEALERS IN POULTRY SUPPLIES

"THE LAYING HEN IS THE PAYING HEN." We keep your poultry in prime condition and increase the fertility of your eggs.

POULTRY FOODS.

Purina Scratch	25c per 10 lbs.;	$2.25 per 100
Nice Special Baby Chick	25c per 5 lbs.;	2.50 per 100
Chicken Chowder Egg Mash	25c per 5 lbs.;	2.50 per 100
Beef Scraps	25c per 12 lbs.;	2.00 per 100
Wheat Bran	25c per 12 lbs.;	1.75 per 100
Wheat Shorts	25c per 10 lbs.;	2.00 per 100
Clipped Oats	25c per 8 lbs.;	75c per bu.
Yellow Corn	25c per 12 lbs.;	$1.00 per bu.
Wheat	25c per 8 lbs.;	1.50 per bu.
Oyster Shells and Grit	25c per 15 lbs.;	1.00 per 100

Disinfect your hen house and rid your hens of lice and mites. Keep in mind that you cannot make a lousy hen lay, matters not what you feed her. As fast as you put the fuel inside her, the lice suck the life blood from the inside.

Dee Dee Dip, 50 cents size, will make 20 gallons.
Dee Dee Dip, $1.00 size, will make 60 gallons.

Dr. Hess Dip	50c qt. can	
Nox-i-cide	50c pt. can	
Nox-i-cide	90c qt. can	
Chloro Naphtholeum	50c qt. can	
Hand Sprays	50c each	

We are ready at all times to impart any information that will help the poultryman. Give us a trial.

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We have recently sold several ladies vacant lots in ATKINS PARK. Restrictions are such—you need not fear of buying one of these. Won't you be the next? It is worth your time and consideration. Lots can be had from $2,500 to $8,000. On terms if desired.

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BALDWIN, GA.—Fine newly-built, 9-room bungalow, with 17 acres of land. Nice orchard, electric lights, etc. Elegant summer home. Price $5,250. Terms.

CLARKESVILLE, GA.—Five acres and nice 8-room bungalow, barn and outbuildings. A comfortable place, right in town, and mighty cheap at $3,500, on terms.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—Modern 8-room cottage, well-located lot, 80x145 feet. This is a convenient, desirable home, a modern heating plant and all city conveniences. Commands a beautiful view of the mountains. Price $6,000.

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Lot 50 by 202 feet, cottage renting for $30 month.....$15,000
Lot 40 by 202 feet, side alley, adjoining above lot.....$12,500
Jessup & Antrim Ice Cream company factory has just been started on adjoining lot east of above. New laundry building and second corner Piedmont and Ellis. Index Printing Company and Elks' Club property already fixtures on Ellis, near Courtland, and these but mark the beginning of similar enterprises on this close-in, level street, needing headquarters at modest prices. Small lots on cross streets west of Peachtree equally distant are priced nearly 100 per cent higher.

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WEST PEACHTREE, the beautiful home, nine rooms, with every convenience; hardwood floors, sleeping porch, brick veneer, terra cotta roofing, concrete basement, driveway, garage, and servant room. $11,000. Terms to suit you. If you will look, you will buy on the spot.

ST. CHARLES AVENUE, a really 6-room bungalow. It is a beauty. Hardwood floors, walls tinted to suit you. Panel dining room, 3-flue, and mahogany mantel. Large, elevated lot. Price, $5,750. Terms to suit.

WEST END, another handsome 6-room bungalow, furnace, hardwood floors, sleeping porch. This is a dandy. Your terms will suit me. Price, $4,500. We have many little homes in this section. We will take pleasure in showing you.

$6,500—One of the greatest bungalows ever built; 8 rooms, hardwood floors, furnace and servant room, screened. Remember, it is on the North Boulevard. $500 cash. $40 per month. This will sell quick.

MARTIN-OZBURN REALTY COMPANY

PHONES: IVY 1276. ATLANTA 208. THIRD NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

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SPLENDID 5-room, both hot and cold water; all improvements down and paid for; fine location. $2,500. $500 cash, balance like rent.

RIVER SIDE (River Car Line).

THREE VACANT lots near bottom for $425 for the three. $50 cash, $15 per month. (This is some bargain.)

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BEAUTIFUL SUBDIVISION—Something that you can make a handsome profit on in the next 12 months; worth $22,000. Just make us an offer on this and see if we are game to trade.
IF YOU WANT a good home built let us figure with you. See W. L. Merk.

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Boy Scouts

HOW THEY CAME TO BE; WHAT THEY HAVE DONE

The boy scout idea was originally formulated by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, the hero of the defense of Mafeking in the Boer war. Like other movements showing permanence and power, it has developed from widely separated sources, where constructive ideas came to boy workers and were tested with varying degrees of success. While in its original form emphasis was placed on the military note, this influence to its teachings of peace virtues and the development of good citizenship. The names of Dan Beard, Ernest Thompson Seton, James E. West and others, stand out preeminently in showing to the world the possibilities of the system of scouting, which as taught by the Boy Scouts of America, has reached its most perfect state of development.

The movement was started only five years ago, and in that time has spread to almost every nation in the world, operating in some 25 or more countries. The British scouts have organizations not only in England, Scotland and Ireland, but in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and every other colony. In Continental Europe are the Boy Scouts of Germany, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Greece and the Balkan states. In Asia there are boy scouts in Syria, Siam, China and Japan. The Boy Scouts of America have organizations not only in the United States and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, but also in Mexico, Cuba, Bolivia, Peru and other South American countries. Everywhere it has shown adaptation to new fields and nationalities.

Although the movement is worldwide in its scope and influence, in both its conception and development, it is strictly Anglo-Saxon. Through it the boys of the entire world are being taught the Anglo-Saxon ideals of efficient citizenship, service and character building. While in its five years it has enrolled over two million boys, the Boy Scouts of America, which has just passed its third birthday, furnish a quarter of that number, having today some 10,000 troops with as many adult scoutmasters, and a total membership of some half million boys.

HAMILTON DOUGLAS, JR.
Scoutmaster Atlanta Troop No. 1.

Scouts of Happiness.

The Boy Scouts of America don't get up in the morning with the sanctified ambition to go out and make the world better. They are just healthy American boys who want to have fun. They are the kind of boys who, for a lark, but with no idea of mischief, would take delight in robbing old Jake Smith's orchard. Just for the fun of it. But that same energy and enthusiasm can be utilized in giving happiness to others and giving just as much of a lark to the boys themselves.

"Let's go over and help put up those tuberculosis tents," said Donald Miller, member of the Owl Patrol Troop, No. 1, of Dunkirk, New York, out on a spring hike last year.

Since then these scouts are always available for this work.

Just before Christmas, in Atlanta, the boy scouts lined up at anti-tuberculosis headquarters and received batches of stamps, which they sold in a few hours. In Toledo, Louisville, Baltimore and many other cities Boy Scouts work against the white plague.

Out in St. Paul, Miss Helen Arndt, a school nurse, set the boys searching for and relieving cases of need. In Atlanta the same thing was done, under direction of Mr. Joseph Logan, of the Associated Charities.

The breaking levees of the Mississippi have inspired the Scouts. In Monroe, La., two wagons went all day long collecting food, bedding, etc., for flood sufferers.

The New Hampshire forestry commission offers medals to boy scouts of that state for successful work against forest fires.

The suggestion of Governor Osborne, has rounded the boy scouts into groups of forest scouts, and is putting them through a thorough scout training bearing on the methods of extinguishing forest fires. The boys who do exceptional work will get medals. In Colorado, Sydney L. Moore, acting United States district forester, has appealed to the boy scouts successfully to help him fight forest fires.

At least fifty scout troops last year passed resolutions promising not to handle revolvers or fire crackers on the Fourth of July. This year several hundred troops of scouts are enlisted for the "Sane Fourth."

An Asset to Health.

The boy scout movement is a tremendous asset to the health of a community. The activities in which they engage as sports are being turned into health-promoting devices. In 100 cities throughout the country the boys have engaged in the regular city cleaning expeditions. In Rochelle, New York, they even placed rubbish in heaps and set fire to them, and then they took their rakes and cleaned up the vacant lots. In Staunton, Va., the boy scouts worked for several weeks cleaning up the city. In Logansport, Ind., Syracuse, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Pensacola, Fla., and Providence, R. I., you will find scouts helping in the city house cleaning.

Mineral Bluff School.

In March, 1909, city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, was organized by Helen Gray the Mountain Educational Association of Georgia.

Its purpose was to found a college for mountain girls, with industrial features to meet their needs.

In 1910 this work was chartered as the Southern Mountain Educational association, with the following officers:

Mrs. E. W. Lazarus, president.
Miss Elizabeth Hanna and Miss Helen Gray, vice presidents.
Mrs. John Stubbs and Mrs. Callaway Stubbs, recording secretaries.
Mrs. J. R. Dickey, corresponding secretary.
Mrs. J. W. Webster, treasurer.
Mrs. M. M. Zirkle, assistant treasurer.

After mature consideration, Mineral Bluff, Ga., was the place chosen for the establishment of this school. J. R. Dickey presented the association with a building of ten rooms and the use of several acres of ground, and the Mineral Bluff school threw open its doors for the first time in September, 1911.

Our curriculum emphasizes home culture, such as sewing, bread-making, preserving, canning and gardening. We hope each year to extend our influence in other directions.

We recently added a bathroom, which, by the way, was paid for by the jellies, preserves and canned goods made by the girls in the school.

JENNIE HARRISON LAZARUS,
President Southern Mountain Educational Association.

Question.

Am I keeping in touch with what other cities and towns are doing to make their respective communities more beneficial, more healthful and more convenient places wherein to live?

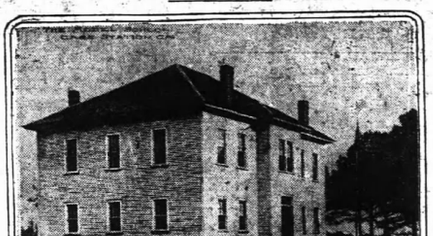
Still more extensive is the campaign of the boy scouts against the flies. Many cities have offered rewards for the catching of flies, and boy scouts in that way have been enabled to have fun and make money for their camping expeditions through the fly crusade. This work is being done in New York and New Jersey and other cities along the Atlantic seaboard in driving out the mosquito. Boy scouts have gone about systematically pouring oil in swampy places where the mosquitoes breed and thereby killing them.

Still a more important phase of community service given by the boy scouts is the work in first aid. Before a boy can became a second-class scout he must have learned a few principles of first aid work, be able to bandage certain wounds, and know what to do in cases of fainting and the like.

The boy scout has ideals about the beautiful. Their activities have been of value in increasing the beauty of both the city and the forest. Every scout is taught to keep his camp clean and as a result the tents that the boys erect in the woods are added to the beauty of the forests.

Community service is not the ambition of the boy twelve, fifteen or sixteen years old. Sport and association with his comrades are the things that appeal most of all to him, but if a boy can have fun helping somebody else and in association with his comrades, he is just as willing to do that as he is to tear down a fence.

Model School at Cass Station Is Making Splendid Progress



MODEL SCHOOL AT CASS STATION.

Cass Station is really not large enough to be called even a village, however, it is an important shipping point upon one of the principal railroads of the state—the Western and Atlantic—under lease to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis. Here, in the geographical center of Bartow county, is the Massachusetts-Georgia Federation Model school. The building is situated upon an eminence from which is a charming view of the exquisite surrounding hills and valleys. It is sheltered by a grove of magnificent pines, the four acres providing ample space for gardens and playgrounds.

So first of all the location is ideal.

In 1902, the Massachusetts Federation offered help to the Georgia Federation. After conference with Mrs. Granger, president, it was decided to establish a model school. Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson had charge of the arrangements. The Massachusetts Federation continued its generous support for several years. When it withdrew its financial support, but not its interest and good will, the Georgia Federation paid the necessary expenses.

Now its existence depends upon gifts of the clubs of the Georgia Federation and individual contributions.

For many years, there had been a county school here, and to make a "model school" the industrial branches were added. When a model school was offered the trustees by the Georgia Federation, there was only a one-room house, though quite a good one, which had been erected to replace the four-room building which had recently burned. Another room was added by the people of the community and used for the industrial work; the kitchen in one end the shop in the other.

More room was soon needed and a shop was added.

Another fire and again everything was destroyed. The next building, now in use, contains a large auditorium upstairs, used for school purposes, etc. Downstairs are halls, library, kitchen, shop and cloak rooms.

Again the work has increased and more room is needed.

This school justifies its designation. "The leading rural school of the county." It is one of the few schools having a term of seven months. It is the first school in the seventh congressional district and the sixth in the whole state to qualify and receive a certificate as a standard rural school.

The enrollment is almost 100.

We have two splendid teachers, Miss Emma Gardner of Adairsville and Miss Louise Colle of Winterville. We also have the advantage of the fine services of Misses Rowan and Burton, who are connected with the county school system. We have the cordial assistance of County Superintendent Milam and the board of education.

The pupils do much for the school. They make and sell various articles. They have a wideawake club, which meets every two weeks, one a social, the other a business meeting.

The two clubs and the teachers work beautifully together. A number of booklets have been made. A few subjects are: Natural scenes in the United States, silk worms, products of Georgia, people of other lands, cooking, corn, wheat and chocolate.

In sewing, simple garments have been made, plain and fancy stitches studied. Much sewing is planned for the summer term.

The woodwork classes have made a library table with shelves and a drawer, curio stand, dictionary rest, fern stands, combination hat, cloak and umbrella racks, etc. Are making a bookcase for another school. In cooking: Breads, cakes and desserts have been studied and prepared. Lessons given in "how to care for foods, cooked and uncooked," how to use left-overs, how to serve meals, etc. Recipes are placed on blackboard and after being used are copied into their cook books.

It has been our constant ambition since the establishment of the model school for the school to develop into a high school, with all the industrial and agricultural branches.

We really have reason to believe that in the near future our ambition will be realized and the school will become the first rural high school in the county. In this school the federation builded better than it could ever have known.

MRS. M. L. JOHNSON,
Director for Georgia Federation.

Miss Creswell's Suggestion.

Here is a "suggestion" from Miss Mary Creswell, director and organizer of canning clubs in Georgia:

"The school fair, as you know, is already an educational factor of note. As it now exists, the school fair provides a time and place for showing in a material way the progress of every school, gives opportunity for happy co-operation as well as wholesome competition among neighboring contestants.

"The school fair has yet another function; it gives occasion for assembly and social grouping of rural population. It now lacks, however, the feature of entertainment which could be so finely given by school children. Our rural life at large lacks the picturesque, the dramatic, the musical—indeed, lacks expression in any form of art. Yet out of the workaday industrial life of our race has grown the finest of the world's art, be it literature, music, the dramatic or other expression. Too long have these been in decadence, and too long country and village have lacked these outlets of emotion and means of culture.

"We want in our club work simple, yet dignified, way to combine with the school fair the festival, to revive the best features of folk celebration, the long enduring, yet almost extinct harvest festival or the spring festival, for instance, and also to use local history and tradition in presenting in song, play, tableaux, pageant, athletic sports and games, entertainment around which to develop a wholesome social life, and at the same time to dignify the occupations of the country.

"Through such festivals, which should be the outgrowth of industrial life, the flowering of work into artistic expression, our boys and girls will come to learn the significance of work in its higher meaning, and to hear that skybon music which Emerson assures us sounds from all things."

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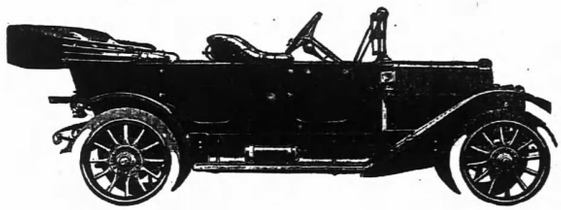
is as much a woman's car as it is a man's

¶ It is easy to drive. It is comfortable. The seats are wide and deep and have backs shoulder high. Cushions are deep and tilted back to give greater comfort. Upholstering is of high quality, generous in quantity and of ample thickness, insuring comfortable riding over the roughest roads.

The car holds five comfortably. Front and rear compartments have ample room. Celluloid-windowed side curtains convert the Overland into a cozy closed vehicle for severe weather.

¶ The Overland is a handsome car and it retains its inviting appearance through the severest service. The body is of sheet-metal over wood. It cannot shrink or warp and takes a more beautiful and lasting finish than a wooden frame.

The Overland is a powerful car. Its motor develops more than the rated 30 horsepower. Its features are simplicity, accessibility and dependability. It is steady in running, very quiet at all speeds and responds instantly to control.

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Warner Speedometer
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Clear Vision, Rain Vision Wind-Shield
Prest-O-Lite Tank
Tire Carriers in rear
Horn, Robe Rail, Footrest
Full Set Tools
Five Lamps

All in all, the Overland is a clean-cut car of inviting appearance, whose mechanical parts back up its looks. Compare it with any other car you have in mind, and you'll admit it is the greatest value in a motor car ever offered for less than $1,200. The value is possible because of the enormous demand for Overlands all over the world. Over forty thousand of these cars will be built and sold this season. This will make more than 100,000 Overlands in actual service.

Whether you be a man seeking a good, reliable, comfortable, powerful car that the wife can drive. Or whether you be a woman desirous of owning a dependable car proven good by other women, consider the Overland at $985 f. o. b. Toledo.

For $1,210 f. o. b. Toledo we sell the same car equipped with a U. S. L. Electric Self-Starter, the simplest and most efficient apparatus designed for its purpose. This system includes electric lights and generator for recharging storage battery.

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Woman's Edition Library Department

HISTORY OF LIBRARY GROWTH IN GEORGIA

Development Is Traced From Ante-Bellum Days to Now, Showing Splendid Progress Throughout Entire State.

By Anne Wallace Howland.

The first free public library in Georgia supported by a city dates from 1889 when the city of Atlanta accepted the gift of $100,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie and of the property of the Young Men's Library association on condition that the city appropriate $5,000 a year to maintain a free public library. This contract was signed on the stage of the Grand opera house May, 1890, in the presence of the members of the American Library association then in session in Atlanta.

To trace the movement of library development in the state one must go back to the plantation library of ante-bellum times when the "big house" boasted a collection of books mostly imported from England. More or less valuable editions of the classics, a few rare local histories, biographies, accounts of the Indians, and political pamphlets.

As early as 1801 the general assembly of Georgia passed an act incorporating a board of trustees in Chatham county "by the name and style of the Savannah Library association." This library merged with the Georgia Historical society in 1847 and took its name.

This law incorporating the Savannah library became the accepted form for other library associations in the state. Such in 1867 became the Young Men's Library association of Atlanta. Similar library associations were organized in Augusta, Macon, Rome, Columbus, Americus.

While not within the scope of this paper, it seems invidius not to mention the work of the various institutional libraries of the state which served not only the students, but were generous to the citizens of the towns where the institutions were located. Notably the library of the University of Georgia, whose files of early newspapers are perhaps the most complete in the state.

The librarian of Emory college was among the pioneers of the state. The professor of English of the Georgia School of Technology as early as 1888 was active in laying the foundation of the fine collection now to be found at Tech.

The state library at this time was performing the functions of library for the supreme court and of a technical library for lawyers. Its later activities and wider scope date from the appointment of a technical librarian and the new ideas of the public library movement which swept the state in 1899.

Young Men's Library.

The Young Men's Library of Atlanta was organized by Mr. Darwin G. Jones in 1867 and its members elected a board of trustees and paid annual dues. It supported a free reading room, but the circulation of books was restricted to the members of the association.

The first president was Captain Harry Jackson and the first librarian was Mr. A. L. Grant. No early history of Atlanta would be complete without an account of this pet institution. The best people of Atlanta were on its membership list, the ablest of Atlanta financiers served on its board of trustees, and society women lent their aid to social functions.

The time had come for a free city library as an adjunct to the free city schools. The pioneer work in Atlanta in creating a public sentiment that would demand a free public library.

Campaign of Publicity.

A regular campaign of publicity was planned. The city press gave unlimited space and columns of arguments in favor of the public library were prepared. Statistics from other cities where libraries were in active operation helped to form public opinion. The Women's clubs were a strong force in propaganda. In 1895 a congress of women librarians was planned to meet in the woman's building of the Cotton States and International exposition. The program for this meeting contained the names of the leaders of the library movement in the South and served to attract the attention of members of the American Library association which decided to hold its annual meeting in Atlanta in 1895. The success of this meeting acted as a stimulus to the library movement not only in Georgia, but throughout the south.

Too much credit cannot be given to the public spirit manifested in the board of trustees of the Young Men's Library association of Atlanta in preparing the way for the free public library in Georgia.

* * * *

In a Nutshell.

The little table which follows gives a brief summary of the public library history of Atlanta:

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
1867-1899.
First Librarian—A. L. Grant.
Second Librarian—Charles Herbet.
Third Librarian—Charles Hatman.
Fourth Librarian—Miss L. A. Field.
Fifth Librarian—Miss Fanny Wallace.
Sixth Librarian—Miss Annie Wallace.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA
1899-1913.
First Librarian—Miss Anne Wallace.
Second Librarian—Miss Julia Rankin.
Third Librarian—Miss Katherine Wootten.

* * * * *

Activities of Carnegie Library.

By Katherine Hinton Wooten.

When the Carnegie library was completed in 1899, there was the transition from a small social center to a well organized public educational factor, supplying the needs of all classes without reserve, but with it the loss to the public library of today many of the most ardent supporters of the old time social library, for these old-time friends still resent the democratic spirit which must prevade a modern public library, where there can be no special favorites among the members, and where being a friend of the librarian or of the staff members allows of no special privileges.

In 1906 Mr. Carnegie paid a visit to Atlanta and was entertained by the trustees at luncheon in the room which is now used by the library training school, which institution Mr. Carnegie endowed in 1905, and which is the most important feature of the extension work conducted under the auspices of the library.

Besides distributing books and general information on topics of varied interest the library has served various interests in the city. Nearly fifty clubs hold their meetings in the library building, and their programs are generally prepared after consultation with the reference librarian, who assists in the work by suggesting study outlines, orders books for the use of the club members, and prepares reading lists for clubs as well as for individuals.

School children are constant visitors, and when a prize essay is to be written extra chairs have to be kept ready, as seats are at a premium until every essay is completed.

Their Special Corner.

Boys of the high scools have their special corner, which contains a bulletin board on which is listed the subjects of their debates, and a shelf on which all available material whether in book, pamphlet, or clipping form, is ready for them. Every Friday afternoon a young lawyer gives the boys a lecture on the debate subject, suggesting points of rebuttal as well as methods of debate.

That the library is exercising a practical influence will be shown by the following concrete examples, taken at random from the many instances reported to the librarian and her staff: A milkman has driven his wagon to the library door for many months, until now he has read about all the library has on the pure milk question. A young woman who was left a widow with three little daughters to rear, worked all day in a downtown shop, and at night read books on proof-reading, which she secured from the public library; she now holds a responsible position as proofreader in a well known printing house, and draws a good salary, which she has gratefully acknowledged she owes to the library. Several years ago an Atlanta boy wanted to be an architect, but could not afford the time nor money for a course of study. Backed by determination and ambition (although handicapped by poverty and a paralysed right arm) he studied from books obtained free from the library, and is now a draughtsman in a local architect's office.

Identifying the library staff members are told of positions obtained, and of promotions secured which were due entirely to knowledge secured free from library books.

Beginning with the children who are too young to read and who have their prettily colored picture books, there is something on the library shelves to help solve the problems of every man, woman and child in the city.

The children have their own attractive room, filled with a well selected collection of books.

All librarians should be, and indeed are, social workers, for their opportunities are manifold. When the children's librarian asked one little boy what day Christmas was, he at first answered Wednesday, and then said that he couldn't exactly remember who, but he knew somebody got born that day, but he didn't remember his name. That answer was actually given by an Atlanta child, and still we send thousands of dollars to foreign missions!

Oftentimes bright eyes have peered through the windows of the children's room, and dirty little faces have pressed against the glass, and it has taken days of coaxing to lure the little one in to the attractive room, and oftentimes the children's librarian has had to wash both face and hands of the little visitor before establishing a speaking acquaintance.

The Story Hour.

At the story hour we have had as many as five hundred children in one afternoon. The stories are planned to follow some definite course, and teachers tell us that children who attend the story hour stand better in their classes and show an amazing familiarity with good literature.

It is planned to have a course of public lectures for both adults and children. During the past winter two lectures were given to large and appreciative audiences. The result of one of these lectures was the organization of the now flourishing Burrough Nature Study club. Following a lecture at Anne Wallace branch library a band of boy scouts was formed among the boy members of that branch and not to be outdone by the boys, the girls organized the Camp Fire Girls. There is also a sewing class among the girls, and during the summer months the children's librarian is planning a series of journeys to foreign lands, via the stereopticon route, and also a nature study club, with attendant tramps to the woods.

Last year the library co-operated with the Georgia Library commission in arranging an exhibit of desirable books for children. The exhibit was held in the meeting hall of the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs, where it attracted much attention. Later the exhibit was moved to the library, and many book lists for Christmas buying were made up from the attractive books shown.

Books have already been placed at the fire stations, and may soon be placed at the street car barn. It is hoped that the department stores and factories will accept the library's offer of a collection of books for the use of their employees. This plan is already in active operation at the exchanges of the Bell Telephone and at the Schlesinger baking factory.

Branch Libraries.

The successful branch libraries at Anne Wallace, Grant Park and at Oakland City branch have demonstrated the need for such branches throughout the city. Oakland City branch was made possible by the generosity of Alderman I. N. Ragsdale, who donated the free use of a building for two years for a neighborhood branch library. Mr. Ragsdale's example is worthy of emulation by citizens in other parts of the city, so that no vicinity need be without its small neighborhood library.

The offers of the Jewish Educational Alliance, and of the Frole Remus home to give space in their buildings is a step toward establishing libraries in the fulfilment of this plan, and active deposits will doubtless soon be established in these places.

The plan which the librarian unblushingly acknowledges as her hobby is that of opening an Atlanta museum within the library building, where relics of Atlanta history, whether in book, pamphet, picture, personal letter or relic form, will be kept for future historians, and where school boys will find inspiration for debates and essays upon the topics pertaining to Atlanta in the making, which will fill them with a love for their city and an accurate knowledge of her history and of her needs. Such knowledge is surely as valuable to the future citizens of Atlanta, who will be at the helm of government within a few years, as are the abstruse subjects often chosen for school debates. And who knows but that from such a museum may come the future history of the city which will be an accepted text-book in Atlanta schools. The nucles of such a museaum has already been formed, and collections are slowly being added to the rather small beginning.

In furtherance of the plan the story hour for the children will next year be devoted to tales of Georgia, and particularly Atlanta history, and it is hoped that pioneer citizens may be induced to tell the children of today tales of the life of yesterday in the city.

An exhibit of local views painted by a local artist will soon be held, and promises to bring added interest to the plan.

That the library is not entirely selfish in its aims and accomplishments is shown in the number of boxes of books and magazines that are sent to country schools and to many institutions. As the library accepts all gifts it accumulates many books and magazines not suited to its needs. These are boxed, and sent to any institution which will pay transportation charges. Books and magazines that are unfit for further use are given to the salvation army, so, although the library has grown to an institution using three buildings and employing twenty-five people, it finds time and opportunity to spread the "Gospel of the Book" far beyond its own confines, and reaches into nooks and crannies that to the uninitiated would never occur as coming within the province of a free public library.

The editor of The Western Woman's Outlook, published at Seattle, who says she is personally familiar with conditions in Alaska, tells us that women toughs, such as those described in some of the writings of Jack London, Rex Beach and Robert W. Service, are probably rarer there than in most any other part of the United States. The woman, our great northern territory, she assures us, are generally up to the mark morally, socially, intellectually, and politically. But, of course, the Western editor does not blame the fiction writers for the false impression that their books have made, because the harm they have done has probably all been unintentional.

LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ATLANTA

By Mrs. Percival Sneed, Principal.

The fact that there is a library school in Atlanta which trains young women to be librarians is, I think, rather generally understood throughout the south, as is also the fact that it is the only library school south of Philadelphia.

The Library Training school was really a gift made by Mr. Carnegie to Miss Anne Wallace in 1905, on her representation of the need for such an institution in the south. Mr. Carnegie was interested in what she told him and made a liberal endowment, which enabled the school to run smoothly, unhampered by financial considerations. The tuition is free and, as the school trains from ten to twelve students every year, there are practically ten scholarships open to the women of the south who are library-minded and who have sufficient school arshpt to stand the entrance examination.

When the class of 1913 completes the course on May 31, the school will have ninety alumni. The graduates are usually placed before graduation, though, of course, the school does not promise to place them all, as like any other technical school it can only serve as a reference for its students. It has, however, been a matter of intrest to see how every year as the first of June approaches first one young woman after another is in demand, so that when the certificates are handed out they are handed out really in advance, for one must hurry by the first train to the library that is waiting for them.

A Profession.

This steady demand shows the awakening throughout the south to the fact that librarianship is a profession like other professions, and that to be successful one must be trained.

The school feels happy when the graduates go out into new fields, take a firm hold on the library situation and in a while establish things on a sound basis.

The professional interest that they feel, and their ability to meet the situation as they find it wherever they take up their work, and to broaden out on new lines is also a source of satisfaction to us.

In many ways the library profession is an ideal one for women. It is more varied and, therefore, more interesting than school teaching, and makes the nerve racking element of discipline to be enforced, which makes teaching in some instances so trying.

A Technical Training School.

When all this is said there are a few other points that I want to bring out about this library school in particular, and the other ones also for that matter. The first is that a library school is a technical training school, and the subjects which a student must grasp are essentially technical in their nature, and require a well-trained mind to grasp them, and have nothing in common with the studies which one has had in the literary school. The library school working on that foundation gives technical instruction in the many branches of library science that the modern library depends upon to oil its machinery.

There is no easy road into the library profession. The person who really wants to be a librarian must consider well. She must know that without a thorough English education as a basis she would be handicapped at every step, and more than probably could not pass the entrance examination. She must be strong and well physically, for the modern library is the antipodes of the safe schedule nook of the older times when the librarian might well be a person of declining health, so long as she or he was willing to sit and keep the books from harm.

Ability and Tact.

There must be executive ability, for a modern library is run on strictly business lines, and the librarian must give a good account of her stewardship. And there must be tact, and if possible, a modicum of that rarest of all qualities—common sense.

Given the qualifications and given the good training in a library school, and there is really no profession open to women in our day that is more agreeable than library work.

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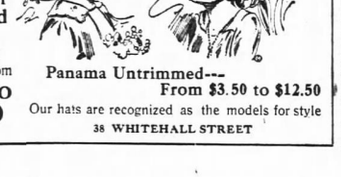
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Pioneer Worker For Libraries

MRS. E. G. M'CABE.

Library Work of Georgia Federation

"I HAVE never failed to secure as gifts just as many books as were needed so long as I was able to keep in touch with the situation and know the actual need and pass it on."

This is what Mrs. E. G. McCabe, for so many years chairman of library work in the Georgia federation, says of her experience and that of Georgia clubs in securing, to give away, about 15,000 books, many of them valuable books of reference.

Most of these books went to rural schools—many direct from clubs and many more from Mrs. McCabe's own house in Atlanta, one floor of which was fitted up as a warehouse and distributing point with shelves, packing tables and boxes.

Her correspondence with rural teachers and scholars was voluminous and it was this personal touch which made her work a solace to her at a time of great sorrow.

Her genuine contribution to library needs in this state is another example of one woman's continuous effort along one line.

The federation's library work has taken three forms:

1. Gifts of books and pictures (collected by gift) to schools and villages.
2. Loan to small clubs of club study reference collections given by Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson.
3. Clubs maintaining public libraries in towns where none are provided by the municipality.

Out of such have grown a number of good public libraries.

A few have been discontinued. At the last report fourteen clubs were maintaining the libraries of their towns.

Mrs. H. C. Peeples, the present chairman, is prevented by deep sorrow from sending a message to this edition.

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Miss Woodberry's School
Is one of the modern institutions for the higher, broader education of young women in the South, that has drawn to itself in its vigorous young growth an enthusiastic support. Sister club women from all parts of the state have co-operated with Miss Rosa Woodberry, its principal, in its development along lines of a progressive education of the well poised womanly woman. The school's beautiful buildings and grounds on the corner of Peachtree and Pine streets form an elegant environment for the boarding school and day pupils. Its high standard of collegiate and literary diplomas has won the school a notably honored place in college circles.
The beautiful concerts and recitals heard at the school the past winter and during commencement mark the music and expression faculty one of artistic ability.
The loveliest exponent of the school is, to Atlanta friends and the women of the state, the lovely Woodberry girl, exquisite in her refinement in taste and manner and dress, often gifted, often beautiful, but always charming in her dignity, courtesy and polish, and reverent for things that are reverent, and sympathetic and true in all relations of school and home and social life.

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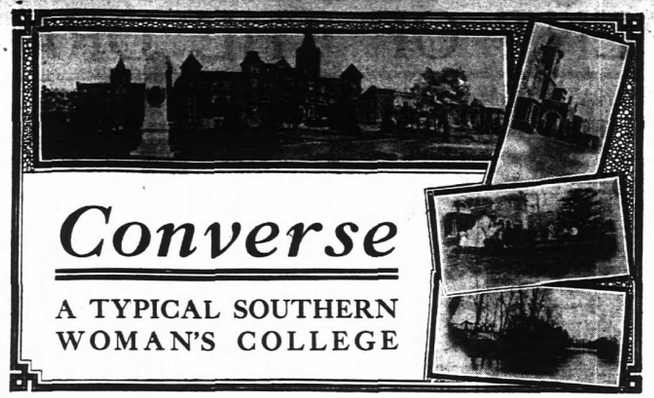

Converse

A TYPICAL SOUTHERN WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Spartanburg, South Carolina

For information address
Robt. P. Pell,
President

The following descriptive letter will apply just as well to any young woman who expects to attend college:

MY Dear Elizabeth—Remembering that you expect to enter college next fall, I have incidentally, during my trip through the South, made observations upon some of its schools for young women with the hope of aiding you in your decision. Among the four or five institutions of this kind—I mean schools that do real college work—I was particularly struck with what I heard of Converse College. It seems to have a rare individuality, a unique place in the public mind, and one is impressed by the intense loyalty of its graduates—a loyalty due not merely to their admiration for its educational standing, but especially to their affection for the place itself.

You have heard of the rapid growth of cotton-cloth manufacturing in this Piedmont section of the South, and it is interesting to hear that Converse College is in a sense the product of the idealism and liberality of the pioneers in this movement. Mr. D. E. Converse, for whom the college is named, and those who co-operated with him in its establishment were pre-eminent as leaders in the new industrialism, and the present trustees are nearly all connected with cotton mills as presidents, directors or stockholders.

Now, I do not wish you to imagine for a moment that Converse is itself an industrial school. If I were to characterize it at the beginning of my description, I would emphasize its broad, open-minded and open-hearted cultural policy, free from fads and whims and transitory "isms" of every kind. It is concerned primarily with doing its work in the best way with the best spirit, under the best conditions, believing that this will do more to keep its graduates capable of straight thinking, pure feeling and effective doing than wild preachments and daring experiments.

I like its balance, combined with a careful progressiveness—its grip on the best things in the past and in its outlook toward the best things for the future.

You are doubtless familiar with the oft-repeated accusations against women's colleges, viz., that nothing is done to produce good home-makers, and that college-bred women (as well as men) do not "connect up" instantly and easily with present day world-life. Some of our high-grade institutions are endeavoring to meet these criticisms by introducing and emphasizing courses in domestic science, the industrial arts and business. To my mind, this is rather a superficial remedy if administered alone. The trouble does not lie chiefly in a lack of knowledge of these things, though surely a scientific understanding of them will not be amiss; but fundamentally in failing to keep in touch with them during one's residence in college. Ordinarily a young college woman spends four years of her life, when she would naturally be equipping herself for her domestic and social affairs, in an environment that is foreign to such interests in the form in which she will encounter them afterwards. Her surroundings in college smack of hotel, club, convent or common boarding-house living, and her spirit, manner and ideals assume a type and tone that do not suggest the rest, comfort and gentle renovating power of the model home. The problem, then, is, in addition to such instruction in the classroom as will give her an intelligent insight into the constructive side of domestic activites, to keep her in hearty sympathy with the life itself. It is this policy at Converse that impresses the visitor at once. Its furnishings, adornments, arrangements of every kind, while not lavish or luxurious, are such as might be duplicated in any well-ordered home, and are at the same time models of good taste. These matters are in charge of a Dean, who might aptly be termed the professor of domesticity.

The relations between the officers and students are simple, unaffected, kindly, thoughtful and mutually helpful. A frankness, an unsuspiciousness, an unconsciousness of self, dominate the institution, and make one feel that she is in a normal, sane and socially helpful atmosphere. From the moment you enter the halls you are received with a quiet, sincere, friendly welcome, wholly without display, as if you had always been an inmate of the home and were only coming in to occupy your accustomed place. The same attitude toward you continues throughout your school career and thoroughly accords with the note of simplicity and quiet dignity suggested by its interior appointments.

The general life of the institution is also affected by its happily chosen location. When a college is almost entirely isolated, either by its secluded situation or restricted policy, from the great world outside, scope is given for distorted and contracted views of things, the cultivation of mannerisms, and sometimes of dangerous and unsound philosophies. The mania "just to be different" develops a type of young woman who does much by her absurdities to make well-balanced people doubt the value of the higher education. Converse is in the residence section, a mile and a quarter from the heart of a beautiful city of 25,000 people, who insist on having neatly kept and well-paved streets, up-to-date buildings, the best public utilities—in other words, the material appointments of a modern town—and better still, many of them being graduates of either Converse or Wofford (a college for young men at the other end of the place), they are noted for their literary and artistic activities and for their church-going. The college buildings occupy almost the center of a campus of over 50 acres, and while the grounds are surrounded by residences and fronted by a street car line and a boulevard, it has an air of "keeping its distance," and partakes of the quietness of its groves while it retains a subconsciousness of its vital connection with community affairs. This is partly the explanation of the tone of genuineness in the girlhood of Converse students. They are not recluses or bluestockings or spectacled investigators of the noxious and the curious, but simply straightforward, sensible and graceful maidens, unconscious whether they do or do not belong to the great world, and confident that they have nothing against it and that it can have nothing against them. Consequently I was not surprised in traveling through the South to find them falling into their places in the home, the church, the Sunday school, the social circle, even the business houses, as if it were the thing to do, without doubting their ability to cope with new situations, even though without any specific professional training for them, and yet without crudeness and awkwardness.

Some of this, I think, is due to the splendid type of young woman the college manages to attract to its halls. It does scarcely any active soliciting of students, and being absolutely undenominational (its charter makes it independent of Church or State), it cannot expect the clergy or ecclesiastical assemblies to help it. It does its work steadily, unostentatiously and conscientiously, and maintains its registration almost solely through the loyal efforts of its former students. Nevertheless, it has a constantly growing area of patronage, stretching from New York to Texas and from Colorado to the Atlantic Seaboard, and fills its dormitories (accommodating from 175 to 200) with representative young women from all these sections.

My letter is growing so lengthy that I can barely sketch some other salient features. For one thing, your parents can entrust you to the Converse people and feel confident that they will take good care of your body. The climate itself is a benediction, so well balanced and exhilarating, almost entirely free from extremes of cold or heat, and outdoor sports of all kinds adapted to young women are a part of the program. But the thing that commended this side of the college to me is the ample provision made for the personal supervision of the students' physical welfare. A good physician resides in the buildings, a trained nurse presides over the infirmary, and a physical director, a product of the best schools of the kind in America, utilizes the large and well-furnished gymnasium for the purpose of promoting health rather than athletic ability and prowess. I have seldom enjoyed as good table fare in the best hotels as was served me in the Converse College dining hall.

At the close of the meal I was intensely interested in hearing a number of announcements made by young ladies in different parts of the room, all of them referring to student government and Y. W. C. A. affairs. For you must understand that student government at Converse is one of the first ventures of the kind made by any Southern college, and has proved itself to be not only most efficient in producing an ideal student life, but is itself a most potent educative factor. And the Y. W. C. A., embracing nearly every inmate of the household, conducting its Bible and Mission Study classes and doing both home and foreign mission work, makes itself felt in every college activity, and, bringing together girls of every leading church upon a platform of practical religion, is a telling example of Christian unity.

What is the standing of Converse among the women's colleges of the South? This question doubtless has been lingering in the back of your consciousness all this time, and I will try to answer it. The Southern Association of Colleges limits its membership to those institutions of the best type that require at least 14 units for admission to the Freshman Class and give standard college courses. There are just five colleges for women in the South that belong to the Association, and Converse is one of them. In examining into its policy and organization as a college, I wish to commend to you its "group system" of studies. It admirably solves the problem of giving you a mastery of one subject supported by a background of general culture. If you wish to make yourself a specialist, or fit yourself for a college position or prepare to do a specific service for your community, here in one of these groups you will find the well-laid groundwork for subsequent university courses. It is the Johns Hopkins "group" idea rather than the Harvard "free election" idea.

Now, I have always contended that no woman can afford to underestimate the artistic element in her training. One thing seems to be settled, viz., that in America, however it may be otherwise in foreign countries, the gospel of the fine arts must be propagated by the women rather than by the men. And so Converse College has accepted this doctrine and has fostered the artistic both in spirit and in form. It gives its work in music, painting and drawing a strong cultural caste—interpretation is the invariable key to all of its activites of this kind—but makes these subjects vital and interesting, and its products will do credit to representative studios and conservatories anywhere. You have doubtless heard of its great Music Festival, which has been given every spring for over twenty years. It was the pioneer venture of this kind in the South, and although others have sprung up in its wake, it still maintains its supremacy. People from all over the South and musicians from the North and West attend it, and by examining its announcements you will see that the most noted soloists of all kinds in the world of music have been heard under its auspices. Its own choral work, tested by giving the classic oratorios and operas, is of the highest quality and reveals a freshness and vitality not often noted in the choruses of the best opera houses.

Let me say, in conclusion, that the Spartanburg people and Converse College are singularly welded together. They started, under the leadership of Mr. Converse, by putting their money into it, and they have responded to its minor calls from time to time. But last summer they gave a signal instance of their devotion to it. The college needed $100,000, and in a week the citizens of Spartanburg, aided by a half-dozen friends outside, responded with $107,500. Every girl who comes to Converse is looked upon by Spartanburgers as a new member of a large and growing family. When she leaves for vacation the town is overcast with a gray haze, and when, in the orthodox lapse of time, she marries, they recall her face and name and secretly felicitate the fortunate fellow. It is a happy thing to be a school girl in a town where the people love the school girls for their own sake.

A DEPARTMENT OF THE DRAMA

Conducted By
MRS. THOMAS B. FELDER

ATLANTA HISTORY CLASS DERIVES GREAT PROFIT FROM STUDY OF DRAMA

Selected Plays Are Read, Papers Are Turned in and Discussed.

By Mrs. Edward Brown.

For some liberal-minded person should begin by asking: "Why a history class if studying drama?" or, "Why studying drama if a history class?" we should reply:

"Habit, dear madam, merely habit—though, after all, the two are not so far apart."

We began to be a history class some thirty years ago, and later turned to the drama.

In one drama study we read in turn at our meetings selected plays as nearly entire as possible, and vary this by occasional papers and much discussion. We have followed the drama, by nations, from ancient times to modern, from the continent to England and back again, according to trend of each period.

Ancient Greece and Rome, mediaeval Italy, the Merry England of good Queen Bess, the France of Corneille, Moliere, Racine; the Germany of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, and England again—not Elizabethan England this time, but the lighter-veined England of Goldsmith and Sheridan at old Drury Lane and Covent Garden.

Have Learned to Know Them All.

We have learned to know them all better than our history taught us, for a nation's life and a nation's heart is the quarry from which the dramatist must hew his temple."

Modern drama of all nations we have read in turn, and now we are lingering with modern English playwrights, with home in sight.

Is it really true, we are wondering, as Mr. Matthew Arnold says, that "England's vast society is not homogeneous enough to furnish a common ideal capable of serving as a basis for a modern English drama." That was written some time ago, before a certain man from Stratford-on-Avon raised the "right to think."

What Constitutes a Real Drama?

We think and ask: "What constitutes a real drama?" Brander Matthews holds hard to the famous law of Brunetiere: "The drama must reveal the human will in action, the central figure must know what he wants and strive for it with incessant determination, and unity of action." By this law, can Great Britain and all the United States are in a fair way to realize some day a national drama. For surely never were people "knowing" and "doing" and "striving" more than we of today. Only we must get far enough away from it all to catch a glimpse of it in somewhat of perspective.

MISS GLADYS HANSON.

Dramatics at Radcliffe.

By Cleveland Zahner.

To the little freshman, newly arrived at Radcliffe, all the world's a stage. The whole college is absorbed in dramatics of one kind or another. In fact, the Idler club, the largest and most important organization in the college, has for its one aim plays and acting. In its beautifully ramified theater in Agassiz house the college girls gather for an "Idler" every other Friday, and there they follow sympathetically the drama on the stage. Freshmen in a mere judicial frame of mind because they are interested in welcoming some young actor, or keenly alive to greet an old favorite in a new role, or perhaps to be presented the first play written by some gifted classmate. For the Idler is ever kindly disposed toward accepting new dramatic material, whether it be a fanciful Arthurian romance or some more modern problem play straight from Professor Baker's play-writing course.

The Idler offers many things for one to do; there are permanent costume, makeup, and scenery committees to serve out terms of apprenticeship; one may find fame as an actor, or one may develop "managerial" traits and as a senior run her own "Idler" or the big open Shakespeare play in the spring; or one may show enough talent to be chosen a member of that awe-inspiring dramatic committee, whose mysterious decisions about all things dramatic are regarded as edicts of the gods themselves.

Besides, the Idler club, there are a great variety of smaller ones, each of which usually presents one play a term. Of these the select English club is perhaps the most famed on account of its distinguished and academic audiences and for its many interesting revivals of old plays which are always presented on the green and lawns of Bertram hall. One year the quaint peasants and the hobgoblins of Peele's "Old Wives' Tales" brought a bit of Elizabethan England to Cambridge, and once the loves of Alcasin and Nicolette were acted under the young May moon.

Radcliffe has already had some epoch-making plays in the little theater. The theater was opened with "Marlowe," a play by one of Radcliffe's own alumnae, Josephine Preston Peabody. Mrs. Deland, herself, came to see her "Miss Maria" dramatized. The spring that Hazel Mac Kaye acted her star part, as Arnold of Brescia, we had her interested and famous brother, Percy Mac Kaye and Hamlin Garland. Young Hermann Hagedorn, whose beautiful Arthurian plays the world is yet to hear, helped most enthusiastically the "Idler" senior coach his "Silver Blade."

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PUBLIC DEMANDS THAT DRAMA BE MIRROR OF LIFE OF TODAY

By Gladys Hanson.

Twenty-five years ago, accepting that as the beginning, building the modern drama o serious nature, it was almost impossible to find a play that that did not directly or indirectly strike the one insistant note of sex, and how different then the handling of the problem.

If the play was built upon the eternal triangle, and the offender was the woman, from the beginning of time there seems to have been no question as to the reception of the Prodical Son. Mercy was unknown, sacrifice of life the only satisfactory solution.

Then came the problem play. Symptoms were beginning to stir, and a dim realization that complete effacement was hardly a humane decision. Through three acts, they loved and transgressed and repented, but tradition was stronger than the struggling spark within, and the offender who had ghostless suffered enough to expiate many sins though not condemned to death a pariah, shut off from human understanding, surely death were kinder.

THE TINY SPARK GROWS BRIGHTER.

This pause could not long hold. The tiny spark that had flickered into the soul of sympathy, grew brighter. The average man and woman was reaching out mentally and spiritually; mingling more and more with each other. The fortunate with the unfortunate. What concerned one, concerned all.

The advent of women into the working world by the many spheres, has made her an equal force in existing conditions of today.

Prejudice and narrowness are ceasing to exist. The call comes clear from public to drama, "Give us ourselves in your mimic world," and the call if not answered greatly is at least answered earnestly and sincerely.

There are few great plays today but many good ones. The average strikes a high note.

No longer is the one in-istant question of sex considered alone of importance. The human passions both high and low, will ever hold the center of interest; but life today offers many problems to be met.

A POWERFUL WORKER FOR BETTER CONDITIONS.

The drama, as it exists in the present state, with its vital presentation of conditions in the social and political world stands shoulder to shoulder with the great workers of today. In its relentless and constant attacks upon corrupt politics, the abusive power of corporations—its demands for justice, for mercy to the weak, promoting the greatest good to the greatest number, which in its last analysis is, or should be, the ultimate aim of mankind.

Quite recently a medical society sought the aid of drama in fighting an end that threatens the moral and physical well being of nations. The effort met with gratifying success, attracting only the most dignified notice.

Today, as never before, does the theater give so real a picture of everyday happenings. Comedy and tragedy walk hand in hand. The sob that chokes the laughter, the smile that breaks through tears. Mock heroics, floodless and faultless puppets are no longer tolerated. Neither all good, nor all bad, merely human, striking the universal human note. The strongstroke, the surer the success of the play.

FOR UNDERSTANDING OF CHILDREN.

Perhaps the most important, surely the tenderest, most exquisite growth dramatically in answer to the public demand, it is the plea for the complete understanding of children.

While we are not told that they are the future citizens, and that it is easier to mold than to remold, we watch a fairy tale enacted with a wicked old woman, half witch, and the motherless child, lonely and abused, whose soul is being crushed out by superstition and misunderstanding.

We see again the child of money-mad and society-crazed parents, wearied by wonderful toys, left to the care of paid attendants. The little brain, unguarded by love, runs riot—snaps. The distorted imaginings take form and semblance of actual life to the childish understanding. What wierd, amusing and fearful pictures that little mind holds.

A phantasy, say you, an amusing fairy tale. Yes, but there are tears in your eyes.

You have seen enacted the cry in your own home against starved childhood.

Drama, with all its varied forms, its comedy and tragedy, mystic and symbolical offerings, its efforts hits high and low, is no longer merely play acting. It strikes too deep for that. It is an echo of your human, throbbing heart. Most truly the abstract and brief chronicle of the time.

The Subtle Tie Which Binds.

Mrs. S. C. Pattillo.

The value of federation is such a self-evident proposition that any argument in its favor seems as unnecessary as an attempt to prove that two halves are equal to a whole. We know that if a hundred threads almost as frail as gossamer be twisted together, they will form a cord that no human strength can break.

When clubs federate, when they unite to work for a common cause, we recognize the irresistible force of numbers. But there is something else not so easily explained—a subtle tie which binds them together. One club may bring to the federation a report of work differing entirely from that of any other club, but instantly there leaps from heart to heart an electric spark, a thrill of sympathy and appreciation of the work done, and a desire *to help it forward.*

We need the strength of all the clubs for our general work. Each club needs the strength of the federation for its specific work. Do not try to work alone. Come into that great organization whose every aim is for the betterment of human kind.

Keep the flies away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases. Kill every fly that strays into the sick room. His body is covered with disease germs.

Do not allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate on or near your premises.

THIRD CONVENTION OF DRAMA LEAGUE HELD IN CHICAGO

By Mrs. William C. Spiker, President, Atlanta Chapter.

The third annual convention of the Drama League of America, held in Chicago April 24, 25 and 26, was interesting and inspiring.

More than forty delegates, representing as many centers of the league, were present.

According to the general report an English league is being formed along the same lines as the Drama League of America.

The general topic for the sessions of the conference was "Modern Theater Movements and Tendencies in Drama." The preliminary session on Thursday was devoted to a conference of centers, and the discussion of the works of the centers.

Thursday evening was devoted to a lecture of "The Technique of Modern Drama," by Mr. Clayton Hamilton, editor of "The Bookman" and "Everybodys' Magazines," and a lecture a Columbia university.

Friday morning was devoted to the works of the "Playgoing Committee," and among the several excellent discussions we note "Methods of Acting," by Barrett Clark; "The Playwright at Work," by Charles Raun Kennedy," and "Stagecraft," by Mr. Clayton Hamilton. In the afternoon Mrs. Best made her report as chairman of the organization department, and among other interesting addresses, Mrs. Frances Sterling Potter talked on "The Drama League" and the "Woman's Clubs."

Friday evening there was a mass attendance to a performance of the revival of "Everyman" with Edith Wynne Matthison as "Everyman." The play was preceded by an address by Mr. Felix E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania on "The Morality Play." The entire evening was most delightful. On Saturday morning occurred the annual election of officers. Mrs. A. Starr Best, who was recently in Atlanta organizing the Atlanta center and who made many cordial friends here, was for the third time made president.

Benedict Papot, who will be remembered in Atlanta for his delightful lecture on "Chanticler," gave a splendid lecture on "Modern Tendencies in French Drama."

The closing session was given up to the department of education. Men and women who are authorities in their various lines discussed the following subjects: "Children's Plays and Acting," "The Pageants' Future in the Life of the People," "How to Read a Play of Shakespeare."

The convention closed with a formal dinner in the evening. Many prominent men and women were guests of honor.

MRS. BEST, FOUNDER OF DRAMA LEAGUE, SENDS A MESSAGE

Of special interest at just this moment, when the Drama League of America has just organized its Atlanta center, is the word that comes from England reporting the spread of the movement across the water.

Twenty cities have already formed local centers of the work, the membership carrying from hundreds to thousands, and with widely varying affiliations. The effort of the league is to cultivate a knowledge of, and taste for, good drama. A feeling of responsibility on the part of the public towards its amusements; to induce the people to use discrimination in the choice of their plays and to rally to support the right, with this double purpose the league has a strongly organized educational department, officered by the nation's experts, which prepares courses in the study of drama, and bibliographies; it introduces these courses in the clubs of the country, and especially among teachers and students; it publishes a valuable magazine, The Drama Quarterly.

On the financial side of defining support of worthy plays in the theater, the members of the league are expected to attend on its first five days any play bulletined by its committee. This work has been very successful already in several of the large cities. Testimonials from the managers attest substantial and appreciable assistance in the cases of "Disraeli," "Kindling," "The Blue Bird," "Blindness of Virtue," "Hindle Wakes," and many other plays which the league has supported.

Already there are centers in Boston, Bridgeport, Brooklyn, New York, Hartford, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, Jackson-ville, Duluth, Minneapolis, Raleigh, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City and Sioux City. Other centers are at present being formed in Atlanta, Athens, Cincinnati, ndianapolisH Ottawa, Montreal, St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Louis.

In addition to the cities above mentioned, where the work is already definitely started, there are hundreds of other towns interested widely through the forty-eight states where a bulletined play would find league members ready to support it.

The Atlanta has already demonstrated its usefulness in the one-night stands—a usefulness which is rapidly being increased. The importance and the significance of the Drama Leage of America lies in the very fact that it is a national organization concentrating mighty interests, counting among its members clubs, universities, normal schools, libraries; uniting scattered interests along similar lines into one powerful expression of the desire of the people for worthy recreation.

MARJORIE A. BEST
(Mrs. A. Starr Best),
President and Founder Drama League of America.

Atlanta Kindergarten
Normal School
Two Years' course of Study. Chartered 1897. For particulars address
WILLETTE A. ALLEN, Principal.
639 Peachtree St. Atlanta, Ga.

MAKES DEBUT ON STAGE

MISS TINSLEY HARRISON,
Atlanta girl, for whom brilliant success on the stage is predicted.

EDWINA BEHRE DESCRIBES THE THEATERS IN VIENNA

By Edwina Behre.

In Vienna, the little city theater, the Volks-Oper (People's Opera House), controlled by the city and leased out by the year to a manager, has a strange formative influence on the public taste, and there is probably no stronger dramatic influence in the German-speaking world than the Burg theater in Vienna. It has long occupied the position in German theatrical life that the Theater Francaise of Paris has occupied in the French, and only lately Max Reinhard, Otto Brahm and a few modern spirits less have been trying to dispute. The Burg theater is organized in the form of a permanent company, the director a court official, and the company practically owned and subsidized by the crown. It is not in the least self supporting, and makes no effort to be so. So much the better, as this means cheaper seats and better productions. Seven plays in the week for ten months of the year, that is their record, a record almost never broken by a failure, so keen is the discrimination exercised in the selection of new plays. As for the repertory, must on this Shakespeare practically complete, especially the historical plays and the tragedies, and here let me say that the German language is an astonishingly suitable medium for the translation of Shakespeare. I have heard Josef Kainz recite the soliloquy from Hamlet, and been ratrly unconscious that he was intoning "Sein oder nichtsein, das ist die prage," instead of "To be or not to be, adolf Sementhal, the grand old actor, who died four years ago, was a great Henry Fourth, a greater Lear. To continue the repertory Goethe next, of course. Faust—both parts. Torquato Sasso, Sphigenie, Egmont, Kaina's Mephistopheles was an unforgettable experience, only to be fitly concluded by endless metaphysical discussions in the coffee house afterwards. Three years ago, Schiller plays were in the repertory, in honor of the 100th anniversary of the poet's death. What a feast for the lover of the German classic drama! Lessing, too, is often heard, and Herder and Kleist; and the great Greeks in good translations, and Moliere, and Calderon. As to the modern dramatists, it is hard to know where to begin. Ibsen has a place of honor; Strindberg is heard, Bjorueson too; Barrie's "Quality street," Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," Wilde's "Florentine," tragedy, and the social comedies; Sardou, Henri Becque, D'Ammuzis, Maeterlinck, and above all, the great modern Germans, Sudermann and Hauptmann, have frequent hearings. A Burg theatre performance of Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell," is a poetic dream from which it is hard to wake one's self.

Hardly a year goes by without a new Sudermann play, and the two great Viennese dramatists, Arthur Schnitzler and Herman Bahr, have experienced many premieres of the boards of this wonderful playhouse.

One cannot speak of the Burg theater, having once been under its spell, without a tribute to Josef Kainz, the most romantic figure that ever lived his conceptions on the stage. His death three years ago was a very real tragedy to all Vienna, for to think of having lost forever the poetry of his Romeo, the high passion and weird melancholy of his Sasso, his Prince Hal, Don Carlos, Hamlet, Orsler, Fiesco, Oswald Alvinz and above all, Mephistopheles.

The "Deutscher Volks theater," a smaller theater—private corporation—feels itself called upon to cater to the modern spirits among playgoers, and takes its mission very seriously. When it introduces a show, it does s, with "Mrs. Warren's Profession and Major Barbara," no mere sparkling comedies "You Never Can Tell."

The Theater au der Wein is an ugly, but historical little place—it was once the frequent scene of Beethoven's concerts when his great symphonic conceptions had their first hearing, the great master himself wielding the baton. It is now given over to operettas of the Merry Widow" type, well and piquantly done, as is only possible in Vienna.

The Josef Stadter theater produces French farces, always clever, though often too highly seasoned for the Anglo-Saxon palate, and has won high and deserved praise for a Strindberg cycle, a few years ago. Then, there are several other minor comedy theaters; a Marionette Theater; the Neue Welters Buhue, where the extremists hold forth, and where the artists visiting Vienna often give their performances; the Apollo for vaudeville, and cabarets and moving pictures galore. A theater loving place is Vienna, certainly; and the joy of it is, "everything for every taste."

RISE OF THE DRAMA

By Mrs. Thomas B. Felder.

Under the influence of an austere puritan theology, the town authorities of Stratford, in the year 1612, forbade the production of plays in Shakespeare's home town, on the ground that exhibitions of this character were distinctly immoral. But today on the banks of the little river Avon stands near the birthplace of the bard one of the statelliest monuments in England devoted to the Shakespearean drama. Here the plays which have made Shakespeare's name the foremost in English literature are reproduced from time to time by some of the world's greatest celebrities; and there are few ministers of the gospel who today consider it any breach of propriety either to point a moral or to adorn a discourse with some apt quotation borrowed from the immortal Bard of Avon.

It was on the Grecian peninsula, in the days of Sophocles, that dramatic composition first acquired the dignity of an art; but the elements of the drama are found imbedded in the picturesque imagery of the oldest book of the Bible, viz: the Book of Job, and the dramatic craving fairly permeates the inspired literature of the Jews. No one can read the weird prophesies of Ezekiel without feeling some of the same theatrical emotions produced by the incantations of the witches in the play of "Macbeth."

Drama Will Not Perish.

The passion of the simple villagers of Oberammergau to portray the sufferings of the Savior shows how deeply the dramatic principle is imbedded in human nature, and how easily the dramatic instinct is associated with the religious emotions. It was a drama of seven acts that the Divine Author himself performed —the work of Creation—and lifted the curtain of time upon the stage of human life.

The literature of Russia has produced nothing more powerful than the plays of Ibsen. The genius of France is nowhere more efficiently displayed than in the writings of Moliere; Goethe and Schiller represent the inbard one of the statelliest monuments in England devoted to the Shakespearean drama. Here the plays which have made Shakespeare's name the foremost in English literature are reproduced from time to time by some of the world's greatest celebrities; and there are few ministers of the gospel who today consider it any breach of propriety either to point a moral or to adorn a discourse with some apt quotation borrowed from the immortal Bard of Avon.

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Knowledge Imparted By Drama.

Through the medium of the drama manners and customs belonging to remote times or to the distant lands are produced with a scrupulous regard for detail, and with a strict fidelity to fact. Knowledge is imparted by the drama to such an extent that one who chooses with discrimination between the plays presented during a season gets not only the essence of history, but the equivalent of travel.

Great actors and actresses, no less than great dramatists, have claimed the world's homage, moving upon the stage like kings and queens, with the air of men and women born to command. Booth and Forrest, Irving and Jefferson, these are names whose familiar accents still charm the imagination. Nor has the world forgotten Sarah Siddons and Charlotte Cushman, and while they have no counterpart upon the stage today, there exists in human nature an inherent love of dramatic art to which it is neither idle nor unscientific to predict that some future star of the first magnitude will in time respond.

WILSON NORFLEET FELDER.

PLAYERS' CLUB BROUGHT DR. GUTHRIE TO ATLANTA FOR LECTURE ON DRAMA

Also Under Club's Auspices Dr. Benedict Papot Spoke Here.

Though the Players' club of Atlanta has been a generous contributor to the pleasure of Atlanta people, and to the charitable institutions of Atlanta to whom the proceeds of the various plays have been given, the best and most far-reaching contribution of the club was the initial lecture here on the subject of the drama by Dr. William Norman Guthrie.

That distinguished scholar, and lecturer came here first under the auspices of the Players' club, and in one lecture so thrilled his hearers, that the more interested of the club members found a ready co-operation on the part of many outsiders and subsequently there was organized the university extension committee, under which Dr. Guthrie, then of the University of the South, came to Atlanta and delivered his famous course of lecture entitled "Racial Aspects of the World's Great Dramas."

It was also under the auspices of the Players' club that Dr. Benedict Papot, of the University of the West, lectured in Atlanta on Rostand's masterpiece, "Chanticler," and that he gave a lecture on the French drama at the home of Mrs. Albert Thornton, Mrs. Thornton then vice president of the Players' club.

CURE FOR VAUDEVILLE

It is strange that in democratic America we should so long content ourselves with an aristocracy of art. Despit the cheap tours that have taken our inquisitive but uncultured Americans into the art centers of Europe, until very recent years any close contact with art has been reserved for the favored few. Even in the American cities where there have been developing art galleries or where truly dramtful buildings have been erected, these have not been a source of joy or inspiration, to the common people in any of the sense in which a Raphael or a Rembrant or a Notre Dame or Cologne cathedral is the pride and possession of their people. We are proud of our American opera, to be heard at $5 a ticket, and boast of our wonderful operatic stars. Yet think how the balanced productions in Germany are within the reach of the poorest music lover—a good seat for 25 cents—and in the restaurants a Bethoven Symphony for the price of a stein of beer.

In Italy and France there are not only the pictures and cathedrals and the names of great artists painted by the very babies of the poprest households, but there are stock companies giving plays of literary merit. In Germany there is the civic theater and in Scandinavia the great monuments are erected to Anderson, Bjornsen and Ibsen. Art is in the very air of Europe and many an artless American has been forced through a love of beauty and refinement to go back to Paris to his American curiosity and cash. We have splendid art treasures in America, glorious and true expressions of our best in architecture, and on all sides there is a revived interest of the most intelligent minds in dramatic art. But how shall we make our American people, as a people, hunger and thirst after the beautiful and the true?

Democracy and Beauty.

True democracy is vitally concerned with beauty, and true art is vitally concerned with democracy, as says Percy MacKaye. But then we think in dismay of the chattering bridge parties in which our "social leaders" indulge, and of the "bejeweled pull of our youth toward vaudeville and vapid or risque drama. What of our art and citizenship! What will they be tomorrow?

The much dreaded Japanese has indeed known for centuries how to live a life full of beauty full of rhythm and texture and harmony and color, and all the other things our Westy and mechanical aspect their daughters to learn for them. Our schools have turned almost frantically to the crafts and manual training. The idea relation of art to life is realized. No more shall our cities be a jungle of architecture and haphazard horror. Our youth in the schools have had their eyes opened and will plan the future city beautiful. But into the schools must also go a deep and abiding for the present deplorable taste in the dramatic art.

Deep In All Of Us.

The dramatic instinct is deep in each one of us. See how easily a little child can be a frog or a fairy, or even the sun and the rain. The bruise and battered chastening we think to pick to a rhythmic chant. The very beginnings of drama itself were harvest festivals, victorious dances and religious rites. Can we not direct in our school and playgrounds or in working boys' and girls' clubs this fundamental instinct? Dangerous dance halls would be neglected if our boys and girls were trained to use their bodies and minds to express some of their better yearnings and ambitions. Freed from the arbitrary conventions of the theater with its addiction to sex and love making, we might edvelop a new art which should be an expression of our people. The Chinese, the Japanese and Greek plays were all deeply democratic, and all too were free from the exigencies of theater building. Perhaps our great baseball and football fields may be some day shared by dramatic teams drilled both physically and mentally, so that drama as vital as the themes of capital and labor, graft and reform, may there be enacted by our youth, who shall serve as interpreters of the life of our nation

ALICE HOLDSHIP WARE.

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Quitman, Brooks County--And Why

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF QUITMAN

Photograph shows Scriven street in Quitman, with camera pointing west. It was taken from the porch of the Hotel Marie.

IF—YOU want to get back to the soil—back to the farm—where the cost of living can be made normal—

If—you think of a farm where nature has made conditions easy—where climate and soil are ideal and crops continuous and bountiful—

If—you wish to specialize in any particular crop; if you want to raise stock, or truck—

If—you are looking for good schools, good neighbors, good market facilities—you will do well to read this page—

The information presented here concerning Brooks county as a farming community, and Quitman as a town, is carefully compiled by leading business men from current statistics—and is every word true.

Good farm lands are reasonable. Read what is being done by farmers here. If you are interested, write either to Mayor E. L. Jelks or City Clerk G. B. Garwood, at Quitman. Reliable information will be furnished promptly on any subject regarding investments or enterprises here.

VIEW ON SCRIVEN STREET

Business section, showing broad park street, which is a beautiful feature of the town. Parks under municipal supervision.

BACK TO THE FARM

Golden Opportunity Offered in Brooks County's Invitation to the Home-Seeker Who Is Weary of the Din and Dust of the City—Rich in People and Profits.

FOR the man who is dissatisfied or unsuccessful in the city, who would like to go back to the farm if he knew how and where to start, Brooks county has a meaning and a message.

This county is on the Florida line, just north of that famous truck growing section, and no section in the south can surpass it for soil fertility or favorable climatic conditions. Indeed, before Florida was exploited as a garden spot, Brooks county was established as one of the best agricultural counties in this section. The oldest agricultural club in the state, the Hickory Head Farmers' Club, has for nearly fifty years exerted a wonderful influence on the development and fame of the county, and it was one of the members of this club who first evolved the idea of cold storage on the farms to save bacon.

Due to the influence of this club and of later clubs that have been formed, advanced methods in farming have been adopted. The county has a reputation for "living at home," not only raising enough grain, hay, meat and syrup for home consumption, but selling vast quantities each year. The following figures, which are correct, will give an idea of the county's farming wealth:

Short staple cotton, 12,000 bales, sea island cotton, 2,000 bales; value at market prices, $750,000. Meat crop, cured bacon and live hogs sold, $250,000. The hay marketed annually amounts to 100 carloads, bringing in about $20,000. The average oat crop marketed amounts to 100 carloads; value, $60,000. The county produces for market 5,000 barrels of syrup per year, the value of which is $40,000. The melon crop is a big item, 1,000 carloads being shipped annually.

Brooks county produces enough corn to supply the home demand and as much as 112 1-2 bushels were produced last year on an acre. Fifty dollars per acre net profit can be made on corn. Brooks county oats are in large demand throughout south Georgia as seed oats and bring $1 per bushel. Oats is a spring crop and after it is gathered, peas are sown as a second crop on the field and make from one to two tons of hay per acre, worth $20 per ton. Velvet beans is another valuable forage crop, producing fifty bushels to the acre. Brooks county leads the state in the production of peanuts.

Brooks county corn will produce 700 bushels to the acre and bring 75 cents a bushel in the market, the surplus being used to fatten hogs.

Owing to the mild climate all sorts of crops are produced with little difficulty. There are no extremes of heat and cold, and the rainfall is adequate. The climate is also very healthful.

Captains of industry, like James J. Hill, urge the back-to-the-farm idea as a remedy for the high cost of living and for the unfortunate social conditions in the cities. Lack of advantages and comforts on the farm has been a drawback to country life, but this is no longer so. Many Brooks county farms have most of the conveniences of city life.

One farmer tells of putting in waterworks with a gasoline engine, the plant costing $300 to install, and providing hot and cold water in each room, with sewerage and two bathrooms in the house. A carbide gas outfit cost $175 to install and furnishes eleven lights at a cost of $150. Rural mail service reaches every part of the county daily, and telephone lines, local and long distance, provide instant communication and cover the entire county. During the past five years the county convicts have been worked on the roads and as a result a good system of roads is being developed at little cost.

The negroes provide cheap and fairly efficient farm and domestic help. And it should be stressed here that there has never been any race trouble in this county, the negroes are good citizens for the most part, many of them owning their own farms.

The homeseeker will find the best of social conditions, good schools and churches, good neighbors, ready to welcome him and help him get established.

Figures as to the increases in taxable values, given in another column, will show the wonderful growth of the county in the last ten years, but the real development of the county is barely begun. Within the past few years improved agricultural methods, better conditions of living, have wrought a remarkable change.

The county has an experiment station, conducted under the direction of the United States government, by W. W. Rast, of Pidcock, who is a well-known farmer of the county. Mr. Rast is thoroughly familiar with soils and crops in the county. Any inquiries addressed to him relative to crops will be correctly answered, and any general inquiries about the town and county will be promptly answered by the mayor of Quitman, E. L. Jelks.

"Man Made the City--God Made the Country"

Quitman at a Glance

Quitman has a population of 4,000.

Two railroads—the Atlantic Coast Line and the South Georgia and West Coast railway.

A cotton mill, valued at $175,000, spinning sea island cotton exclusively.

Three banks, with a combined capital and surplus of $550,000 and combined deposits of $700,000.

Sewerage system, light and water plant, city hall, stand pipe, valued at $225,000. City's bonded debt, $112,000.

Paid fire department, auto fire truck, Gamewell fire alarm system, paved streets.

Just completed $40,000 school building. High school with eleven teachers; certificates of graduation admits to any college without examination.

Five churches—Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Christian.

Local telephone system, with rural lines reaching every part of the county. Long-distance telephone.

City and rural mail delivery. Several rural routes reach every part of county daily.

Public library with 4,000 volumes. A Woman's club; the Seminole club, a social organization, with beautiful rooms, which is the center of social life.

A $50,000 sawmill; a $40,000 oil mill; a $20,000 ice plant; three planing mills; two machine shops and one foundry; a cooperage plant; two garages.

Two wholesale grocery houses, with an annual business of $1,000,000. Over one hundred retail stores, with stocks which would do credit to a larger city; four big hardware firms; three ginneries, with a capacity of 120 bales a day.

IN 1900 the official returns gave the taxable values of Brooks county as $2,711,850.

In 1910 the official returns gave the values as $6,068,758.

An increase of over $4,000,000, or 124 per cent.

In 1900 the taxable values of the city of Quitman were given as $1,119,759.

In 1910 they were given as $2,562,562.

In no other section of Georgia were such increases shown.

The evenness of the increase in the town and the county shows the normal development going on.

Here the majority of the wealth is distributed among the farmers, no one man or group of men having a monopoly.

In Quitman practically every business and professional man is a farmer. The mayor is a practicing physician and a successful farmer. All the bankers are farmers; most of the merchants are farmers.

In no community are all interests more centered upon farming or more dependent upon the farmer.

Opportunities: One or two dairy farms are needed here. Truck farms, canning plants for fruits, vegetables, syrup, sweet potatoes. There is a good home market for dairy products, truck and canned goods which is not supplied now by home industry.

The county and state tax rate is only 10 mills, and the city tax rate in Quitman is an additional 10 mills.

Brooks County Crops

Brooks county's soil and climate are such that the farmers here are marketing some money crop every month in the year.

January and February—Meat crop; hams, sides and shoulders are sold here annually to the amount of 200,000 pounds.

March and April—Strawberries, Irish potatoes, lettuce, onions, cabbage and similar truck. Good home and foreign market.

May—Oats, rye and sorghum.

June and July—Watermelons, cantaloupes and pears.

August, September and October—Cotton, corn and hay.

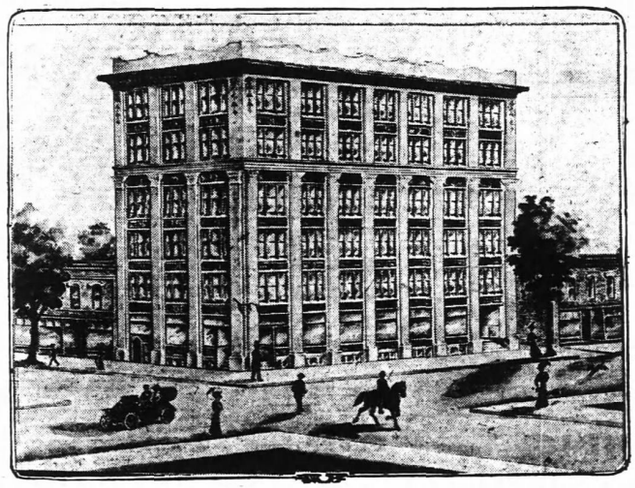
November and December—Georgia cane syrup and Brooks county yams.

These are the main money crops of the county, and are marketed in this order. There are other minor crops which come in along with these, and are important and valuable. Most of the farmers raise all these crops, on their farms, but any farmer may specialize to advantage.

The poultry and dairy products find a ready sale all the year round at good prices, both for the home and foreign markets. An up-to-date dairy farm is one of the very special needs of the town and county at this time. Small fruits, berries, grapes, peaches, all flourish here, and would be valuable to the grower.

The farmers here have not paid as much attention to horticulture, dairying and poultry raising as they have to producing bacon, corn, hay and cotton on a large scale, and these lines offer special inducements to the farmer who wants to operate a small farm.

QUITMAN'S MODERN SKYSCRAPER



Home of the First National bank and the South Georgia Railway company, and one of the most beautiful office buildings in south Georgia.

Price of Land Is In Reach of All

Brooks county has an unusual variety of soil, showing three distinct areas in which the soil varies from a clay formation similar to that of the northern part of the state, to the sandy soil characteristic of the lower coast lands.

The northern part of the county is rolling, hilly land, chocolate colored and pebbly. This land is very fertile and is especially adapted to peaches and grapes. Of course the cotton, grain and hay crops flourish on it.

The southern part of the county shows the sandy light soil, though there is plenty of clay. In the county a farmer will find soil conditions adapted to any crop, or any kind of farming he has in mind.

About one-third of the tillable area of the county is now in cultivation, and the county offers unparalleled opportunities to the home-seeker. The county has never been exploited by real estate dealers, and no farmer has ever been beguiled into buying land covered with water three months in the year and unfit for cultivation.

The land varies largely in size of tracts, and in prices, the price being influenced by the kind of land, fertility of soil, location and state of cultivation. Land can be purchased for all cash, or part cash, with long-term payments; or lands can be rented for part of the crops or for cash. The average price of farm land is from $15 to $50 per acre.

HOG AND HOMINY

Brooks' Bacon Leads the State: Only County in the World Where Farmers Use Cold Storage Facilities—They Sell More Meat Than All the State of Georgia Put Together.

BROOKS COUNTY is one of the greatest agricultural communities in the state. It does not produce much cotton, but its farmers are hog raisers and syrup makers. They produce food crops, and the prices of food crops never take a downfall alide as does the price of cotton, now and then. Brooks county farmers produce on their farms all that the farm requires for the support of man and beast thereon, and they are just about the most independent class of citizens in this commonwealth.

The Herald would like nothing better than to see our farmers go in extensively for that "hog and hominy" farming which has done so much for such counties as Brooks.—From the Albany (Ga.) Daily Herald.

This tribute from a disinterested outsider indicates the fame Brooks has attained as the banner hog and hominy county of Georgia. This county raises more bacon for market than all the rest of the state combined. The Brooks county ham is famous throughout the state. Bacon is shipped from this county to Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

The farmers of the county sell an average of 200,000 pounds of cured bacon a year, and about 100 carloads of live hogs, after the farms are supplied. The cash income from the bacon crop amounts to about $250,000 annually. One farmer with a three-horse farm makes from $1,200 to $1,500 on his meat crop annually. He is one of many.

The winters here are too mild to save bacon without ice, and the Brooks county farmer has evolved simple and effective cold storage facilities—the only instance of this ever having been done by the individual farmer. These cold storage plants vary from the well equipped ones on the large plantations to the simple device of arranging two blocks of ice or a bed of pine boughs and packing the meat around it—as employed successfully by the small farmer.

Hogs are fattened in the open fields at little expense. Peanuts are planted between the corn rows and after the corn is gathered the hogs are turned into the fields and are fattened on the peanuts, on sweet potatoes and corn.

Owing to the mild climate and the great profusion of hay and other feed stuffs produced, this is also an ideal county for cattle raising, and the farmers are developing this industry. About fifty carloads of cattle were shipped from the county last year, averaging in price $3,500 a car.

The farmers are introducing the thoroughbred cattle with splendid results. Several farmers are raising Southdown sheep, and they have proven very profitable for the wool clip and for market purposes. It has been asserted that horses and mules cannot be successfully raised in this climate, but the farmers are experimenting along this line with marked success.

These industries offer a great opportunity; there is always a demand for cattle and hogs, and they are raised with less expense and care than many of the farm crops require.

Official Page Devoted to Federated Club Work

FEDERATED CLUBS OF GEORGIA; THEIR IDEALS AND THEIR WORK THEIR HOPES AND THEIR PLANS

OUR WORK

By Mrs. Harvie Jordan.

YOU will recall the woman whom Olive Shriener describes in her mystical dream, who so gladly threw away the mantle of ancient-received opinions which she wore, for it was full of holes. And she took the girdle from her waist that she had treasured so long, and the moths flew out of it in a cloud, and she stood there with one white garment which clung close to her, and on its breast was written truth, and it was white; the sun had not often shone upon it; the other clothes had covered it up.

Is not this a picture of the club woman of today, who, by organized effort, stands for progress, and has realized that to come into her true sphere of helpmeet she must be emancipated legally, economically, socially and perhaps, politically?

Functions and Ideals Of the Home.

There are many questions for profound study on the part of all women with reference to the functions and ideals of the home.

The home was formally an economic institution. Nearly all the home necessities such as clothing, carpets, many articles of food, even furniture were made in the home. The coming of the factory has taken from the women and children the opportunity to contribute one-half of the support of the family in this way, and it has robbed children of the best industrial or manual education.

Should the old type culture-accomplishment education be yet acceptable as dominating, and should we not have compulsory vocational education for children? Study the full meaning of this last question.

A New Humanism Is Developing.

A new humanism is developing. It is being fully recognized that poverty and crime are mostly by-products of social progress.

Faulty social conditions make many poor and helpless victims of circumstances. A consciousness of this has aroused a tenderer sense of justice which manifest its beginnings in juvenile courts, reformatories, schools, probation sentences, and the golden rule between policemen and offenders.

All this means that we must give equitable opportunity to all the children of all the people. We have made the merest beginning in the right directions. How shall we proceed? In many of the avenues of activity open to women's organizations, you will find them raising questions of compulsory education, compulsory local taxation, civil service reform, vocational *types of schools for all children*, the higher education of women in our state institutions, greater place for study of social sciences, dangers and losses of the whites through the ignorance, vices, diseases of the blacks, and many other concrete problems facing us in Georgia.

Great Fields For Original Study.

The women's organization of the day have before them the greatest fields for original study and constructive work that have ever presented themselves in any era.

The dangers of superficiality and mere dabbling in surface symptoms should be fully realized and avoided.

People of leisure who used that leisure wisely have been the dominant leaders of political, literary, and near-

OUR IDEALS

THERE is a vision in the heart of each. Of justice, mercy, wisdom, tenderness. To wrong and pain, and knowledge of its cure.

Organization has been called the woman's weapon. It is that and more; it is her opportunity for service. Hitherto her service has been circumscribed. Now she has found that she will serve her own best by serving the community.

She has found her duty to her boys and girls to consist, in some measure, in making the world a better place for all boys and girls. She who is sheltered and happy must seek for the way to protect and deliver exposed and unhappy women everywhere. She must use her organized power and efficiency to extend the blessing of educational opportunity and vocational training, so that the untrained, ignorant wage-earner may not set the wage scale. She must not weary of her high task until the legislator shall be ready to prove his knight errantry by his vote for conserving the youth of our land.

She must extend her activity until her sisterly touch is felt in the life of the lonely rural school teacher, and her inspiration has created undreamed-of ambitions, in that teacher, concerning her work and its possibilities.

Her insistent demand must not cease until our public schools are reconstructed; so that, beginning with the child of three or four years in kindergarten, with a provision in *each grade for vocational, specialized* work, the high school girl may graduate into a trained worker, either in domestic science or a remunerative trade.

Her devotion to this phase of club work must not make her unmindful of the cultural side as promoted in class study. Individual development among club women will greatly increase the power of organization, and one of our cherished ideals must be greater knowledge, which will mean larger appreciation of literature, art, music and drama.

MRS. LOTT WARREN.

Q. Why cannot we have more good cities? —

A. Because we have so few good citizens.

Q. What is a good citizen?

A. One who not only desires to serve his city, but has a thorough knowledge of its needs and of the means of supplying them as shown by the experience of other cities.

ly all great achievement. Should not the leisure coming to women manifest itself in more substantial leadership and accomplishment than the world has ever before experienced? Women's clubs must answer.

We are pushing forward day by day, impelled not alone by the great needs and grievances of the world around us, but by the threatened molestation of our own fireside—the dangers awaiting our own little ones if these evils are left uncorrected.

Who shall say that Charlotte Perkins Gilmer has not divined correctly the role of the free woman working *through our Federation, "Not for* herself, though sweet the air of freedom, not for herself, though dear the new born power, but for the child, who needs a nobler mother, for the whole people, needing one another, comes woman to her hour."

It has been said that the love of human beings for each other is not a dream of religion; it is a law of nature. It is need of human contact, of human relation, of human service. It rests on identical interest and the demands of a social development which must include all if it permanently lifts any.

And this our Federation has embraced a work which, if left undone, will most assuredly leave incomplete the beautiful structure it is building.

A bill is to be introduced in the coming legislature providing for a state industrial school for wayward girls.

Movement Is Spreading.

The movement in behalf of this measure, started by the Association of College Women, has spread, as the people of Georgia have come to realize the intense need of legislation on this subject, until it is now state-wide in its scope.

The citizens of one county after another have taken up the matter and brought it before their legislators. Every week brings news of members of the legislature who are pledging themselves to support the bill. Georgia stands practically alone among its sisters in having done absolutely nothing to solve the problem of her wayward girls.

Statistics for 1910 showed that thirty-four states had industrial training schools already established, and that, with few exceptions, the other states were agitating the question of some solution of the problem. Only last year Alabama's legislature voted an appropriation for a girls' reform school, and so thoroughly did they realize the need that the measure passed with but one dissenting vote. Why has Georgia done nothing?

The Case of a Boy.

In Georgia, if a boy is found to be wayward instead of restraint and proper guidance, likely to become a menace to the community, he is sent to a reform school provided by the state and there taught to become a moral citizen. That boy's sister lives under identically the same conditions, save as judged by the same social influences. She needs help as much as the boy. Is she of less importance than he?

It would seem so, for the state, to all intents and purposes, absolutely ignores any responsibility in regard to her. There is no place where she can be sent for proper training. She is given no chance to learn the better way. She is forced to remain under the evil conditions by which she is being ruined to sink lower and lower, and eventually become a criminal and our mothers criminals.

False Economy.

Aside from the social obligation unfulfilled, such a policy is plainly a shameful, false economy. Statistics show that 75 to 80 per cent of wayward girls who are sent to industrial schools "make good." For lack of a little money invested in such preventive measures, Georgia allows a hundred girls to go to ruin, to become, when grown to crime, a hundred continuous drains on the community, where a little investment made in time would bring a continuous income of moral and material gain.

This appeal has evoked the loyal Federation spirit that is so far-reaching in its sympathies that it goes out to all helplessness. Our women's hearts ache for those who are unfortunate, and a solution never was more fitted to discern and meet the needs of this class of girls.

Someone has rightly said that when aroused against injustice, women have a tremendous power. There is then an undercurrent of fierceness which will not withstand.

We gather inspiration from our colleagues.

Women are going where they can be of service spiritually, mentally or physically, and the club or society that offers one or more of these attractions will get the crowd.

FEDERATION CONDUCTS PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

Is Open to Young Women and Young Men of Georgia, From 18 to 25, Inclusive.

TO THE Georgia Federation of Women's clubs, and to the young women and young men of Georgia:

The Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, in undertaking a prize essay contest on southern literature, is well rounding out its varied and valuable service to the state. Through a prize essay central committee, aided by district presidents, committees and clubs, the state president, Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, desires this contest to become promptly and widely advertised. The subject chosen is:

"The Soul and Mind of the Southern People as Expressed in Their Literature." (a) Poetry. (b) Fiction. (c) Oratory. (d) Essays. (e) History.

In the preparation of essays, contestants are expected to deal with each phase of literature suggested by subheads.

The contest is open to young women and to young men of Georgia from 15 to 25 years inclusive. The time limit for preparation of essays is September 15, 1913. The prize is to be awarded at the state convention in Cuthbert October 28. The prize, a complete set of the Library of Southern Literature, is offered by the Martin & Hoyt Co., Publishers, Atlanta, Ga., in behalf of Dr. E. A. Alderman, editor-in-chief of the Library, of the University of Georgia, and president of the University of Virginia.

Contestants are requested to submit essays to the prize essay committee of the congressional district in which they reside. These committees will be in charge of the congressional district prize presidents. Each district president, assisted by her committee, shall select one of the essays submitted and forward it to the central committee; is there a need for study of southern literature?

The Encyclopedia Britannica, twentieth century edition, volume 1, page 600, contains the following:

Is This True?

"The attractive culture of the south has been limited in extent and degree. Even in Virginia, where, as it was said, the nurse of statesmen, the few thinkers of America born south of Mason and Dixon's line, outnumbered by those belonging to the single state of Massachusetts, have commonly migrated to New York or Boston, and there found a university training. In the world of letters at least, the southern states have shown but refined lights, for it is not too much to say that, mainly by their connection with the north, the Carolinas have long been sinking to the dull level of Mexico or the Antilles. Whether we look into India or Louisiana, it would seem that the tropical sun is fatal to the best qualities of Anglo-Saxon veins, and the indolence which is the concomitant of despotism has been stamped indelibly upon the Spartan marshalling his helots, the planter lounging among his slaves has made dead to art and literature a large sense of his own superiority."

If the young men and women of Georgia can refute this article from their leading encyclopedia of universal literature, *there is small reason for* this prize essay contest, are they prepared to do so? Are we of the majority, regardless of our years, prepared to do so?

We may hurl the whole Library of Southern Literature at the head of our critics; we may hold up Mildred Rutherford's book on southern literature and C. W. Hubner's on southern poets; we may proudly quote Lucian Lamar Knight's masterpiece on this subject addressed to President Taft at the time of the southern congress for a greater south; we may know that many writers, many readers, are familiar with southern literature, but shall this many of the minority do the thinking and the talking for the more of the majority? Consenting thereto would put us rather in line with that noted small boy who hung up the Lord's Prayer, wrote beneath it, "Them's my sentiments"—and retired. Do not rest, young men and women of the greater south, but learn what rank your predecessors held in the world of letters. Look into the soul and mind of your people through the crystalline lens of their literature, and prove that literature from your own direct study and knowledge. Numbers having caught the vision of a noble past, let your thoughts run onward and outward in the vision splendid of a greater future, when southern letters will reveal the soul and mind of a people great in character, great in commercial, industrial, educational, political and spiritual development—a nation in which the southern man, unfolding more and more its strength and purity of purpose, shall help to build a splendid south strong as a factor in the building of America. Such a man "shall play ball with the earth—his height shall be the height of great resolution, and love, and faith, and beauty, and knowledge, and *subtle meditation.*"

Inspiration From Past.

Standing beside southern men in this wide vision of a greater south is southern woman. The southern woman draws from her past an inspiration unspeakably great and loving and tender. With growing conception of her own possibilities, with courage to cheer, courage to work, upheld by unfailing faith in God and her people, she upholds southern men along the upward way. So, together they look into the soul and mind of the poet seer and sing with him beside the Marshes of Glynn:—

"As the marsh-hen secretly builds on the watery sod,
Behold I will build me a nest on the Greatness of God:
I will fly in the Greatness of God as the marsh-hen flies
In the freedom that fills all the space 'twixt the marsh and the skies:
By so many roots as the marsh-grass sends in the sod
I will heartily lay me hold on the Greatness of God:
With cordial good wishes.
Yours in the work,
MISS ALIVE BAXTER,
Chairman, 31 E. Fourth St., Atlanta;
MRS. JAMES JACKSON,
796 Spring St., Atlanta;
MRS. LOTT WARREN,
248 Myrtle St., Atlanta;
MISS LOUISE HAYES,
Thomasville, Ga.;
MRS. M. A. LIPSCOMB,
Athens, Ga.;
Prize Essay Central Committee.

CLUB EDITOR AND ASSOCIATE

Mrs. Harvie Jordan and Mrs. Lott Warren.

NOTES FROM FIELD RELATIVE TO WORK IN VARIOUS LINES

1. **Arts and Handicrafts—**
"The most important work for any club woman to do is to improve herself in the power to perceive beauty."

2. **Home Economics—**
"Good housekeepers are more in demand than ever in these days when women are showing their ability to deal efficiently with the big problems which link the home to the outside world.

3. **Civics—**
"Every city no doubt is striving to become a city without a slum, and in every part the City Beautiful.

4. **Junior Civic Leagues—**
"Let every school be a league, every pupil a branch, every teacher an officer, every child a member, to teach our children to work everywhere, for cleanliness, beauty, order, patriotism.

5. **Conservation—**
"The conservation of all vital forces is woman's natural calling."

"The watchword of our country today is 'conservation.'"

6. **Educational Legislation—**
"The aid of every club woman and every member of the federation is not only sought, but is urgently needed to pass some law that will take the stigma of illiteracy from our state.

7. **Library Extension—**
"There are still Dowess areas in our country, which must be supplied and which should be the concern of our club women."

8. **Students' Aid—**
"The Federation made no mistake when it established a permanent loan fund for the assistance of girls who need and deserve help to get an education.

9. **Literary Scholarships—**
"Believe me, that is a grand work you ladies are doing, and I hope some future day to show you one girl who has an education through the work of some of Georgia's noble women."

10. **Business Scholarships—**
"Truly the work has its reward.

11. **School and Home Improvement—**
"Woman's quick discernment and natural adaptation for this immense work is now being observed in her various spheres of activities, where she is efficiently instituting many needed reforms.

"It is being shown, wherever women unitedly and courageously make demands for moral regeneration in state and civic conditions, in the home, in the schools, in the sweatshops, child labor, and in all other questions of vital resource, that reform laws are soon or eventually enacted.

12. **Music—**
"Every wave of development brings on its crest some new force, having in it all the inherent qualities of earlier changes, and some vital, refreshing power, with which to carry on the building process. Thus it is that one more human artery called 'music' is added to the General Federation of Clubs to vitalize our world of progress.

13. **International Arbitration and World Peace—**
"The declaration of peace, sincerely made by an individual, an organization, a nation, or a federation of nations, involves the acceptance of certain principles, and it means the binding over the body that makes it to certain profound faiths and obligations."

14. **Industrial Condition of Women and Children—**
"We are confronted today with political, economic and social problems which shake society to its very foundations. The so-called woman's movement is really the important factor in these problems."

15. **Civil Service Reform—**
"A civil service reform committee exists for the purpose of taking the subordinate administrative force of the government out of the sphere of politics and providing for its appointment and retention in office on the basis of merit and efficiency."

16. **Public Health—**
"The bequest of scientific discovery to mankind is only enjoyed by those who know how to appropriate the inheritance."

17. **Local Taxation—**
Within the past few months many of the Georgia counties have made campaigns for local tax. As clubs and as individuals do all in your power to bring about this.

18. **Anti-Tuberculosis—**
"Help remove this obstacle of horror by educating the people to look upon this disease with a clear understanding that it can be cured."

The School Garden.

Emerson says: "The way to train a boy is to give him a hoe and an acre of ground."

Well, the training can be begun on a smaller scale. Keep the hoe intact, but reduce the size of the garden plat. Most city-bred boys or girls (for girls need the hue, too) would be appalled at the size of an acre of ground, whereas the thought of a small plat of cozy size would fill them with a delicious sense of agricultural responsibility.

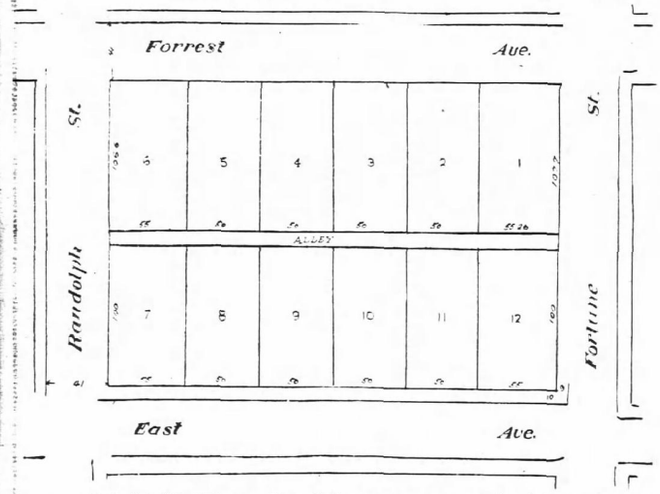
Holding Families Together.

(John Collier.)

Motion pictures are an adjunct of teaching along a great many lines, including biology, history, geography, literature, social science. On the playgrounds they will serve both an educational and a recreational function. We all recognize that, after all, the great, overwhelming issue before those interested in playgrounds is not more playgrounds merely, but a general enlarging of the wholesome life of the child and the family. A great need of the playgrounds, moreover, is to attract the whole family there, not merely the child; most of all, to attract the father of the child. The motion picture appeals to the whole family; in this way it will multiply the uses to which playgrounds can be put, and will strengthen the hold of the playgrounds upon the child by extending that hold over the family.

Aim of Home and School Clubs.

The aim of the home and school clubs is to gain the co-operation of every man, woman and child in each community, so as to be enabled to best develop the child through improved home and school environments, thus uplifting physically, morally and intellectually our future citizens, and to use every effort to secure these ends through education and legislation.



Lots 1 to 6 inclusive on Forrest Avenue are very attractive building lots and can be had on terms of one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years with 6%. Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 are $1,000 each. Lots 1 and 6 are $1,250 each.

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ATLANTA

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson

Realizing the Advantages of Organized Service

Appeals to the Atlanta Associated Charities

Would You Think

that in one single month in 1913 right here in Atlanta the Associated Charities was appealed to for assistance by 806 different families and individuals, and that in these families there were 3,286 individuals, and that 222 of these individuals were over 60 years of age and 1,420 little children under 14 years of age? There were among this number 163 who were immoral and there were 51 who were feeble-minded. Only 65 had no family, 389 of the families had sickness of some sort in them. There were 103 widows with little children and 88 deserted wives, with small children to support.

Now, if you will think, you will know that it takes money to help these people, food, medicine; fuel must be supplied to relieve immediate distress, while the Association's "Service" is at work providing means for these people to help themselves and become self-supporting. It takes at the lowest estimate $2,500 per month to maintain this Association. Join today and be among those whose "names led all the rest," the ones who love their fellow-men.

Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread

YOU can answer this prayer for a woman with four little girls, right here in beautiful Atlanta.

To them this prayer is an ever-present literal need.

The woman is only 29, as we count years, and this mother is trying so hard to provide for these little girls.

The husband and father has deserted them. The mother is an intelligent, hard-working woman.

Now, you who think of a morning's shopping as exhausting, picture to yourself this woman.

She gets their scant breakfast, washes and dresses her little tots (and they are just as dear to her as yours are to you) and puts them in the Day Nursery.

Then she is off to the factory for a long day's grind, and she has to walk, for the nickels are too precious to spend on a luxury like car fare. At night, after what they call supper, the little ones say their prayers and she tucks them away, then she washes, irons and sews for them—trying, oh, so hard, to make the pitifully few clothes look decent. And at the end of a week like this she gets $7 or less. Lots of pleasure to be had out of this after the barest necessities are bought!

They say she is a good manager, never complains and is always cheerful.

"It is easy enough to be cheerful
When life goes on like a song;
But the man (or woman) worth while
Is the man who can smile
When the whole world goes wrong."

The whole world has certainly gone wrong for this brave woman, and under the constant grind and strain is breaking down.

She must have help, and it will take a pension of $10 a month to keep this family going and the little girls are being trained so that a little they can help.

Won't some of you who read this story make an investment in happiness of this $10 a month through the A. A. C. for this particular case? It will be wisely used, and it might be the salvation of these four little girls.

INASMUCH AS YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ONE OF THESE YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME.

Sec. Joe Logan Receives

A Personal Letter From the

Lady of the White House

(Extract from letter from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson)

Dear Mr. Logan:

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, finding it quite beyond her powers to deal personally with the innumerable appeals for help, has had valuable advice and assistance from the various Charity organizations of the country. Encouraged by the interest shown by these organizations, she is submitting the enclosed to you and for your help if help is deserved. We have learned by experience that *whatever charity is attempted had best be done through the organizations formed for the purpose* and so we are appealing to you for assistance in this case. Thanking you in advance for any assistance or advice you may be able to give Mrs. Wilson,

Very sincerely yours,

[*Signed*] Helen Woodrow Bones,
Secretary.

The only enduring charity is that which raises a person from the depths of dependence to the heights of self-support.

From the Depths of Despair, Poverty and Sickness to the Heights of Independence, Health and Happiness

The strange experiences of John Stanley and his family, who, after three years of incessant trouble and misfortune, found independence and comfort, reads like a modern fairy tale, but every word of it is true except that, for obvious reasons, fictitious names are used.

Stanley was just an every day sort of a laboring man; he was possibly a better carpenter than the average, and had, with little difficulty, provided a comfortable home for his wife and six children. As usual, there was practically no rainy day fund laid aside, and when he fell a victim to inflammatory rheumatism it was only a matter of a few weeks before their meager savings had disappeared, and the proverbial wolf stood at the threshold. Friends, relatives, brother workmen were appealed to, and for a time helped as best they could, but such medical attention as Stanley needed was beyond the limited means of his little circle of associates. Finally, the case was reported to Joe Logan, who saw to it that Stanley was sent to a hospital, and that during his stay the family were kept together and comfortably provided for through the temporary pension department of the A. A. C.

In a few months John Stanley returned to his family cured and glad to take up his work. A permanent position was found for him, and that ought to be the end of the story, but it isn't, for during his absence his wife had developed a tumor, and an immediate operation was imperative. She was sent to the Grady Hospital, where a successful operation was performed, and during her absence from home a motherly, kind-hearted woman, herself a beneficiary of the A. A. C., cared for the children and kept the home together.

In the meantime the oldest boy had been sent to a trade school, where he fully justified the faith of his good angels by winning first prize for the excellence of his work, and shows every indication of developing into a strong, manly, industrious chap.

The five younger children have been kept in school and furnished with all necessities, and a few of the comforts of life; medical attention has been provided for them whenever necessary, one of them having been operated on for adenoids, and another for a growth on the forehead. Truly, it never rains but that it pours. For three long years trouble dogged the footsteps of John Stanley and his family. Today they are all well, self-supporting, self-respecting—a happy and contented family.

Joe Logan takes his record book and tells you this case was under the constant care of the A. A. C. for a little more than three years; that the total investment came to only a little over $200. The surgical operations, nurses and hospital fees alone, would, under ordinary circumstances, probably have cost in the neighborhood of $2,000—so, you see that it is the heeded call of the splendidly organized service of the A. A. C. that makes this story possible.

HELP THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES HELP OTHERS TO HELP THEMSELVES

This Page Donated To The Associated Charities By A Friend

WOMAN—HER WORK—Unlimited

"Men win the world by strength of arm,
In overcoming all they meet;
But woman wins it by her charm,
She wins the world because she's sweet."

A random rhyme which psychologically falls our way sings a truth, tho merely.

There's no refuting the graceful fact that woman's power--some of it--lies in her feminine charm, *BUT* far be it from man today to say that such impeachment sets the pitch of her ambitions or her efficiency.

In obsolete print she was once content to be told a multitude of pretty things. Today 'tis a different tale that gets a hearing.

Woman's "sound and pristine" brain directs her in the use of God's gifts according to His laws. She's here to "work out her own salvation" and in the absorbing course of the occupation she escapes out of the mere living into *LIFE.*

If some ancestral grandmothers could see her equipped for the "Little Journey," they'd not survive the shock of the apparently reckless extravagance and diversity of her methods.

For tho woman's occupations have not changed, certainly they have been "fearfully and wonderfully" altered.

Her sphere is anywhere, any place that she can improve, and she will earn her life or lose it. She will work and she will serve and her power is all powerful.

Tho no woman living would seek to have more "fame or publicity than is generally accorded to the Vice-President of the United States," the prohibited is hard to prohibit.

And so she has been discovered!

Not in the picturesque character of the Lady Bountiful, who scattered coins in the street and watched the proletariat scramble for them, do we find her.

She loves the cause of altruism not less well but wisely.

She invests her alms--and these are usually her brains and her heart--where they bring the greatest returns in human efficiency and happiness. Her research is for the discovery of wrongs that may be righted, for the practical answer for educational and civic needs.

She is a patriot of high order, and a philanthropist whose conserved efforts make possible things that once were not.

She's the founder of clubs, of schools, of libraries, of newspapers; and her religion is the true philosophy of Life.

> Her creed is first to believe in herself and then in truth as an asset; to believe in the hands that work, in the brains that think, in the hearts that love. To believe in the "efficacy of printer's ink," and in the big assistance of good clothes.

She knows that the well dressed woman is the intelligent woman, for eternal vigilance is demanded of her who would follow the vagaries of fashion and remain within the realm of good taste.

Woman's appreciation is the ingrain policy of this house. Her wants are our "law." To equal her in perfect service is our ambition. To make it convenient and altogether possible that she reap here the advantage of being well dressed is our deepest determination.

Character, Quality and First Fashion we offer, and in this house these are absolute.

J. P. Allen & Company

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